DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds will freshen from east to southeast.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,527. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES
WITH
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41½c; cash cotton, 7 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—The Transvaal war has begun in earnest. A great battle in Natal is reported, and there is little doubt that fighting has occurred on the east and west of that colony. Official reports have been received of an attack by Boers on a British armored train en route to Mafeking with two guns. The train was subjected to artillery fire for a half hour, and was destroyed. According to one account fifteen British soldiers were killed. The concerted advance of the Boers is apparently proceeding on the lines laid down, while the British seem to remain on the defensive. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Free State. Canada has finally decided to send 1,000 men, twice the number asked for by Great Britain. The Basutos are reported to be well in hand, but there is some anxiety in Cape Town as to what they will do. The Transvaal Secretary of State has issued an appeal to Afrikanders, while Premier Schreiner of Cape Colony exhorts his people to keep quiet and await the result. Gen. Joubert has issued orders against plundering in the enemy's country. The State Department at Washington has been notified that a state of war exists, and has notified Consul Macrum to act for Great Britain. Kipling sent a letter to a public meeting, saying that the Government should be supported unreservedly. Senator Kyle of South Dakota points out that the Boers are right in the abstract, but that they must succumb to Great Britain in the end. There is much excitement in Paris over the murder of an Englishman by French detectives and the maltreatment of his master, Capt. Murphy, a cousin by marriage of Lord Wolseley. The British Consul has taken up the matter, and it is likely to lead to international complications. A dispatch from Paris to London says that Col. Schneider, the German Military Attaché, who was prominently mentioned during the progress of the Dreyfus case, was seen at a railway station, wounded. He said that he had returned from Switzerland to fight a duel with Capt. Cuignet. The Socialists at Hanover have declared the party shall remain as heretofore. Political agitation in Jamaica is becoming more intense. Legislators threaten to resign. The Bulgarian Cabinet to succeed the retiring Ministers has been formed. Madrid merchants threaten to close their shops as a protest against excessive taxation. The Kaiser will not visit England this year.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

A man who said he was John Hennessey was locked up in the Oak Street Police Station last night on the charge of attempting to rob Henry Schwoon on Park Row.

Page 3.

The Citizens' Committee appointed to perpetuate the Dewey arch met yesterday and organized.

Admiral Dewey arrived in Boston last night after having laid the cornerstone at Norwich University in the morning, and hearing the applause of the crowds at the station on the trip from Northfield to Boston. He intends to leave for New York Sunday.

Page 4.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt in his report published to-day advocates sweeping reforms in the artillery branch of the service.

Señor Ignacio Mariscal, Vice President of Mexico, is at the Waldorf-Astoria with a party of friends. He is pleased at his reception in this country.

Page 5.

The President yesterday made speeches in several places in Minnesota, winding up at Fargo, N. D. He left there last night to go to Aberdeen.

Page 7.

The steamboat Kebie went ashore yesterday morning on the bar at Long Beach. Her passengers were landed safely.

The Federal Telephone Company was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday, with an authorized capital of $10,000,000.

At the annual election of The Lambs Thursday night the regular ticket was elected by an overwhelming vote.

There were no developments yesterday that would tend to establish the identity of the mutilated body in the Morgue.

The fog had another inning yesterday, and there was a repetition of the delays to shipping and harbor traffic, with a few collisions.

Representatives of property owners' associations of Manhattan and the Bronx took preliminary steps yesterday for the organization of a central body of taxpayers for mutual protection.

Suit for $30,000 has been brought against Quarantine Commissioner Schroeder by Alice M. Drew of 145 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, who accuses him of converting stock she intrusted to him.

Page 8.

The proceedings against Senator Kenney for alleged complicity in the Dover Bank scandals have been dropped.

Rioting has broken out again among the women inmates of the Refuge at Hudson. It was found necessary to chain some to the floor.

The sixth attempt to sail the first of the races for the America's Cup ended in another fizzle yesterday. A party of Sir Thomas's guests who started out from the Barge Office for the Erin got lost in the fog and did not reach the yacht.

Page 11.

Andrew Carnegie yesterday took title to four pieces of property on the south side of Ninety-first Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum has sold the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues and Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets for $2,500,000.

Page 14.

The Mazet committee yesterday adjourned until Oct. 31. The new Building Code was the chief subject considered, and it was vigorously assailed by Simon Sterne and othe witnesses.

The Manhattan Railway Company has completed surveys and some other preliminary work on its proposed extension to Bedford Park from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

Representatives of private charities appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday to present their requests for funds. Little opposition was manifested to the Controller's plan to reform the methods of furnishing municipal aid.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 8.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

This is the second day of registration. The places of registration are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Indian's Skeleton Dug Up at Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 13.—While some workmen were employed in constructing a roadway through the Holbrook Military School property, near this village to-day, they dug up a skeleton. One of the teachers in the school examined the skull and large bones and pronounced them those of an Indian. No weapons were found with the remains. From time to time large quantities of spear and arrow heads have been found in this locality, which is known to have beeen the site of a large Indian village.

"Clad in garments of russet, crimson and yellow," the mountains along Hudson River Day Line.—Adv.

CROKER THE STATE BOSS

Murphy His Lieutenant, He Retaining the Supreme Control.

HILL'S POWER IN COMMITTEE

Granted a Majority Which His Friends Fear Is Another Tammany Ruse to Overwhelm Him.

Although the victory of Richard Croker in the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, Wednesday night, was clear and decisive, there is still a pretty dispute over the awarding of the chief spoil, the State leadership of the party. Before the smoke of conflict had cleared away the members of the committee had decided that the victory of Mr. Croker and the defeat of Mr. Hill meant only one thing, and, logically, could mean but one thing, and that was the transfer of the leadership to Mr. Croker. This was regarded as the prize of battle, and it was considered to be the very thing for which Mr. Croker went to the trouble of going into the committee on the proxy of John F. Carroll. It is not often that the Tammany leader takes so much trouble, and when he does it generally means that there is something in it that is bigger than the seating of one committeeman.

There is no doubt as to the completeness of the victory, or that ex-Senator Hill sustained the final defeat in a long series of disasters. There is some doubt, however, as to the disposition of the coveted leadership, now that it has been so easily won. Mr. Croker, flushed with triumph, can afford to be gracious and magnanimous. Yesterday, as on Thursday, he quietly waved aside the metaphorical tender of the leadership whenever his lieutenants spoke of it, and congratulated him upon his victory. He said that he was too busy in this part of the State to undertake the overlooking or direction of affairs in the country districts, and that ex-Senator Murphy should be the one to look after these matters. This generous intimation was rather quickly and rashly construed by many as indicating that Mr. Croker had turned over the leadership to Mr. Murphy. This, however, he was quick enough to deny when asked about it.

ALL LEADERS, SAYS MR. CROKER.

"We are all leaders," said Mr. Croker. "All Democrats are leaders."

This was as far as Mr. Croker would permit himself to go in his reflections upon the fruits of the victory of Wednesday. He spoke very warmly of the ability and energy of ex-Senator Murphy, but he denied emphatically that he had said that he had turned over to him the State leadership.

Mr. Croker's remark that Mr. Murphy is the best-qualified man to direct affairs up the State and that he himself is too busy in this city to give his attention to outside matters, coupled with the fact that Mr. Murphy has quietly helped to direct the movements of the organization here since Wednesday night, seem to many Democrats to indicate that, while Mr. Croker will have the actual leadership in the State, Mr. Murphy will have a large and influential part in the management of party affairs throughout the State, and, probably, a decisive control of affairs outside of this city. Mr. Croker is understood, however, to hold in his own hands the actual leadership and has the power and readiness to resume it actively whenever and wherever he thinks it advisable.

Another fact entered into this rather complex situation yesterday. This was the peculiar composition of the Executive Committee, which is, in fact, the Campaign Committee of the Democratic organization. In this important committee, ex-Senator Hill appears to be in control. It is admitted that of the eleven members, six are his friends and adherents. This leaves for Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy only five of the members, while the Chairman, who will probably be Elliot Danforth, will be strongly inclined to Mr. Hill. This fact is interpreted by some as a triumph, though a sadly diminished one, for Mr. Hill, while others interpret it as a ruse on the part of Mr. Croker. Whichever it is, it seriously complicates the situation, and only the actual workings of the committee in the campaign will show whether the effect will tend to strengthen or to diminish still further Mr. Hill's declining influence in State politics.

REAL POWER IN CROKER'S HANDS.

Very few have taken seriously the report that Mr. Croker had resigned or refused to accept the State leadership. Even his friends admit that this is a position that he has coveted for years. It has been said over and over again that the Tammany chieftain was not satisfied with his limited power and authority. The control and patronage of this city is worth a great deal more than that of the remainder of the State, but the politicians of the Democratic organization realize that the added control of the Legislature would mean a great deal more, and would make their hold in this city both more secure and more desirable. For these reasons it is generally accepted that Mr. Croker, having won the leadership, will retain it practically in his own hands, though it may seem to sway, but the real power will be vested in the hands of the chief of Tammany Hall.

The selection of the Executive Committee, which was taken up by Chairman Campbell immediately after the meeting of the State Committee Wednesday night, proceeded with great deliberation and much conferring. Both Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy took part in the choice of the members, and both conceded to Mr. Hill the dominant control in the Campaign Committee. It was agreed that the defeated leader should have the Chairmanship for one of his friends, and that a small majority of the committee should be inclined toward him. This was strictly followed out by Chairman Frank Campbell of the State Committee; and the next campaign will be managed, apparently, by ex-Senator David B. Hill.

The Executive Committee, while not of especial importance at this time, is really, as has been intimated, the working part of the State Committee itself, and would, in ordinary circumstances, outline the greater part of the work of the canvass. This Executive Committee will not be expected to discharge quite so important a function. Mr. Campbell plainly intimated yesterday that the State Committee would be directly responsible for the campaign.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Whether of immediate importance or not, the appointment of the committee was proceeded with as cautiously and slowly as if it were to be the fighting element in a great campaign. Chairman Campbell announced Thursday that he would be ready to name it yesterday about noon, but it was 8 o'clock last night before the whole committee was announced. Early in the afternoon Mr. Campbell said that all the members had been selected except two. After this there was a series of conferences, up stairs and down stairs, in various rooms of the Hoffman House, and a great deal of telephoning.

Mr. Campbell seemed to have called into consultation almost every prominent Democrat he could reach. Many of them were Hill men. Among these were Charles F. Bacon, who nominated Hill for Lieutenant Governor, and who is still a warm friend of the ex-Senator; Elliot Danforth, and Arthur A. McLean. Even when nine of the members were selected, it took more than two hours to decide between two Hill men who were under consideration for the last place—George W. Batten of the Forty-fifth District and Harry W. Breckinridge of the Forty-sixth. The latter finally won. As completed last night, the Executive Committee is as follows:

Elliot Danforth, (Hill,) Arthur A. McLean, (Hill,) John J. Kennedy, (Hill,) Sylvester S. Taylor, (Hill) Thomas H. Dowd, (Hill,) and Harry W. Breckenridge, (Hill,) John F. Carroll, (Croker-Murphy,) James Shevlin, (Croker-Murphy,) Perry Belmont, (Croker-Murphy,) Andrew C. Fields, (Croker-Murphy,) and Francis J. Molloy, (Croker-Murphy.)

Carroll, Shevlin, Belmont, and Fields are counted as representing this city and immediate section, or the Greater New York, leaving seven members of the eleven to represent the country districts.

The Chairmanship of the Executive Committee was offered to Arthur A. McLean of Newburg, Orange County, and he considered it until late yesterday afternoon, when he positively declined. It was then tendered to Elliot Danforth, who emphatically declared that he did not want it, but who ended, it is said, by accepting it. He said afterward that he would accept the Chairmanship if the committee made him its choice. The committee will take action as soon as it meets, which will be to-night or Monday night, and it is thought that the Chairmanship will be unanimously offered to Mr. Danforth.

James Shevlin, the representative on the committee from Kings County, is the personal friend of Hugh McLaughlin, who formerly stood with Mr. Hill on State issues, but was Mr. McLaughlin and Richard Croker are now declared to be firm allies, Mr. Shevlin's selection as a member of the Executive Committee is considered as in the interest of Mr. Croker.

MR. HILL'S FRIENDS SANGUINE.

Many of the friends of Mr. Hill cannot understand why he was willing to accept the control of the Executive Committee, and, with it, the responsibility for the success or failure of the campaign in the country districts. They claim that the offer of this control is nothing more than a ruse on the part of Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy, who wish to have Mr. Hill bear the blame for defeat, which is almost inevitable in the up-State counties; while they would reap the advantages to follow from an almost certain victory here. These friends of Mr. Hill say, however, that the ex-leader has something behind, and that he will turn the situation into one of advantage to himself.

Chairman Campbell denied yesterday that there was any intention of giving the control of the committee to Mr. Hill for any such reason. He said:

"Mr. Hill will get what he is entitled to, and there is no intention on the part of any one to place him in a position where he will receive the blame for defeat. The Executive Committee is only the agent of the State Committee, and the State Committee will run the campaign."

As soon as the Executive Committee meets it will decide upon permanent headquarters, which will probably be in the Hoffman House, as heretofore, and also upon the best means for the collection of a campaign fund of not less than $10,000. This latter part of the work is essential, as the organization is practically without funds at this time.

FOOTBALL ENDS IN A FIGHT.

State College and Washington and Jefferson Refuse to Play After a Disqualification.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 13.—The game of football here this afternoon between the elevens of Washington and Jefferson College and State College ended in a general row in which the players of both teams took part.

From the very start Washington and Jefferson played one of the roughest games ever seen here. They were repeatedly warned by Umpire A. E. Young of Cornell. After their minute's play in the first half, in which neither goal was in danger, Burns, the State College's half back, made a magnificent run of fifty-five yards around the right end to Washington and Jefferson's fifteen-yard line. He was tackled by Reed, when Capt. Core jumped on his back with both knees. The play was seen by the other contestants, and a general fight followed. When the fight was stopped both Captains refused to continue, and the teams were called off the field.

After the game the officials made the following written statements:

A. E. Young, Cornell, umpire, says: "In the latter part of the first half a Washington and Jefferson man jumped with both knees on the back of an opponent. A general fight took place between the two teams, as the State men had seen what had taken place and resented it. As umpire, I disqualified the player who had made the foul play. I, as umpire, was willing the game should go on with the one disqualification that caused the trouble. Referee White told me that Capt. Randolph did not wish the game to continue and that the game was called off."

W. T. White, Lehigh, referee, says: "After ten minutes actual time had transpired both teams were warned by the umpire, Mr. Young, against rough play, and the State College had the ball on her forty-yard line and by good interference advanced the ball to Washington and Jefferson's fifteen-yard line. Burns, the State College's left half back, made the run, which was the longest run of the game, and was thrown heavily on the side line at the fifteen-yard line. Then a Washington and Jefferson man gave a flying leap and lit with doubled knees on Burns's chest. It was one of the worst exhibitions of dirty play that was ever made by a college player. The Washington and Jefferson man was disqualified and the crowd rushed over the ropes and a general melée existed for several minutes. When the field had been cleared both Captains refused to play, so the game was declared off by the referee."

HAWAII WOULD BE A TERRITORY

Senator Clark Says that Is What the Islanders Want.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Senator Clark of Wyoming, who spent the Summer in the Hawaiian Islands, said to-day that the sentiment there favored a regular Territorial system of Government like that in force in Arizona and New Mexico. He himself approves the plan.

"Honolulu," he said, "is making rapid strides in the march of progress. Its harbor is crowded with shipping, and its business men report unprecedented activity in trade."

DEAN RICHMOND ASHORE AGAIN.

Grounds for the Second Time While in Tow—Fog Delays Other Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The big steamer Dean Richmond of the People's Line is having a hard time. On Thursday morning she went aground at Esopus, losing her rudder. Tugs were secured to tow her to New York to undergo repairs, but this morning a dense fog prevailed along the Hudson and the Dean Richmond again went ashore on the flats at Dutchess Junction, just below this place. Her nose was headed for the shore.

Tugs got the boat off the flats at noon to-day just as her sister boat the Adirondack passed along, the latter being delayed ten hours by the fog.

There were a number of New York night boats anchored here last night waiting for the fog to rise.

TICKET AGENT MISSING.

A Small Shortage in the Pennsylvania Station at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 13.—It was learned to-day that William A. Booz, the assistant ticket agent at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Princeton, has disappeared, and upon examination of his accounts at the station a shortage of a few dollars was found. His undrawn pay more than covers the shortage.

No definite explanation of Booz's absence is as yet given, but various rumors, which state that there is a girl in the case, are generally disbelieved, as he has left a wife and two children in Princeton and has always been considered by his friends as a man of exemplary habits and trustworthy character.

Mr. Booz came to Princeton from Holmesburg, Penn. His wifes yesterday took her two children and went to her father's home, which is also at Holmesburg.

Bensolyptus Tooth Powder
is very effective in removing all offensive odor of the breath. At all druggists.—Adv.

MURDERED BY FRENCHMEN

Detectives at Dieppe Ill-Treat Englishman and Kill His Man.

INTENSE FEELING IN PARIS

International Complications Likely to Follow—Injured Man a Cousin of Lord Wolseley.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—A great sensation has been caused here by the murder of an Englishman named Derrick by French detectives at Dieppe. Derrick was so shockingly injured that an unusual surgical operation had to be performed upon him, with the result that gangrene intervened and he died.

Derrick was set upon at the same time as his master, a wealthy Englishman named Capt. O'Neill Murphy, who is a brother-in-law of Sir Charles Wolseley and a cousin by marriage of Lord Wolseley, the British Commander in Chief. Capt. Murphy had incurred the wrath of the Dieppe Casino officials because he had caused a Director of the Petits Chevaux at Calais to be condemned for swindling. The Calais and Dieppe Casinos are under the management of the same man, an adventurer and ex-jail bird named Bloch.

Bloch, with the assistance of the local Procureur of the Republic, otherwise the Public Prosecutor, an official whom he had under his protection, caused Capt. Murphy's footsteps to be dogged and finally a night assault to be made upon him, as a result of which Derrick lost his life.

Capt. Murphy is one of the most respected English residents of Paris; he is a brother of D. F. Murphy of San Francisco. In spite of his passport and credentials he was hauled off to jail, stripped and measured, and finally sentenced to eight days' imprisonment for protecting his own house against armed thieves who had attacked it in the name of the law.

The British Consul is attempting to bring the murderers of Derrick to justice. English feeling is intensely excited about the incident, which is likely to have important international consequences.

ROWLAND STRONG.

HOLD-UP ON PARK ROW.

Man Accused of Attempting to Rob Henry Schwoon Captured After a Lively Chase.

Attempted highway robbery was the charge on which a well-dressed man who said his name was John Hennessey, but who refused to give his address, was locked up in the Oak Street Police Station last night by Policeman Schmidt. The attempt was made outside the Post Office, on Park Row. Schmidt had a lively chase after Hennessey, who dodged into the Post Office, and, running through till he came to a door near Mail Street, ran into Park Row, jumped aboard a mail car, climbed on the cable car ahead, jumped off of that, and then leisurely walked down Park Row, just as if nothing unusual had happened.

The complainant in the case is Henry Schwoon, a twine and paper bag merchant, of 290 Bleecker Street. Mr. Schwoon made Hennessey's acquaintance in a saloon at Ann Street and Park Row. After leaving the place they walked across Park Row and stood on the corner by the Post Office, near the south end, in conversation. Here a third man, presumed to be a friend of Hennessey, joined them, and Hennessey, quick as a flash, thrust his hands in the hip pockets of Schwoon, in one of which he had seen him place his well-filled wallet while in the saloon. At the same time, Hennessey's friend struck Schwoon several blows under the chin, knocking his head up, but as Hennessey drew the wallet Mr. Schwoon holding his watch chain, which the third man had trieed to snatch.

Policeman Schmidt saw the scuffle and ran up, followed closely by Policeman Roddy. Hennessey's friend ran away through the crowd which had gathered, but Hennessey himself, as related, was caught by Schmidt. The prisoner was identified by Mr. Schwoon and several other persons.

"DONT'S" FOR EXPORTERS.

Consul Monaghan Offers Advice to Those Seeking Foreign Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The chorus of complaints from American Consuls that American exporters do not attend to business in the right way was to-day reinforced in a communication from Consul J. C. Monaghan of Chemnitz, sent in some time ago, but only now published.

"Don't abbreviate," he says. "Who over here is familiar with English abbreviations? Don't neglect your correspondence; it pays to answer letters promptly upon receipt. Don't have goods of a quality below samples. Packing is a very important factor. Don't pack as if you never expected to sell another bill of goods. Herein the Germans excel; and it pays. There are few things more exasperating than to wait a long time for an article and have it come unfit for use. Do what other successful nations are doing to get foreign markets."

He declares that Germany has gained a commanding position in Russian trade, and that it is time for America to take a hand. The disposition of Russia toward our people is very favorable.

ONE TWIN DIES OF PARALYSIS.

His Brother Is at Death's Door from the Same Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

PERU, Ind., Oct. 13.—Kennedy Morton, aged sixty years, died to-day from a paralytic stroke, and by a singular coincidence his twin brother, George, is lying at death's door from the same affliction.

Both men are well known. Kennedy, from the fact of being the oldest engineer on the Erie system with a wonderful record, and George as the oldest in service as conductor on the Wabash line. For favorable records in forty years of railroading, the brothers possess no peers in the country.

Women Struck by a Train.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 13.—Two Italian women living in Bloomfield were struck by a train on the New York and Greenwood Lake Division of the Erie, while walking on the track, this afternoon, and received injuries which must almost certainly result in their deaths. They are Angelino de Salvo, forty-five years of age, and Marie Fuselda, thirty-six years old. Both are married. Mrs. de Salvo has five children and Mrs. Fuselda two.

No Excess Fare to Cincinnati.
A fast limited train every day along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley by the New York Central.—Adv.

GOEBEL ANSWERS CARLISLE.

Says If There Was Any Treachery It Was on the Part of the ex-Secretary and His Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 13.—In his speech at Hartford, Ky., Senator Goebel, Democratic candidate for Governor, made reply to the recently published letter of John G. Carlisle concerning Mr. Goebel's attitude toward him as a candidate for President in 1896. The Senator said in part:

"When I was a young man, twenty-four years of age, John G. Carlisle made me his law partner. He was a great man, with a long record in Congress, and he gave me a standing in my profession which I could not then have obtained in any other way. I entertained toward him sentiments of the deepest gratitude, and when the time came for the selection of delegates to the Lexington Convention, Mr. Carlisle being a candidate for President, wanted the vote of his State and his Congressional district.

"His friends came to me. They said they knew I had led Blackburn's fight for the Senate and had voted for Blackburn and refused to vote for Carlisle for the Senate, but they said I owed Carlisle a debt of gratitude, and I couldn't afford to turn my back upon a man who had done for me what he had, and they asked me to keep my hands off and let Mr. Carlisle have the vote of his district if he could get it.

"It so happened that I went to Washington on business. I went to see Secretary Carlisle. Mr. Carlisle said he was a candidate for President and wanted Kentucky's vote, and he especially wanted no war on him in Kenton County. I said that I had no war to make on him; that he was my personal friend, but that I could not vote for him for United States Senator, as Joe Blackburn was the Democratic nominee, and I never had or never would fail to support Democratic nominees.

"I had a talk with Senator Blackburn in Washington after I saw Mr. Carlisle, and also at the Burnet House in Cincinnati prior to the Lexington Convention. I made Senator Blackburn fully cognizant of what I was going to do and he didn't disapprove it.

"While I was willing to permit a set of delegates favorable to Mr. Carlisle to go to the convention, I was not willing to turn myself over to the tender mercies of my political enemies. It was proposed that Goodson, N. B. Deatherage, and other foes be put upon the delegation. We split right there, as I did not intend to turn myself over to the foes I had just defeated. That is why I refused to carry out my original intention, and if there was any bad faith it was either on the part of Mr. Carlisle or his friends."

A PULLMAN-WAGNER UNION.

Rise in Stocks at Chicago Taken to Indicate Consolidation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The old story was revived to-day of a consolidation between the Pullman and Wagner Palace Car Companies. The revival was occasioned by an advance yesterday of seven points in the price of Pullman shares, from 189½ at the opening to 196½ at the close.

The Wagner people in New York deny that there is any truth in the rumor. The Pullman Directors in this city say nothing. Several brokers who claim to be well informed on Pullman affairs do not know how to account for the rise in stock unless there is to be a consolidation.

GIRL PREVENTS JAIL DELIVERY.

Daughter of the Maysville (Ky.) Jailer Holds Door Until Aid Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 13.—An attempted jail delivery was frustrated this morning through the courage of Miss Bettie McIlvain, the jailer's daughter, who held the heavy iron entrance against a lot of prisoners, who were trying to force their way out.

Charlie Shotwell, a desperate prisoner, slashed her hands with a case knife, but she bravely held the door until Deputy Jailer Slack got his pistol and fired one shot at the gang and drove them back.

A search of the jail disclosed that the prisoners had sawed through several iron bars, and were well supplied with enough knives and rocks and pieces of old iron to make a desperate fight for liberty.

There are over twenty prisoners in the jail, and the crowd as a whole is the worst gang ever put there. The insubordination broke out afresh yesterday, when they defied the jailer and began singing, yelling, and breaking out window panes. The culmination of the insubordination this morning will result in the summary discipline of the principal offenders.

There is intense indignation against the prisoners for mutilating the hands of the jailers daughter.

DERELICT SCHOONER SAVED.

The Carrie Lane, Lumber Laden, Drifts Inshore Near Beaufort.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 13.—A special from Beaufort says the large three-masted schooner Carrie Lane, lumber laden, from Apalachicola for Noank, Conn., drifted inshore yesterday.

In the recent gale the vessel sprung a leak, her cargo shifted, and her masts were cut away by the crew, which finally abandoned her. They were rescued by the British steamer Rhodesia on Sept. 26, seventy miles east-southeast of Cape Fear.

As soon as the schooner drifted inshore yesterday she was sighted, boarded, and safely anchored three miles off Brown's Inlet by Capt. Scott's crew, who were seine fishing on the beach. Only part of the deck load is gone. The cabin is burned, otherwise the cargo and hull of the vessel are in good condition. A tug will tow her into harbor, the weather being fine. The find is valuable, and the fishing season being the poorest in years, it is a windfall to Capt. Scott's crew.

NICARAGUA CANAL DISCUSSED.

Southern Industrial Convention Hears Senator Morgan on the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 13.—The feature of the Southern Industrial Convention to-day was an address on the Nicaragua Canal and its relation to the industrial progress of the South by Senator Morgan of Alabama.

The Senator was introduced by ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle of West Virginia as the only man in the United States Senate who grows greater the better he is known.

Senator Morgan began by reviewing the experiences of the canal builders of the world. He said every experience within the memory of man proves that the Nicaragua Canal will be profitable from the day of its completion, that no other canal in the world has such a magnificent section from which to draw its tonnage. The Suez Canal, he said, pays a profit of 16 per cent., and its stock is unpurchasable.

He predicted that within two years after the completion of the canal every cent of its cost and interest will have been refunded to the Federal Treasury, with a sum in excess large enough to build another magnificent waterway.

He reviewed the many difficulties that have beset his labors in that behalf, but assured the convention that the construction of the canal was now assured. That the President heartily favors the project, and that Congress will no longer obstruct its authorization, the Senator seemed certain. He closed by predicting a completion of the canal and its harbors within six years.

An Excellent Vintage.
The Grape Product of 1893 in the champagne district of France is chronicled as being of a superlative degree of excellence.
The Champagnes of Moet & Chandon, White Seal and Brut Imperial, now being imported into the United States are of this celebrated vintage. Messieurs Moet & Chandon are the most extensive vineyard proprietors in the world, and their Champagnes are having a larger sale, and are of quality far superior to any other brand, being used almost exclusively at all ultra-fashionable functions.—Adv.

TRANSVAAL WAR BEGINS IN EARNEST

A Great Battle in Natal Reported.

FIGHTING EAST AND WEST

Burghers Are Said to be Attacking Mafeking.

BOERS DESTROY TRAIN

Poured In Artillery Fire for a Half Hour—Fifteen British Soldiers Reported Killed, Cannon on the Train Captured.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—If to-day's reports are correct, fighting has now begun in earnest on both the Natal and the western frontier. The first vague reports have been received of what may prove to be an important engagement between the British forces under Gen. White and the Boer troops. The destruction of an armored train en route to Mafeking with two cannon is confirmed by official dispatches. The war therefore may be said to be well on.

An Edinburgh paper, The Scotsman, this morning asserts that a battle has been fought between Gen. Sir George Stewart White, commanding the forces in Natal, and the Boers, who entered Natal by way of Van Reenan's Pass. Gen. White, The Scotsman says, is very sanguine of the success of the British movement.

The foregoing report is considered to be correct, as late last night the War Office had news of a British advance from Ladysmith, and was hourly expecting further intelligence.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from its correspondent at Ladysmith, dated at noon on Friday, says:

"A strong mobile column under Gen. Sir George Stewart White, accompanied by Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, proceeded before daybreak this morning toward Acton Homes for the purpose of reconnoitring. Gen. White's object was to observe what was going on, and also to test the mobility and efficiency of his forces. All the men are well, and the weather is now fine."

According to the dispatches from Ladysmith to The Standard and The Daily Telegraph, dated Thursday, heavy storms have begun and forage is scarce on the veldt. Therefore nothing is expected to happen for a few days unless the Boers, who were reported to be advancing, should threaten the British line of defense drawn from Glencoe Junction to Ladysmith. In this case, according to the dispatches, no apprehension is felt as to the result. Gen. White has twelve guns and the Boers eleven.

The Ladysmith correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs his paper, under date of Thursday, that it is anticipated the enemy will attack simultaneously Dundee, Glencoe, and Ladysmith. The defending force, he says, includes the Natal Mounted Infantry and carabineers, all remarkably smart and workmanlike. The main Boer force of 11,000 men is at Sand's Fruit. The correspondent adds:

"Much discontent exists here owing to the presence of suspected Boer sympathizers. The troops are kept under arms, and the volunteers are ordered to sleep booted and spurred ready for instant call."

The Daily Mail's Cape Town correspondent, telegraphing Friday evening, says:

"I learn on good authority that the Boers are attacking Mafeking. They are reported to have already suffered several repulses. It is generally admitted that Vryburg cannot stand a strong Boer attack."

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Dundee, Natal, says:

"Reports are circulated here that the Boers have reached Newcastle, but no confirmation of either this or of the reports of fighting at Mafeking and Ladysmith are yet arriving."

The Ladysmith correspondent of The Times, telegraphing on Thursday, says:

"A subsequent reconnaissance shows that the invading force from the Free State numbers approximately 12,000 men."

The Times explains this dispatch as evidently referring to a previous telegram which has not yet reached them. In discussing the situation, The Times says:

"It is idle to ignore the fact that if the Boers make a determined advance on a large scale into Natal, as appears to be the case, a sustained condition of masterly inactivity might become hopelessly out of the question. We have no means of estimating exactly the number of troops at Ladysmith, Glencoe, and Dundee, and if we had it would not be expedient to discuss the point. But if 12,000 Free State troops are to be reckoned in addition o Commandant General Joubert's contingent, the situation is undoubtedly graver than it seemed yesterday, and further details will be awaited with anxiety.

"A point in favor of the defense is that the Free State and Transvaal Boers are not accustomed to working in unison and that any attempt on their part to apply the principle of converging columns to an attack on Ladysmith would not be likely to meet with complete success.

"The armored train incident is regrettable, but is scarcely disastrous, except that it tends to cut Mafeking off from touch with Plumber's force in Rhodesia."

The Kimberly correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"A flying column is being organized for the protection of the railway between the Orange River and Kimberly. Trustworthy information shows that the Orange Free State has half it available force, viz., 10,000 men, scattered along the extensive western border between the Baal and Orange Rivers. The strategy displayed in their present disposition is crude."

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12—Evening—(Delayed in transmission.)—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated 3.23 o'clock this afternoon, says it is officially stated that the enemy will probably approach this afternoon or to-morrow. Parties will be sent to watch on all sides, and guns will be posted on the high ground southeast of the town. It is likely that the enemy will shell the town for some hours before attempting to take it by assault.

Already the Boers complain. They want to attend to their crops and many are deserting. Meat is scarce and dysentery is prevalent. If the garrison does nothing it is probable that the Boers will retire, giving the garrison in the meantime opportunities for hitting them hard. The garrison must be ready to seize and utilize such opportunities.

Information has been received from another source that the Boers have actually crossed the frontier some miles south of the town. This information is believed to be correct, though it lacks confirmation.

ARMORED TRAIN DESTROYED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from the General commanding the Cape forces:

"Cape Town, Oct. 13—1:40 P. M.

"An armored train from Mafeking, escorting two seven-pounder guns from here to Mafeking, was attacked last night at Kraaipan. Apparently a rail had been removed. The train left the track, and the Boers fired into it with artillery for half an hour and captured it.

"Telegraphic communication with Mafeking is interrupted at Kraaipan. The women and children have been sent to Cape Town. The guns referred to belonged to the colony. They are light and of old pattern. We have no details as to casualties."

The announcement that the Boers had destroyed an armored train on the western border of the Transvaal is calculated to bring home to the "man in the street" the realities of war. Attempts are made to liken the occurrence to the blowing up of the United States battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, but that event occurred in times of peace. The Boers were within their rights as belligerents.

The Evening News publishes the following dispatch from Cape Town:

"An armored train has been destroyed south of Mafeking. Fifteen British troops were killed. The Boers shelled the wreckage after the train was derailed."

A later dispatch to The Evening News says the armored train was attempting to run through the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 13.—4:05 P. M.—The entire crew of the armored train, with the exception of the engine driver, were made prisoners by the Boers.

BOERS' CONCERTED ADVANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Advices received here note the presence of the Boers at Maribogo, forty miles south of Mafeking, which seems to indicate that they are endeavoring to get Col. Baden-Powell between two fires.

Evart Grobler, member of the Volksraad for Philippolis, has been elected Commandant General of the Free State forces. He is only thirty-five years of age, is well educated, and was the Free State delegate to the Chicago Exhibition.

The correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the Free State forces have completed all preparations for the destruction of the Bonhulie Bridge when that action becomes necessary.

The gravity of the Boer advance can be better estimated when it is realized that they will thereby cut railway and telegraphic communication to the north, isolating several British positions which must be speedily relieved.

Despite the optimistic reports of the ability of Mafeking to repel attack, the greatest anxiety prevails here regarding the situation there, as it is known that the redoubtable Commandant Cronje, who captured the Jameson raiders, has the strongest commando yet put into the field, with the exception of Commandant Gen. Joubert's force. Cronje's troops number between 9,000 and 10,000 men.

A dispatch from Paris late this afternoon says: "The Boers, with twelve guns, are preparing to assault Mafeking."

A direct dispatch from Mafeking says that although the Boers are moving restlessly in the vicin

the Resident Commissioner has decided to patrol the border, in order to prevent raids.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—It is suggested that, with a view of retaining the good will of the Basutos, the authorities shall not press for payment of the hut tax.

BOERS' APPEAL TO AFRIKANDERS.

Manifesto Issued by the State Secretary of the Transvaal.

PRETORIA, Oct. 12, (via Lorenzo Marques, Oct. 13.)—An official manifesto has just been addressed to Afrikanders throughout South Africa, appealing to them to resist "the unjust demands of Great Britain," and accusing Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Alfred Milner of treachery. It blames the Queen for condoning what it describes as Mr. Chamberlain's "criminal policy," and declares that "the clear desire and object of Great Britain are to deprive the Transvaal of independence on account of the gold mines of the Rand."

The manifesto says that "Great Britain has offered two alternatives, a five-year franchise and war," and then goes on to say:

"A difference between the two Governments of two years on the franchise question is considered by her Majesty's Government sufficient justification for an endeavor to swallow the two republics." In conclusion it reminds Afrikanders that "God will assuredly defend the right."

The manifesto is signed by Mr. Reitz, Secretary of State. A million copies will be printed in Dutch and English.

BRITISH DEFENSE MEASURES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Prince of Wales has promised to see Gen. Redvers Buller and his staff off from the Waterloo Station to-day. A big demonstration is expected.

Lord Edward Cecil, son of the Marquis of Salisbury, is with Col. Baden-Powell at Mafeking.

The Times's Cape Town correspondent asserts that the so-called Irish brigade which is fighting for the Transvaal is a fraud and that scarcely any men who are known to be Irish are known to be in it. The correspondent adds that Irishmen in the colony strongly resent the formation of the brigade.

The Cape Cabinet occupied the whole of Friday morning in a conference with Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa.

Some of the reports of a cessation of telegraphic communication were premature. They were due to the coincidence of the long interruption commencing with the expiration of the Transvaal ultimatum and the non-receipt of news.

Durban advices of yesterday's date received here say that the Royal Irish Fusileers have arrived there, and that military headquarters are being removed to Ladysmith, whither Gen. Sir George Stewart White, Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, and Gen. Symons, with their staffs have already gone.

MAFEKING, Cape Colony, Oct. 13.—As the Boers in strong force threaten this place, the situation is so serious that all noncombatants have been notified that they will be taken away at the expense of the imperial Government and housed at Cape Town. A railroad train carrying 300 women and children was escorted by a detachment of Col. Baden-Powell's force as far south as Vryburg, where the Cape Colony Railway becomes responsible for the safety of the passengers.

VRYBURG, Oct. 13.—The train from Mafeking, with 300 women and children, passed Vryburg on the way to Kimberly. All on board were well.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—It is reported in Cape Town, though as yet the rumor is unconfirmed, that a collision has taken place between trains bearing refugees near Victoria West, Cape Colony, nine persons being killed and many others injured.

DURBAN, Oct. 13.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Nevasa, now used as a transport, arrived to-day from Bombay.

The First and Second Battalions of the Manchester Regiment, under Lieut. Cols. Curran and Ridley, have arrived at Ladysmith.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A military order has been issued directing that no civilians be allowed to enter the camps in the colony without permits.

KIMBERLY, Oct. 12.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Cecil Rhodes rode out this morning. He says he assumes that mining and fighting will proceed simultaneously. The town guards will parade at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A camp will be formed and the men will be distributed at various points. The banks closed early in order to allow their employes to attend the parade.

Fortifications and earthworks are still being rapidly constructed. The news of the ultimatum was received with satisfaction.

SIMONSTOWN, Oct. 12—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Commander in Chief issued a general signal for the fleet last evening.

The naval brigade is in readiness to disembark and is now busy with preparations for landing. A baggage train was kept waiting all night for the brigade.

Great activity is displayed in naval circles and on board the warships. A state of war has been proclaimed and landing parties have been selected, fully equipped for service and ready at a moment's notice. Her Majesty's ship Powerful will land 300 men.

LORENZO MARQUES, Oct. 13.—Ten thousand Kafirs from the Rand have been brought here by train and are now encamped about six miles outside the town. Steamers are being chartered to take them to the Limpopo district.

PREMIER SCHREINER'S APPEAL.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 13.—The Premier, W. P. Schreiner, in moving the adjournment of the Cape House of Assembly, made a notable speech, in the course of which he alluded to the position in which the Cape Government was placed.

He said he would do the duty imposed upon him without favor or fear—the duty of all to save the colony, so far as possible, from being involved in the vortex of war.

In his circulars to the military commanders he had already given his reasons for hoping that the people would remain quiet; and now he would appeal to the members of the Legislature to possess their souls in patience, however dark the days might be, and to await events with quietness and confidence.

To the press, representing both sides, he would appeal for pity, sympathy, generosity, and charity; and he wished to make a similar appeal to the Church and to the natives of the colony. The time had not yet arrived for him to say what part he had played in trying to establish peace in South Africa. That would come later.

"Let this colony," said the Premier in conclusion, "be a kind of haven during the storm which has burst upon South Africa, and let us all pray for the re-establishment of an honorable peace throughout our beloved country."

STATE DEPARTMENT NOTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The State Department was to-day notified of the withdrawal from Pretoria of Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent to the South African Republic, and the existence of a state of war between Great Britain and that republic. Mr. Macrum, the American Consul at Pretoria, has accordingly been instructed to undertake the care of the British interests in that section during the war.

The notification came to the State Department in the shape of a note from Mr. Tower, the Chargé of the British Embassy here. The details of the transfer of British interests in case of war had been previously arranged, so that all that was necessary was the dispatch of a brief cablegram to Mr. Macrum at Pretoria. This officer is the superior in rank to the other Consular representatives of the United States not only in the Transvaal, but in the Orange Free State, and he has been instructed to give those officials the necessary directions. The only Consular official besides Mr. Macrum in the South African Republic, is a Mr. Gordon, who succeeded Mr. Manion as Consular Agent at Johannesburg, Mr. Manion having resigned a few months ago.

In the Orange Free State the United States is represented by Alfred Elliott, Consular Agent at Bloemfontein. He is an Englishman, and therefore it is questionable whether he will remain at his post in his capacity as American agent or retire. In the latter case, Br. Macrum will probably select some suitable American to take up the details of Consular Agent. There is no present intention at the State Department to issue a proclamation of neutrality. It has come to be the custom to omit these proclamations until some emergency arises calling for their issue, and such an emergency is not expected to occur in South Africa.

Germany Wants Gold Mines Protected.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The German Foreign Office authorizes the statement that Germany would gladly co-operate in a courteously, though urgently, worded request to the Transvaal Government to permit the creation of an international police force to protect the mines.

LORD LORNE'S LETTER.

GLASGOW, Oct. 13.—Lord Lorne was unable to attend the meeting held here to-night, but he wrote in response to the invitation a letter, in which he said:

"Never had any people more time to deliberate before acting. Patience has marked our acts, and ignorance and injustice those of the Boers. They are the same as when Livingstone described them as 'cruel, narrow, and tyrannous.'

"In battle our losses may be grievous, but those who die will give their life for the life of our empire, for equal laws, and civil liberty. Foreign States acknowledge the justice of our cause, and we know it to be good, and we mean to make it strong."

KIPLING WRITES ABOUT THE WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At Brighton this evening a public meeting was held under the auspices of the South African Association in support of the Government. The meeting hall was crowded, over 3,000 persons being present in consequence of the report that Rudyard Kipling would speak. The audience, before the addresses were begun, sang patriotic songs.

The Chairman, Lord Talbot, at the outset read the following letter from Mr. Kipling:

"I see the papers have generously credited me with the intention of speaking at your meeting, but, as I pointed out when the association did me the honor to invite me, public speaking is entirely out of my way.

"I need not say I am entirely in sympathy with the object of the meeting and realize our country's obligation at this crisis o support her Majesty's Government unreservedly. Their demand, I take it to be, is for equal rights for all white men from the Cape to the Zambesi; their aim the establishment of a republic instead of an oligarchy, and their vindication a new and regenerate Transvaal, governed under equal laws formed in open council by free men, neither corrupted nor coerced, representing every interest in the land. These things are good and desirable, and I recognize that it is the duty of each one of us, according to his abilities, to work toward their attainment."

The audience greeted the reading of the letter with hearty cheers.

WAR TO MAKE DIAMONDS DEAR.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—An unprecedented advance in the price of diamonds is predicted by the largest local dealer in these gems. The appreciation is the direct influence of the war between England and the Transvaal. The local representative of Alfred H. Smith & Co of New York and London, whose firm is one of the largest importing houses in the United States, believes that diamonds will rise in value.

"The Boers," he said to-day, "have threatened to destroy the diamond mines, and there is no telling how long it would take to get them in working shape again. Diamond mines are from 500 to 1,100 feet deep, and can be ruined by the explosion of a bomb. To put them back into a condition so that they can be worked again would require an outlay of from £1,000,000 to £3,000,000, and then it would be a question whether the English investors would care to go to such an expense to relieve their properties. The stock of diamonds will not last more than a year, and should the mines be destroyed the values may double within a year."

KYLE DISCUSSES THE BOERS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—"The philosophy of such movements as the operations of England in South Africa, of the events being enacted in the Philippines, and that have been witnessed in Cuba and Puerto Rico is that it is the destiny of civilization to creep in and help those peoples whose conditions are needful of improvement."

So said Senator Kyle of South Dakota in talking of the struggle between Great Britain and the Boers. He held that in the abstract the Boers were right, but when the matter was taken in the concrete Great Britain is but taking advantage of a providential opportunity which she must as a great and progressive nation. He added: "From the Boer standpoint it might seem to be like some great European nation—Germany, for example—having once obtained a foothold in the United States demanding that the German language be taught in our schools; that there be no strong union with Washington, and that in all Governmental matters she should control our policy. It is well known that the English rule in Johannesburg, and that they demand certain things illustrated in the matter I have just pictured.

"On the other hand, England has been the protector of the Boers since that little State became established as a separate republic. It has guided it and acted as a mother. It is not too much to ask that the English be given such rights as have been asked for, especially as these concessions would avert war. To prevent war I have hoped that the Boers would go as far as to teach the English language in their schools. This would do no harm.

"I think the Boers may have been a little too hasty, and have rushed into war too thoughtlessly. We cannot fail to sympathize with them, but it is no less true that any nation that would hold its power has to perform certain duties that appear to me to be the will of the Almighty. I think the Almighty gives these opportunities to nations, and that it is but a question of time when the best influences of civilization will have prevailed in quarters now torn and tormented by strife against progress and discontent because of outside interference. Japan saw the situation quickly, adopted new ideas speedily, and has prospered wonderfully. The Chinese have been obdurate against civilizing influences. China is reaping the reward of her unyielding attitude, whereas Japan has jumped into place with the best nations on the globe. It were well for the Boers to lean somewhat on England."

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS.

"H." is informed that Natal is an integral part of the British Empire. It has no connection with or similarity to, the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony of the British Crown, and its Government is administered under a charter which was granted in 1856, and modified in 1875 and 1879. There is a legislative Council and Assembly. The Governor appoints the Ministers and the members of the legislative Council.

The Orange Free State, called by its citizens Oranje Vrijstaat, gained its independence in 1854. It was founded, as was the Transvaal, or South African Republic, by Boers, who left Cape Colony in 1836 and the following years. Its Constitution was proclaimed April 10, 1854. It is a republic, has a President, and a popular Assembly called the Volksraad, of fifty-seven members. The President is chosen for five years, and he is assisted by an Executive Council.

The South African Republic has a government similar to that of the Orange Free State. It was formerly part of Natal, but separated from this colony on its annexation to the British Crown. The British Government recognized the independence of the republic in 1852. It has two chambers, First and Second Volksraad, of twenty-four members each. The Transvaal was annexed by Great Britain in 1877, but regained its partial independence in the war of 1881. England relinquishing control of internal affairs. Again in 1884 the British suzerainty was considerably restricted. Great Britain is represented at Pretoria by a Diplomatic Agent, instead of by a Resident.

The word "Burgher" means citizen, and applies equally to both the Orange Free State and the South African Republic. "Boer" means "farmer," (German "Bauer,") and also applies to the citizens of both countries.

Cecil Rhodes's Narrow Escape.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—According to the Kimberly correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, Cecil Rhodes had a narrow escape from capture while on his way here. His train was delayed, and he passed the Modder River three hours after the expiration of the ultimatum, when the Boers were only five miles distant and some of their spies were actually on the platform. Mr. Rhodes remained quiet, and was not recognized. Had he been, his capture would have been easy, as the line was not defended.

American Charges Ill-Treatment.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 13.—An American citizen has sworn to an affidavit before the American Consul here, in which he states that he has been subjected by burghers of the Free State to great ill-treatment. His limbs bear marks showing the effects of such treatment.

Princess of Wales Asks Aid.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Princess of Wales, as President of the Soldiers and Sailors' Families' Association, has appealed to the public on behalf of the wives and children of the soldiers sent to Africa.

Boers Seize More Gold.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Advices from Johannesburg report the commandeering by the Transvaal Government of another 25,000 ounces of gold.

EX-SPEAKER REED PRESIDES

Directs the Proceedings of the Commercial Congress.

SPEECHES BY FOREIGNERS

Enthusiasm Roused by the Chinese Minister and the Delegate from Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 13.—Ex-Speaker Thomas B Reed presided to-day at the second session of the International Commercial Congress. The congress held its meeting in the convention hall of the main building of the National Export Exposition. Mr. Reed was enthusiastically greeted, and appeared to be in splendid health.

The proceedings were opened by Director General Wilson, who appeared upon the stage accompanied by Mr. Reed, Assistant Secretary of State David J. Hill, Gen. Laurie of London, and Dr. Vosburg Rekow of Berlin. About twenty-five of the most conspicuous members of the convention, including the Korean, English, Chinese, Argentine, and other South American representatives, occupied seats on the platform. Dr. Wilson introduced Mr. Reed, who said:

"Whatever doubts may have arisen because of scientific differences and political distinction, I am one of those who believe that God made out of the men of all nations one humanity. He did not see fit to make them acquainted one with another; that He has left to us. We desire to become acquainted with you. We desire that you become acquainted with us. You may receive many welcomes while you are here, but desire to add my own to them in this welcome of you here to-day. It is my belief that this welcome will become warmer and warmer by the advance of years as between the nations which you and we represent."

FOREIGN DELEGATES SPEAK.

Lieut. Gen. J. Wynburn Laurie, the official representative of the Board of Trade of London, was the next speaker. He dealt with the difficulties accompanying the advancement of commerce, and said the first move generally is for each nation to close in some degree, its doors to commerce for the benefit of home producers.

"We are not striving merely for the civilized world," continued the speaker. "We want the trade of all the world, and must combine to secure such for the civilized nations."

Herr Arnhold, a member of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, said that the United States and Germany have so many points in common, both material and intellectual, that it should not be difficult for the two nations to devise a system of helping each other.

Dr. Vosburg Rekow of Berlin made an address in German, after which Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania made an address of welcome. He said, among other things:

"I am exceedingly fortunate in once more sitting in a congress presided over by our old American Czar, and am mighty glad that we have him again in congress.

"In the sharp competition among ourselves we have learned the first great principle, to economize labor. We also have cheap raw material. We can load iron ore at the rate of 4 cents per ton by means of machinery which emanated from the genius of American mechanics. We claim that we can sell our products abroad cheaper than can other nations. This is our one and only claim. Unless we can sell them not only cheaper but as good, we cannot compete with our rivals."

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ex-Speaker Reed, in calling the afternoon session to order said that the session was for the purpose of listening to addresses by representatives of the foreign Governments as to their ideas in regard to the proceedings and purposes of the congress. He introduced the Hon. H. Llewellyn Smith of London. Mr. Smith, in opening his address, expressed his thanks and those of his official colleagues for the cordial welcome extended them. Continuing he said in part:

"With regard to the purposes of the programme of this congress, I have little to add to the lucid statements already made by your distinguished Secretary of State and others who have so clearly and fully stated them. We are merely your guests, although delegates in a measure, of this independent body. As your guests, our participation in the programme of proceedings is not important.

"We are here as delegates from another nation to see and hear what commercial progress is being made in other countries, and to make the personal acquaintance of men and methods, the first of which we have only been acquainted with by correspondence. While not speaking officially, I take it that my Government desires to show the deep interest it takes in every movement which is undertaken to improve the commercial relations between nations, and to take notice of that great institution here in Philadelphia, the Commercial Museum, whose fame has reached not only ours, but other countries.

"No Government, by its action, can control or direct the industrial enterprises of nations. The question of individual force and enterprise is that which is inherent in a people, and cannot be controlled by laws. For it no institution, however great, can be an effective substitute, but within the limits where governments take a part in industrial development we may by the commingling of ideas in such a conference as this, find room for improvement, and finding ways for improvement may effect important changes and direct some of the movements of trade."

CANADA'S GOOD WILL.

Mr. Reed then introduced R. R. Dobell, member of the Dominion Cabinet of Canada. Mr. Dobell expressed his gratification at the agreement his Government has arrived at with the United States in regard to the Alaska boundary. Though not a final agreement, he said it is a step in the right direction. He spoke with great warmth of his reception at Chicago recently, and referred to that city as Philadelphia's very worthy younger sister and rival.

"But," he added, "Philadelphia still holds her place and has every reason to be proud of herself, and has every reason to be proud of that younger sister and rival in the West. At Chicago we broke bread with your great President, and drank wine with some of your representative men, to the new era of good-will between the nations. The United States is 75,000,000 and we are but 7,000,000, and she has brought us before her and asked us to participate in this great congress. I hope and believe that during our session we will strike many important points of importance, remedy many wrongs, and do much good."

Mr. Dobell referred to the hardships of the navigation laws of the United States, especially in its relations to Canada, and said that he hoped before long to see this country entirely abolish or materially chang her navigation laws.

For Victoria, Lieut. Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke spoke a few words of appreciation of the welcome extended to himself and his colleagues, and in concluding said:

"I recognize in this meeting a spirit of the co-operation which has heretofore been so generously extended to us by the United States, and which I believe will be still more confirmed in the future. I believe I shall be able to report to my Government as the result of this meeting that in all confidence it can communicate with your organization here and that it can form similar bodies in my own land."

W. B. Reeves of New Zealand followed, and after seconding the thanks of Sir Andrew Clarke on the part of Australia for the greeting and welcome of this city, he said: "The greatest profit to obtain from this Congress is the acquisition of valuable information. We, in our small colony, are always ready to learn from the greater nations of the earth, and in particular from this great Republic.

"We recognize that America's advantages in the Pacific will bring us more closely to you, and we welcome your progress in that direction. San Francisco is now the half-way house between New Zealand and London, which fact should be important in reference to our trade relations. The external trade of New Zealand is about $100,000,000 per annum. This is one-seventh of the trade of Australasia. Small as this is in the great aggregate of your nation's dealings, it is worth your while to seek a part of this."

The Hon. Dr. Coburn of South Australia was then introduced. He said: "We have come here with the idea of mutual instruction and advantage. It will not be one-sided. We shall both profit. Australia is a very vast country, and has many industries. Our chief export is wool, and Americans can find some of this very useful."

CHINESE MINISTER SPEAKS.

Mr. Reed then said that the Congress would now hear from the other side of the Pacific. "We have the honor," said he, "to have with us the Chinese Minister to the United States, his Excellency, Wu Ting Fang."

Wu Ting Fang received generous applause when he arose. He spoke in English, and in the course of his remarks said:

"When I see this room I am forcibly reminded of a saying of my sage Confucius, uttered twenty-five centuries ago. Two of his disciples had met, and one asked the other what he should do, for he had no friends and brothers. The other replied that he had learned from Confucius the following: 'If you deal fairly with other people, all the people on the four seas are your friends and brothers.' Here we have delegates, not only from different sections of this country, America, but from Europe, Africa, and Asia. We all congregate now and become a family of the universe. I sincerely hope the delegates of this convention will not fail to bring it to a successful issue, and one which will bear good fruit.

"The delegates of the different nations present will no doubt take good care to protect their individual interests. We ought, in a congress like this, however, to sink minor differences and look toward the welfare of the entire world. We must not be selfish and narrow-minded, but we should come here with the idea of benefiting each other, and thus the whole universe.

"I can only say in conclusion that I hope each delegate will go away from here with as pleasant memories as I shall."

For several minutes after the Minister had ceased speaking, he was loudly applauded.

M. De Routkowsky of Russia and Dr. Alexander Von Doran of Austria followed with expressions of thanks for the invitation to participate in the congress.

SPANISH DELEGATE'S ADDRESS.

The next speaker was the hero of the session, who was received with a burst of applause which continued for almost a minute. Mr. Reed said that it gave him great pleasure to introduce to the congress Don Enrique Alzamora of Spain.

Don Alzamora apologetically declared that he could not speak English well. "I am afraid," he continued, "that if I attempt to address you in the English language, I shall make myself ridiculous, and it is not a good thing for a Spaniard to be ridiculous in the United States at the present moment." [Great applause.] He continued in English and said:

"I do not represent the Government of Spain, but I come from a Chamber of Commerce in the Balearic Isles, and I can say that the general feeling among the business men, the tradesmen, and the commercial bodies of Spain is to find a way to improve our trade with the United States, and to give to Spain all the business possible. I will go back to Spain and I will have the pleasure to tell my countrymen that I have been among a great nation with a great and a kindly people, where I have found nothing but friends, nothing but brothers." [Long applause.]

When Don Alzamora had taken his seat, the convention made quite a demonstration, to which he was compelled to bow his acknowledgments.

The other speakers of the session all expressed pleasure at being present, and spoke of the interest felt in this congress by their respective Governments and commercial bodies.

MORE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Adjourned Conventions Held in Several of the Districts.

Adjourned conventions were held last night by the Republicans in several of the districts for candidates for the municipal district courts and for Aldermen and Assemblymen.

William B. Brannigan was nominated for Justice of the Municipal Court in the First District. He is a lawyer, forty years of age, and lives at 354½ Greenwich Street.

Dr. Samuel F. Roberts was nominated for the Assembly and Edward Cotter for Alderman in the Fourth District. Both candidates are said to be Independent Republicans and will be indorsed by all the anti-Tammany organizations.

William Volkel was nominated for Justice of the Municipal Court of the Fifth District. An effort was made in this district to fuse with the other anti-Tammany organizations, but it did not succeed. It was found necessary to nominate a straight Republican. Mr. Volkel is a German lawyer. He was once defeated when a candidate on the Republican ticket for the Assembly. He lives at 709 East Ninth Street.

In the Sixth District Peter Rinelli was nominated for Alderman.

In the Eighth District Max Franklin was nominated for Alderman.

In the Tenth District Jacob C. Brand was nominated for the Assembly.

In the Twelfth District Israel Ellis was nominated for the Assembly, and Daniel F. Young for Alderman.

In the Fourteenth District John J. O'Rourke was nominated for Assemblyman, and John Wegman for Alderman.

In the Thirty-second District Frederick Horr was nominated for Assemblyman.

STRIKE LEADERS CONVICTED.

Men Fined for Annoying Non-Union Silk Workers.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 13.—After a trial lasting four hours and terminating this evening, David Davidson and William Reed, leaders in the strike at John Hand & Son's silk mill, were found guilty of disorderly conduct. They were fined $5 each, and directed to furnish bonds to keep the peace.

The men were accused of "serenading." This consists of following non-union workers and calling them "scabs," blowing horns, and singing, thus attracting attention to the non-union worker and causing a disturbance in the streets. The men were specifically accused of annoying Annie Allison.

The courtroom was crowded during the trial. Much interest is taken in the case by the labor people. There are eight other men to be tried. They will be put on trial on Monday. There was much excitement when the men were declared guilty. The case will be appealed.

EDISON COMPANY AFFAIRS.

Whitney Syndicate Will Soon Send Out Reorganization Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Whitney syndicate will in a few days send out notifications to the Chicago Edison stockholders of the offer to buy their holdings. The stockholders will also get copies of the stipulation containing full details of the plan of reorganization. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank will be suggested as the depository of the stock, and it will have authority to fix limits of time during which stock may be deposited in order to be benefited, as well as authority to issue interim certificates.

Whether the purchasers of the controlling interest will simply proceed to vote in their own officers and run the business to suit themselves, or whether a lease of the Edison and Commonwealth properties will be entered into as a matter of form, has not been decided, but it is supposed that the latter course will be favored. It is said that the agreement to be submitted to the Edison people will be completed in a few days and offered to the officers of the companies for ratification. As a guarantee that it will safeguard the Edison interests it will be drafted by the legal advisers of that company.

Shot His Affianced; Killed Himself.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 13.—James Bish of this city to-day shot his affianced, Miss Clara Stainbrook, and as she fell sent a bullet into his own brain. Bish is dead, but the young woman will recover. They had quarreled over the date of their wedding.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. TRADE MARK. REGISTERED.

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OHIO AND THE PRESIDENCY

Nash's Defeat Means Mr. McKinley's, It Is Said in Washington.

DEWEY TO LEAD IN 1900?

Senator Proctor Sounds the Admiral Who, He Says, Still Persists in His Refusal to Run.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The impression is gaining ground here that if the Ohio election turns out in a way disadvantageous to the President there will be an effort to make Admiral Dewey the Republican candidate for President.

If, after all the efforts put forth by the Administration and by Senator Hanna, including the Presidential tour in the West, the election results in a small plurality or a defeat for Judge Nash, many of the Republicans who now acquiesce in Mr. McKinley's renomination because they have to will be able to express their opinions.

Reports from Vermont, which seem to indicate that that cool-headed and wily politician, Senator Proctor, is grooming the Admiral, are making many of the President's friends uncomfortable. Mr. Proctor, like all the Republican leaders, is nominally in favor of the President just now, but it is currently reported that there are many perfunctory McKinley men who would in reality prefer some other candidate.

The talk about Admiral Dewey, the expansionist, as a Democratic and anti-expansion candidate, has given these men much amusement, but it has also given them a valuable suggestion.

An imperialist candidate and an anti-imperialist party is not a very probable combination, but there are a good many Republicans who see nothing unlikely with a war hero for a candidate on a platform calling for the prosecution of the war.

Just now the talk is all for McKinley, but if anything should happen to turn the eyes of the Republican leaders in another direction they would rest first on Proctor. It is said that Senator Proctor, after a long interview with Admiral Dewey last night at Montpelier, made this remark about the Admiral's candidacy: "If Admiral Dewey adheres to his determination he will be unique in American history. No man has ever yet refused the Presidency of the United States."

Politicians say Senator Proctor is not a rainbow chaser. He is one of the hardest-headed men in the Senate. The indication that he would not be reluctant to pose as the candidate of Dewey booms is causing more head-scratching and hard thinking among Administration politicians than anything that has happened in a long time.

It is being recalled that the talk about Grant for President had made some headway in the Democratic Party before it was seized upon by the Republicans. The idea of Grant on a Democratic platform in 1868 was as humorous as that of Dewey on a Democratic platform in 1900, but it furnished the Republican leaders with an idea, which later bore fruit.

The political history leading to the convention of 1868 is being recalled with more interest than the ante-convention history of any other campaign since the Republican Party came into existence.

OHIO ASKS MAINE FOR HELP.

Federal Office Holders Invited to Contribute to the Campaign Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 13.—Many Federal officeholders in Maine to-day received from the Finance Committee of the Ohio State Executive Committee, a call for voluntary contributions to the campaign funds of that State.

The letters say that a Republican victory in that State is necessary this Fall to insure success in the Presidential campaign next year.

A HARD FIGHT IN NEBRASKA.

Mr. Cleveland Is Reported as Saying that If Bryan Loses the State He Loses the Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—"There is no denying that Mr. Bryan is giving us a hard fight," said Senator Hayward, Republican, of Nebraska, in discussing the political campaign in that State. "He is going into the small towns and rural settlements, places he never visited in his previous campaigns, and he is making great efforts to carry the State for the Democrats.

"The Republicans are trying to beat him. We want to beat Bryan in his own State if we can for the effect it will have on the rest of the country.

"Mr. Cleveland is said to have written J. Sterling Morton that if the Democrats lose in Nebraska this Fall it will mean the defeat of Bryan for the Presidential nomination. While I do not think that is quite probable, I do believe it would be a blow at Mr. Bryan personally if the Republicans carry the State, and I think we will do it."

COMPLICATION IN NASSAU.

Supreme Court Decision Disastrously Affects a Democratic Nomination.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Supreme Court Justice Dickey having sustained the contention of County Clerk Paterson that the nominations for Assembly in this district, which is partly in Queens County, should be filed with the Secretary of State and by him be certified to the County Clerks, it would appear that unless the decision be overruled the Democrats will have no candidate here.

Edward M. Townsend, the nominee, was not nominated until too late to file the nomination with the Secretary of State. The Republicans nominated in time and filed their nomination to make sure, although entering action to compel the acceptance by the County Clerk. Mr. Townsend will appeal to the Supreme Court for an order to put his name on the ticket.

Woman for School Commissioner.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District met here to-day to nominate a candidate for School Commissioner. Stuart Baker and Jacob Miller of Sing Sing were aspirants for the honor. At the convention the name of Bertha E. H. Berbeck, a school teacher of Hastings, was proposed. After several ballots had been taken all the delegates suddenly became gallant, and Miss Berbeck was nominated.

Doubts of a Woman Nominee.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 13.—Miss Addie Hicks, who has been nominated by the Democrats of this country for School Commissioner, is not yet certain that she will accept. She has no fears that she could not fill the office, if elected, and believes that a woman should be in the position, but during twenty years' teaching at Lakeville she has never been mixed up in politics, and does not want to begin now. Strong efforts will be made to have her accept.

Assembly Nominations.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Martin M. Kittell, Republican.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.—Howard Hasbrouck, Prohibitionist, Frank F. Demarest, Democrat.

ALBANY COUNTY.—Third District—George T. Kelly, Democrat; renominated.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Second District—Alfred W. Cooley, Republican.

RICHMOND COUNTY TICKET.

The Republican Convention's Choice for Member of Assembly.

The Richmond County Republican Convention, which met earlier in the week and adjourned until last evening, reassembled in the German Club rooms last night and nominated the ticket. Joseph Simonson of Port Richmond was nominated for County Clerk. He is the present County Clerk, having been appointed to the position last Spring by Gov. Roosevelt upon the death of John Ellsworth, who died while holding office.

John J. Hayes of New Brighton was nominated for member of Assembly. Judge Stephen D Stephens, the present County Judge and Surrogate, who had previously been renominated by the Democrats, was placed on the Republican ticket.

The Bicycle in Ohio's Campaign.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The managers of Mayor Jones's non-partisan campaign today started a large number of bicycle riders out over the State to carry the documents to rural districts. The entire State will be covered in this way, and the Jones people will distribute 1,000,000 documents by election time. Nearly all the bicycle riders are speakers as well, and they will conduct meetings wherever possible.

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NOMINATIONS NOT FILED.

Officials of the Bureau of Elections at Police Headquarters announced at midnight that the nominations of the Republican and Democratic Parties in Queens County had not been filed with the bureau. The doors of the bureau were closed at 12 o'clock.

As yesterday was the last day for the filing of regular nominations, there is considerable anxiety as to the effect the failure of the party leaders in Queens to file the nominations will have in that county.

CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER.

Joseph I. Green, Tammany nominee for Assemblyman in the Twenty-eighth District, yesterday announced his candidacy for the Speakership of the next Assembly. If the Assembly remains Republican, Mr. Green will be an aspirant for the minority leadership.

"I am a candidate for Speaker," said Mr. Green yesterday. "As I see it, we have a good chance of carrying the Assembly this Fall. I feel that I am entitled to the Speakership if we do, and I shall certainly submit my claims."

Mr. Green has been in the Assembly since 1895, and he was a member of the Constitutional Convention the year before. He is a graduate of the Columbia Law School and School of Political Science, and has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most eloquent speakers in the Tammany delegation.

Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor and Julius Harburger are other Tammany entries for the Speakership. So far no up-State candidate has appeared.

Ex-Mayor Gleason a Candidate.

Patrick J. Gleason, ex-Mayor of Long Island City, wants to go to the Assembly this year, and his friends are busy circulating petitions for signatures, so that he can run on an independent ticket. Two thousand signatures are needed to put his name on the ticket, and it is thought that no trouble will be experienced in obtaining them. Mr. Gleason's running mates will be George W. Davison, the Republican nominee for District Attorney, and probably Christopher Anderson, the Republican nominee for Alderman.

Barondess May Run for Alderman.

Joseph Barondess last night confirmed the report that he had withdrawn from the Independent Labor Party because of its affiliation with the Republicans and other anti-Tammany organizations. At a meeting of his friends last evening a committee was appointed to request the Socialist-Labor organization of the Twelfth Assembly District to nominate Mr. Barondess for Alderman.

Bolton Hall Not to Run for Surrogate.

Bolton Hall, the Secretary of the new American League, who was named by the Independent Labor Party as candidate for Surrogate, has withdrawn. In the letter which he sent to John N. Parsons, Secretary of the Independent Labor Party, on Thursday, Mr. Hall says he believes Surrogate Varnum will make as good a Surrogate in the future as he does now, and therefore withdraws his own name.

Claims the Socialist Emblem.

Secretary Kuhn of the Vogt-De Leon faction of the Socialist-Labor Party said yesterday that the members of that branch of the party had just received a decision made by Secretary of State John T. McDonough, in which the Secretary stated that it is entitled to the Socialist emblem on the blanket ballot. He believed that the decision would exclude the Volks-Zeitung faction of the party from placing the names of its candidates in that column.

Kings Silver Leader's Statement.

Eugene V. Brewster, leader of the Chicago platform Democracy of Kings County, yesterday declared his intention of supporting the "regular" Democratic county ticket. It was proposed that the Chicago platform Democracy should unite with the Independent Labor Party in naming a ticket, but such a union was not effected.

This is the second day of registration. The places of registration are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FIRST DAY'S REGISTRATION.

Light in Manhattan and Bronx, Larger in Brooklyn—Confusion Over New Law.

Registration for the November election began yesterday, and will continue throughout to-day, the places of registry being open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

On account of the extension of the time for closing, the returns from the first day were later than ever before.

For Manhattan and the Bronx, they showed a registration considerably lighter than the corresponding day last year, except where local conditions heightened the interest.

In Brooklyn many wards reported material increases over the registration for the first day last year.

The total registration in Manhattan and the Bronx for the first day was 84,482, against 94,671 last year, a decrease of 10,189.

This total is as given by the Elections Bureau and does not agree with the figures by districts.

The following tables indicate the returns from the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn:

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assembly District.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	1,436	2,358	1,721	1,467	1,309
2	1,955	3,108	2,340	2,416	1,773
3	2,363	3,508	2,510	2,375	1,881
4	2,131	3,230	2,308	1,928	1,563
5	2,428	3,940	2,952	2,442	2,047
6	2,501	3,427	2,973	2,728	2,228
7	2,551	3,966	3,016	2,553	2,278
8	1,314	2,204	1,681	1,380	1,568
9	2,594	4,043	3,281	2,569	2,184
10	2,364	3,423	2,619	2,412	1,895
11	2

DEWEY IS NOW IN BOSTON

Received by Over 25,000 People at the Union Station.

WILL RECEIVE ANOTHER FLAG

The One Used by Commodore Moore of the Texas Navy Will Be Presented to the Admiral.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—As the guest of the City of Boston, welcomed to the old Bay State, and accompanied here by the Governor of the Granite State, Admiral Dewey to-night is one day nearer the end of his triumphal journey through New England.

This morning at Northfield, Vt., 200 miles from here, he laid the cornerstone of Dewey Hall, which is a part of Norwich University, the scene of his cadet life, and where he received his first lessons in the science of war. Not only did he dedicate the cornerstone to be laid as he wished it, but he heard his naval achievements eloquently described by Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York. After these exercises he was carried on a special train through Vermont to New Hampshire, where Gov. Rollins bade him welcome and thence to Massachusetts, where he received an official welcome from the representative of Gov. Wolcott. His journey through the three States was one continual ovation, which for spontaneous enthusiasm has never been equaled.

On the Admiral's arrival in Boston fully 25,000 people were crowded in and around Union Station, and in the rush to get a look at the hero he was well-nigh carried off his feet. Met by Mayor Quincy, accompanied by a delegation representing the Home Market Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and other municipal bodies, the Admiral rode at the head of a column of 10,000 war veterans through the city's principal down-town streets to the Hotel Touraine, which will be his place of entertainment during his three days' stay.

The Admiral's escort to-night were the naval veterans, and following them were posts of the Massachusetts department of the Grand Army and the Spanish war veterans. All the streets were profusely decorated and crowds lined the sidewalks. Red fire was burned with lavishness.

The Admiral after dinner witnessed a fine display of fireworks on Boston Common from his apartments in the hotel, and retired at a reasonable hour.

To-morrow he will have an arduous day, as he will attend many functions. In the forenoon he will hear the school children sing on the common, be presented with a watch at City Hall, and review a parade which will include the entire State Militia, mobilized for its Fall manoeuvres. In the evening there will be a banquet at the Algonquin Club. The Admiral expects to leave for New York on Sunday.

When Admiral Dewey arrived at his suite of rooms in the hotel he found a beautiful floral design, fully 6 feet in height, the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Massachusetts, and each Chapter in the State contributed. The piece was made up of the choicest American Beauty roses arranged like an enormous bouquet. The long stems are tied with ribbons of blue and white, the colors of the society. In the ribbon bow twined around the base are two silk flags, the Stars and Stripes and the Admiral's colors.

One of the most appropriate and beautiful events connected with the visit of Admiral Dewey to this city, but one to which the public will not be admitted, will be the presentation to him by Frederick F. Hassam of Hyde Park of a flag used by Commodore Moore of the Texas Navy, more than half a century ago.

The last public display of this flag was in 1862, when it was thrown across State Street at the exact spot where the Boston massacre occurred. It is swallow tailed in shape and a deep dark red in color. It was woven on a hand loom and was presented to Mr. Hassam by a naval officer who was on the vessel with Commodore Moore. The presentation to Admiral Dewey will be made in behalf of Mr. Hassam by J. Reed Whipple at the Hotel Touraine to-morrow evening.

DEWEY HALL CORNERSTONE.

Laid by the Admiral at Norwich University, Where He Was a Cadet—Senator Depew Makes an Address.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Oct. 13.—The little village of Northfield, in the very heart of the Green Mountain State, and the home of Norwich University, at which Admiral George Dewey, as a cadet, was grounded in the principles of military training, to-day greeted the famous naval officer. It was a gray morning, but as the exercises at the university grounds were about to begin the sun broke through the mist, causing increased happiness among the thousands gathered here for the day's celebration.

The chief feature of the occasion was the laying of the cornerstone of Dewey Hall, a building made possible by voluntary contributions from prominent alumni of the university. The ground for the new structure was first broken by Capt. Charles E. Clark, formerly of the battleship Oregon, on May 1 of the present year.

SONS OF NORWICH.

The village to-day was finely decorated. The streets through which the Admiral passed during the parade were covered with bunting, and there were many arches under which his carriage was drawn. These were a mass of parti-colored bunting. The principal arch was that at the entrance to the university grounds, which bore at the top on one side the words, "George Dewey, Cadet, 1854," and on the other side, "Admiral George Dewey, 1899." Below these inscriptions were the words, "Welcome, Son."

On the pillars of the arch were the names of Carpenter, Boggs, Paulding, Tatnall, Partridge, Ransom, Dodge, Lander, Milroy, Rice—men who have become famous in the army and navy, and who formerly were cadets at Norwich University. The buildings of the institution were themselves beautifully decorated, and the inscription "Alma Mater Greets Her Son" was often seen.

The Admiral and his party left Montpelier after yesterday's festivities at midnight, and this morning when he awoke in Northfield it was to the echoing of a salute of seventeen guns, fired by the cadets of the university. The Admiral took a short walk around the village before many of its inhabitants were stirring, and a little later received a call from Col. Henry O. Kent of Lancaster, N. H., a classmate, Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York, and, later, from Rear Admiral Belknap.

At 9 o'clock the First Regiment of Vermont National Guard came into town on a special train from Montpelier, and formed a hollow square in the open space in front of the Admiral's car. At 9:45 o'clock a battalion of the university cadets marched to the station, where they took Admiral Dewey and his party under their escort, and, followed by the regiment, marched through the village streets to University Hill.

WELCOME TO HIS ALMA MATER.

The cornerstone exercises took place behind the main hall. On the platform a large number of invited guests, most of them very prominent in the Green Mountain State, were seated. The exercises began with an introductory address by Commander Brown, President of the university, who said:

"A year ago Capt. Clark turned the first sod on the ground where to-day we welcome the greatest of Vermonters to his native soil, and not only greet him with loud acclaim to his Alma Mater as he comes here to lay the cornerstone, but we welcome him to old Vermont. His presence here will be an inspiration for a generation of students."

After the invocation by Bishop Hall, Commander Brown introduced Col. Henry O. Kent of Lancaster, N. H., senior member of the Board of Trustees of the university, and classmate of the Admiral. Col. Kent delivered an address of welcome.

Commander Brown then said: "An old naval officer once said to me, 'Never ask for what you are sure you cannot get.' That would do for a naval officer, but not for a college President, so when I was in Washington last Spring I told the Secretary of the Navy about the cornerstone exercises, and expressed a wish that the Olympia could be sent to Northfield with the Admiral. The Secretary was greatly interested, but informed me that the navigation of Dog River was so difficult that even Dewey could not navigate her to Northfield.

"We welcome our guest of to-day as the idol of his countrymen. Not only among the victories, but in the completeness of his success, does Dewey's work at Manila take its place in the world's history. We look on his achievement for its most glorious results. On the 1st of May he not only wrote his own name on the scroll of fame but he opened a new epoch in history and changed the map of the world. He comes to us in the fullness of his glory—to the hill where he was once a stripling cadet like those you see before you. He comes to us the recipient of the greatest ovations the Nation has ever accorded to a citizen."

As these words fell Admiral Dewey stepped forward and laid the cornerstone. As he spread the mortar and the stone was lowered he said: "I now declare this stone duly and truly laid and according to my wish."

The stone is about two feet square, with a receptacle for a box, which contains, among other things, a history of the college, copies of newspapers, a roll of all the honor cadets of the university, a catalogue of the university, and a number of other mementoes. The stone itself was cut from a boulder found on the hill during the excavation for the foundation of the building. It rests on a smaller stone taken from the old university at Norwich.

SENATOR DEPEW'S ADDRESS.

After the Admiral had completed the laying of the stone, Commander Brown introduced Senator Depew of New York, the orator of the day, who said:

"Admiral Dewey, Governor and Legislators, Gentlemen of the Faculty, and Students: The greetings and applause which accompanied Admiral Dewey around the world, the welcome and triumphal processions of his grateful countrymen, the imposing ceremonies at the National Capital and the capital of his native State, have their fitting close at the university where the foundations of his fame were laid. He returns from his victories to his Alma Mater and lays his laurels upon her shrine. Here precept and example, teaching and tradition, made the man. The home-coming of the alumnus during commencement days to the university is always an interesting incident in his life, but when he comes back crowned with glory and honor to acknowledge his debt, the old college has fresh inspiration for her sons.

DEWEY'S EARLY AMBITION.

"Forty-five years ago a young man was graduated from here and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis. At this institution he had found the bent of his mind and decided upon his career. The allurements of commerce and fortune did not tempt him. The pathways of the professions and industrial preferment which attracted most of the youth of America had no charms for young Dewey. To win his way in the service of his country was his ambition. The period of his active life is the most wonderful half century in the history of the world. It is the era of invention, of discovery, of the utilization of the forces of nature to the service of mankind. The rapid evolution and development of the arts and industries have piled up gigantic fortunes for the able, far-sighted, and adventurous. The contention and competition for great wealth have absorbed the best talent and the vital energies of the people. The hot race for money has drawn the strongest from every walk in life. To get rich has seemed to foreign and domestic observers the sole teachings of our schools, and its rewards of luxury and power the most satisfactory attainments.

"After nearly fifty years, George Dewey is again upon the old campus and treading these venerable halls possessed of little more of accumulated wealth than when he left. His gift to his college far surpasses the value of endowments and buildings. It is the example for all time of the Norwich student, who, without influence or assistance, by his steadfastness, pluck, and genius, became the hero of the American Navy and the conqueror of a new world for his country.

"This day is an influence in breaking the spell of gross materialism which binds the closing year of the nineteenth century. It opens for the twentieth nobler aims and higher ideals. The ingenuous youth can see that comfort, happiness, and fame are possible in art and letters, in the service of humanity and the service of the country. We are to become broader and more liberal in our associations. Wealth is to find that it is honored by artists, statesmen, jurists, men and women of letters, educators and officers of the army and navy being invited to participate in the social opportunities which money gives. The pleasures of the fortunate are to be enormously enriched by the presence of achievement and genius from many departments under hospitable roofs. The characteristic of our time is the equal struggle for social position and material gain. There is, unfortunately, a widespread belief that society recognizes only people of large incomes and lavish expenditures. Let the barriers of exclusiveness be lowered for the worthy and cultured, for those distinguished in public life and the professions, for talent which adds to the improvement, enjoyment, and education of the people, and the ambitions of the student will see other careers than the congested avenues of trade or the perils of speculation.

FORTUNE CAME LATE.

"The life of Admiral Dewey is a manual for the young American. It demonstrates that work and thoroughness are the essentials of success. Opportunity—or accident, if you please—happens to every one. If ready, he seizes upon it and his career is made. If unprepared, it passes by and rarely returns. The lawyer may labor for years before the case comes which tests his equipment. The doctor may practice half a lifetime with limited results and then his chance arrives. The clergyman is called from a poor parish to fill a temporary vacancy in a metropolitan church. The cultured congregation the press of the city, the strongest positions in his sect are waiting, eager and ready. If he has the talent and has improved the waiting years with conscientious and tireless work he stays and grows, if not, he drops back to become in time one of the army of the unemployed. Gen. Grant was an excellent cadet, and in the Mexican campaign mastered the art of war. His talent was for the tented field, and not the pursuits of peace. He was a poor farmer and a worse tanner. At forty the opportunity came and found him ready. Faithful preparation made him command success, and with the fall of the Confederacy the world recognized the foremost soldier of the age. Lincoln became President at fifty-one. He met and triumphantly solved the most difficult problems ever presented to an American President. But by a quarter of a century of patient labor in Legislature and Congress, in his study and in Titanic debate, he had mastered all the questions which were to be decided during the periods of civil war and reconstruction. Admiral Dewey was sixty before fortune confronted him.

"He left this university with honor. He had a creditable record at the Military Academy at Annapolis. He did daring and brilliant deeds on the Mississippi and learned invaluable lessons upder that grand old naval hero of the civil war, Admiral Farragut. At sea and on land, on his ship and in the Navy Department at Washington, with resistless energy and intelligent work, he became known as the most thorough and able officer in both the theory and practice of naval warfare. The idle days, the wasted hours, the health-wrecking dissipations which account for most of the failures in a career were never the experience of this enthusiast in his profession. He had no faith in luck or chance, or accident or genius. He believed in work. His ideals were to have a great opportunity and be so thoroughly equipped for every contingency that fate must surrender to preparation.

WHAT LED TO VICTORY.

"The threescore milestone was behind and the retiring limit near when Commodore Dewey was placed in command of the Asiatic Squadron. A message was received at Hongkong from the Secretary of the Navy that war had broken out with Spain, and the Commodore must at once go to sea and find and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. Edward Everett Hale's story of the man without a country has interested generations of readers. With Commodore Dewey were the fascinating possibilities and perils of a fleet without home or port. He was 6,000 miles from the United States, and the neutrality laws closed for him friendly harbors, and needed supplies were contraband of war. Manila was the fortified harbor of the enemy, and in it were the warships of Spain. Its channels were mined, its forts manned with modern guns, and the Spanish fleet was superior in numbers and ordnance. But there were the harbor he wanted, the supplies he required, the ships he was ordered to capture or destroy. During a week of great anxiety for his countrymen we only knew that the Commodore was sailing over the Pacific Ocean seeking his mission. On the seventh day the world was electrified by the message that he had destroyed the Spanish fleet, and Manila was at his mercy. The splendor of the achievement and the completeness of the victory were the result of that thoroughness of plan and detail whose habit was formed within these walls, and that undisputed leadership in his profession won by eager devotion to its study and the grasp and use of progress and invention. The fogy becomes a barnacle, but Dewey is always up-to-date—often ahead.

"The trial period of a successful commander is after the battle. Then his wisdom and capacity have their supreme test. Diplomacy must veil the gun. Grant's terms to Lee after Appomattox surpassed his victories. In the Bay of Manila were the fleets of the great powers of Europe. All but one were hostile or jealous of the Republic of the West, whose startling advent might compel a rearrangement of their plans for the division of the East. On shore were the Spanish Army, to be held in check until troops could arrive from America, and insurgent forces with wild and passionate eagerness to execute vengeance upon their oppressors by fire and sword and rapine. The sole responsibility for the control of this situation rested with Commodore Dewey. Foreign Admirals were kept within bounds by firmness which meant force. The Spanish Army surrendered. The natives respected the wishes of a victor whom they feared and of a wise friend whom they learned to love. Commissioned to capture a fleet, he had conquered an empire for his country.

"His task completed, he sails for home.

THE TRIUMPHAL HOMECOMING.

"There is no parallel in history of this triumphal march. As his ship carries his flag more than half way around the globe, he is greeted at every port in every country with the honors due the naval hero of our time. He is met as he enters the superb gateway of our land at New York by the loving welcome of 70,000,000 of his countrymen. On bay and river our warships, our merchant marine, and our pleasure yachts dip their pennants and pass in review. The Statue of Liberty illumines harbor and shore with the brilliancy of her greeting to the worthiest of her exemplars and apostles. The procession escorting him through the streets of the metropolis is not a Roman triumph with the spoils of subjugated peoples and with captives chained to the chariot wheels of the conqueror. The cheering millions along the route voice the acclaim of the whole people for the American who has done so much for his country, and the sailor whose deeds have given greater lustre to our navy, whose record has always been illustrious. The presentation of the sword voted by Congress by the President of the United States, in the presence of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Senate, and the House of Representatives at the Capitol was the crowning glory of this marvelous ovation.

"Not yet its culmination and its lesson; not yet. That is reserved for his Alma Mater. I saw Grant from Appomattox and Sherman from the march to the sea at West Point. There was an affectionate significance in the welcome and approval of the old Academy which no pageant could give. The splendors of the decorations, the brave array of saluting soldiers and sailors have passed; the echoes of the guns and strains of martial music have died away. With the associations and surroundings of this seat of learning the Faculty and students receive their fellow student and honored alumnus. The building which will arise upon the cornerstone now laid by Admiral Dewey will remain for unnumbered generations as a monument to the advantages of a liberal education and the possibilities of American citizenship.

THE FRUIT OF VICTORY.

"The benefits of a college course are not all found in text books, lectures, and the library. They are the tools for use in practical life, but can be had outside of the university. The contact and attrition of ingenuous minds seeking the truth break the fetters of prejudice and provincialism, and cultivate the cosmopolitan spirit which is necessary for success at this time when the telegraph brings all the world in daily communication. To learn where and how to find quickly the history, facts, cases, and subjects required is liberal learning. The impress of great teachers upon susceptible youth is felt in nobler aims and purer ideals all through life. And the inspiration of living, breathing, and working where the famous among the Alumni were college boys is of incalculable value. Their spirits are ever present in rooms and halls, at recitations, and on the campus. Every university man echoes Kipling's sentiment:

> Bless and praise we famous men—
> Men of little showing!
> For their work continueth,
> And their work continueth,
> Broad and deep continueth,
> Great beyond their knowing.

"The victory of Admiral Dewey has a far wider significance than the heroism of the fight. It opened a new chapter in the history of the United States. The lifting of the cloud of battle smoke from the waters of Manila Bay revealed a new and potential power in the affairs of the world. The class which graduates here next June enters upon a larger citizenship than any of its predecessors. A war begun by the United States for humanity and liberty ended in the conquest and cession of a rich and populous territory in the East. At the very hour when our industrial development and surplus productions demand the benefit of expanding markets, we become by the Providence of God neighbor to the Orient and its limitless possibilities. After 300 years of oppression and spoliation by the Spaniards, after centuries of promises made to be broken, the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands distrust all professions. The good faith with which we are fulfilling our pledges in Cuba will ultimately become known in every island in the archipelago. The poem of Manila is to be entitled by a subcommittee, but that it shall require a two-thirds vote of the full committee to make such selection."

Mr. Shayne aroused much excitement by moving that each one of the 200 members of the Citizens' Committee be required to subscribe $250 in cash to the permanent arch fund. "That will give us $50,000 to start with," said Mr. Shayne, "and each member of the committee can afford to give the $250." There were cries of "No! no!" "That would be unwise!" "We have no right to tax the members of the committee!" &c., and a dozen members attempted to talk at once. Within a few minutes it became apparent that the prevailing sentiment of the meeting was against Mr. Shayne's proposition, and he withdrew it.

The Chairman announced that from now on the Treasurer of the committee would be ready to receive subscriptions. He was in favor of allowing each member of the committee to subscribe as much or as little as such member might elect. The meeting adjourned until next Monday.

After the adjournment of the committee John D. Crimmins and Isaac Stern authorized Secretary Nicoll to put their names on the subscription list for $1,000 apiece. Some other smaller subscriptions were also made.

FROM NORTHFIELD TO BOSTON.

Crowds Await the Admiral, Who Says, "I Can't Make a Speech."

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 13.—The Dewey train ran from Northfield to Boston on special schedule, all freights along the line being side-tracked in consequence.

At every station there was a cheering crowd, and occasionally a Grand Army post would be drawn up in line. Salutes were fired with torpedoes or with rifles. At each station the train was slowed up so that the people could see the Admiral, who sat at the windows in the rear car.

At White River Junction the train was sent across the river to West Lebanon, where the train of President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Road, containing besides the President and other railroad officials, Gov. Rollins of New Hampshire and his staff; Gen. Carter, Inspector General on the staff of Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, Speaker Bates, and President Smith of the Massachusetts Legislature, and several others was in waiting. The car in which the Admiral rode was attached to President Tuttle's train.

The crowd of sightseers cheered so that the Admiral stepped upon the rear platform in time to hear the Dartmouth boys from Hanover give their yell. When they called for a speech, and the Admiral said: "I can't make a speech."

Just then the train started and the college boys yelled, and the Admiral called out, "That's it, boys; you'll own the country some day."

As the train ran through New Hampshire the enthusiasm increased as the crowds were larger. Factories along the route blew their whistles, fire bells were rung, and torpedoes were continually exploded along the track.

At Manchester a salute was fired by the First New Hampshire Battery. Each window in the great Amoskeag Corporation facing the railroad had its knot of operatives waving cloths or aprons.

At Lowell, Mass., the crowd was larger than any seen during the day. From Lowell to Boston it seemed as if the tracks were lined with people, so continued was the cheering.

DEWEY TO REVOLUTIONARY SONS.

Admiral Acknowledges Receipt of a Gold Insignia of the Society.

A gold insignia of the Sons of the Revolution was presented to Admiral Dewey last week during his stay in Washington. The presentation was made by Rear Admiral Walker, on behalf of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. The badge, although similar to the one generally seen, is of more detailed design and of superior workmanship. Accompanying the gift was a letter from President Frederick S. Tallmadge in which he mentioned Dewey as a life member of the society and "the inheritor of ancestral blood which you have honored by deeds perpetuating a name full of glory and fame."

Admiral Dewey's reply to Mr. Tallmadge, dated Washington, Oct. 8, was as follows:

"I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt from the hands of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy, of your letter of the 5th inst. and of the beautiful insignia of our society. Please accept my sincere thanks for your courteous and complimentary letter and extend to the managers of the society my thanks for the honor they have paid me. The insignia will be treasured as an heirloom in my family."

SEVENTH IN DEWEY PARADE.

Praise from Gov. Roosevelt and Gen. George Moore Smith.

Col. Daniel Appleton of the Seventh Regiment has received a letter from Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, inclosing another letter from Gov. Roosevelt. The Governor's letter was a voluntary compliment to the regiment upon its "splendid and soldierly showing" in the Dewey parade, and the Governor's praise was warmly echoed in Gen. Smith's communication.

Col. Appleton said last night that these letters had caused great gratification to the regiment and its friends, and that, notwithstanding all that has been said against the Seventh, it is as strong as ever, and there is no lack of recruits. Gen. Smith, in his letter, commented upon the numerical strength of the regiment in the parading column.

Lumber in the Dewey Stands.

The New York Lumber Trade Journal, in its forthcoming issue, gives an estimate of how much lumber was used in the stands for the Dewey parades, and places the amount at 7,758,904 feet. The Lumber Trade Journal has, it says, made a fairly complete canvass and adds that the stock was furnished by thirty-five concerns. With an average value of $22.50 per 1,000, which it says is a very conservative estimate, the total cost of the lumber was $174,575.32.

TROLLEY CARS TELESCOPED.

Church Excursionists Near Syracuse Were Seriously Injured.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—This morning seven women and one man were seriously hurt in a collision near Maple Bay, on the Lakeside trolley line. It was "trolley" day for the Danforth Congregational Church, and the cars were carrying excursionists. Regular employes were in charge of the cars.

Owing to some error in the signaling a regular car and an excursion car came together head-on. Both were running at a high rate of speed. The cars were telescoped and the occupants were all shaken up, eight having limbs broken and being otherwise injured. Among the injured is Charles Lambcke of New York. He is at St. Joseph's Hospital with three ribs broken.

CAPT. JOBE AGAIN ARRESTED.

Held in Washington Accused of Misusing Department Envelopes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Capt. Ike T. Jobe, late of the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, has been arrested here on the charge of using War Department envelopes for private letters. The arrest was made at the instigation of a Postal Inspector. Capt. Jobe was taken before a United States Commissioner, and waiving examination, was held in $500 security for appearance at the December term of the court at Columbus, Ohio, to answer any charges that may be preferred. Jobe, who was formerly Mayor of Johnson City, Tenn., was discharged from the army in March last. He was arrested in New York recently, where it was alleged he had sold a number of blank transportation requests to ticket scalpers. He was held in $2,000 bond, which he furnished. Soon after he went West.

Recently a notice of Jobe's death appeared in a Covington (Ky.) newspaper, with a complimentary obituary notice. When he was arrested here he had on the uniform of a Captain in the army. He was unable to furnish the required bond and was remanded to jail.

EPISCOPAL CONGRESS ENDS.

No General Secretary Named—Next Meeting at Hartford, Conn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 13.—The Protestant Episcopal Congress held its closing session to-day. The position of General Secretary was offered to the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, who has for the past year acted as Secretary pro tem. Dr. Smith, however, refused to accept the position, for the reason that he had not the time to devote to it. The naming of his successor was left to the Executive Committee, with the power to act.

The name of the Rev. Dr. S. De Lacey Townsend of New York was added to the Executive Committee, vice the Rev. George M. Douglass, resigned. The Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark of Detroit and the Rev. Dr. Cameron Mann of Kansas City were added to the General Committee.

Hartford, Conn., was selected as the place for holding the twentieth session of the congress.

The four Bishops of the Evangelical Association were re-elected by the General Conference to-day. They are Bishops Brayfogel, Horn, Bowman, and Escher.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds will freshen from east to southeast.

The northwestern cool wave has extended over the Middle Missouri Valley and the Middle Rocky Mountain region, attended by snow as far south as Central Colorado, and by temperature 14 degrees below freezing in parts of Montana. Light rains are reported in the plateau region from Idaho to Arizona, and heavy rains in Central and Southern California. Rain is also reported in the Lake Superior region, and thunderstorms have occurred in Eastern Iowa and Northwestern Illinois. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. The temperature has continued high in the Middle and Lower Mississippi, the Lower Missouri, and Ohio Valleys, with a maximum reading of 92 degrees at Kansas City and 90 at St. Louis.

The disturbance which covered the Middle Missouri Valley Thursday evening has moved northwestward over Lake Superior, and the barometer has risen rapidly over the Northwestern States, and continues high over the Middle Atlantic and New England States.

A very decided fall in temperature will occur in the Middle and Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and by to-morrow the cooler weather will extend over the lake region and the Ohio Valley. Snow flurries are likely to continue in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and showers will occur over Northern New England, Northern New York, and the lower lake region. Along the New England Coast the winds will be fresh from southeast to south. On the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will freshen from southeast to south. Along the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeasterly winds will prevail, becoming brisk over Florida.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	TIMES. 1899.	1898.
3 A. M.	49	64	62
6 A. M.	47	61	61
9 A. M.	51	66	68
12 M.	60	74	71
3 P. M.	56	63	69
6 P. M.	54	61	65
9 P. M.	54	60	62
12 P. M.	55	59	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	65
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1898	54
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degreees at noon and the minimum 59 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 82 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 96 per cent.

Wm Vogel & Son

Wonders in Values.

Have you seen our new Fifteen Dollar Suits? They are beauties. As values they are wonders.

Men's Suits at $15.

Value $20 & $18.

The popular fabrics—cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds—are fashionably finished into the nobbiest and grandest line of Suits we've ever made at this price.

We put wear, character and individuality into every Suit because our Suits are made in our own workrooms.

Bring $20. Suit thoughts and gratify them for $15.

Broadway and Houston St.

Store open Saturday till 9 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

TRIMMED HATS,

—also—

Untrimmed Hats in Felt and Velvet.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th.

Velvet Hats with Plisse Taffeta Brim, trimmed with large bow,

$4.50

(First Floor,)

Nineteenth St. & Sixth Ave.

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.")

At the Head of All the Waters Examined for Purity and Freedom from Disease Germs."

Want to See William McGillivary.

City Clerk Scully has received a letter from Freeman G. Smith of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, inquiring as to the whereabouts of William McGillivary, a telegraph operator, whose last place of residence was in this city. Any information regarding Mr. McGillivary will be thankfully received by Mr. Smith.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	6:10	Sun sets	5:22	Moon sets	1:02

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	3:05	Gov. Isl'd	3:28	H. Gate	5:24
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	3:29	Gov. Isl'd	3:54	H. Gate	5:50

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Belvernon, Inagua, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Curityba, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Manitou, London		9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Plymouth and Hamburg		1:00 P. M.
Persian Prince, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charlestcn		3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Southampton and Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

Carib, Turk's Island, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Tampico, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ella, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildebrande, Ceara, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	1:00 P. M. *2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	8:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport —	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened at the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australasian Colonies, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Aorangi.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to October 27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. 31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) OCT. 14.

British Queen, Antwerp, Oct. 1.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Sep., 30.
Colorado, Hull, Sept. 30.
Comal, Galveston, Oct. 7.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Oct. 11.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Barry, Sept. 28.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Oct. 6.
Lucania, Liverpool, Oct. 7.
San Augustin, Havana, Oct. 10.
St. Paul, Southampton, Oct. 7.
Tuscarora, London, Oct. 1.

SUNDAY, OCT. 15.

Clan Monroe, London, Oct. 1.
Cymric, Liverpool, Oct. 6.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 7.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Oct. 1.
Menominee, London, Oct. 5.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Oct. 12.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.

MONDAY, OCT. 16.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Oct. 4.
Betty, Gibraltar, Oct. 2.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Oct. 5.
Dunstan, Para, Oct. 4.

TUESDAY, OCT. 17.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Oct. 12.
Alps, Jamaica, Oct. 12.
Kensington, Antwerp, Oct. 7.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Oct. 5.
Maasdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 5.
Olbers, St. Lucia, Oct. 10.
Philadelphia, San Juan, Oct. 12.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, Oct. 10.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

Allianca, Colon, Oct. 11.
Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 12.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Oct. 6.
James Turpie, Gibraltar, Oct. 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 4.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

Ohio, Hull, Oct. 10.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Oct. 8.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 10.

Arrived.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Oct. 5 and Southampton and Cherbourg 6th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Yucatan, Robertson, Campeachy, &c., Sept. 30, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Cyprian Prince, (Br.,) Ord, Santos Sept. 18 and Rio Janeiro 21st, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. and anchored owing to fog.

SS Ingraham, (Br.,) Stevenson, Tilt Cove Oct. 3, with copper ore to American Metal Company—vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 12th and anchored owing to thick fog.

SS Buffon, (Br.,) Ohles, Rio Janiro, &c., Sept. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Reesing, Hamburg Oct. 1 and Boulogne 3d, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 and anchored owing to fog.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

U. S. monitor Amphitrite arr. from sea and passed in Quarantine at 4:25 P. M.

U. S. auxiliary cruiser Resolute arr. from sea and passed in Quarantine at 3:52 P. M.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans Oct. 7, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 13, 9:30 P. M., southeast, light air, sky overcast, dense fog.

Sailed.

SS Aral, (Br.,) for Dover

The Wanamaker Store

A Decided Surprise

In Women's Tailor-Made Suits

THIS isn't the time of year that you would expect to see $50 suits sold at $25, but the news will be none the less delightful.

We have about a hundred suits from a New York maker who produced a few suits too many for his comfort. The styles are superb, and the suits in every detail up to a Wanamaker standard, or no price temptation would have got them in here.

Suits for $30, that would be fairly priced up to $55. These are in broadcloths, and most of them are trimmed richly.

Suits at $15, that would be fairly priced up to $28, and are equal to many of our own styles at that price. These of serges, and Venetian cloths and homespuns.

Suits for $18, that would be fairly priced up to $35. Of Venetian cloths and homespuns. Most of them are silk lined throughout.

Suits at $13.50, that would be fairly priced at $22. Of wide-wale cheviot serges, black and blue, and in light-colored homespuns.

Suits at $8.50, most of which are of a standard $12.50 value. Serges, covert-mixtures and checks.

Jardinieres and Plants—Both for $1.25 Hundreds have been sold during the past two days. Enough, perhaps, remain for to-day's selling. The value of the plants alone is $1.25 each, and the jardinieres are worth fully one dollar each. Choose from various palms and ferns, and from several styles of jardinieres, and take both for $1.25.

Jars, jardinieres and pedestals, all in newest shapes and styles, at a third to a half less than market values.

Main Aisle.

Cut Flowers We begin our season with bargains that are worth while. Think of what you have been paying for cut flowers, while reading the prices below. You'll note a saving of a half or more:

Roses—Brides, Bridegrooms, Meteors, Perles, Morgans and Kaiserins, 75c. a dozen. American Beauty Roses, $1.20 a dozen. Carnations, 35c. a dozen. Lily-of-the-Valley, 75c. a bunch of 12.

Broadway, near Main Aisle.

About Shoes—Many Will Read This with Interest The numerous exceptional values daily offered in the Fifth Floor Store are strongly reinforced. This new quota for women, boys and girls:—

BOYS' SHOES AT $1.50
Either tan or black novelty calfskin, with stout oak leather soles; look well and wear well; sizes 2½ to 5½. Smaller sizes, $1.25.

WOMEN'S BLACK SHOES, $1.40
Only 530 pairs, but bargains, every pair; a few sizes are missing. Regularly these shoes sell at $2.50 and $3.

GIRLS' SPRING HEEL SHOES, $1
Fine black kidskin with tips; staple goods at $1.50 and $1.75 a pair; sizes 8 to 1½.

This Main floor main chance for men:

Men's black or russet bourded calfskin shoes with extra heavy oak tanned leather soles; welted and stitched.

$3.50

We guarantee to replace with a new pair any of these shoes that wear through the uppers within twelve months.

Men's Neckwear 200 dozen Tecks, Imperials, Puffs and Four-in-hands will be ready this morning at 25c. each. They are made of the same quality silks and satins, and as carefully made, as our regular half-dollar sorts. All late, tasteful patterns.

Men's Linen Cuffs Imported goods that have sold regularly and reasonably at 25c. a pair. 225 dozen here this morning at 3 pairs for 25c. Sizes 9½, 11 and 11½.

Men's Furnishing Goods Store, Ninth street.

Your Morning Paper And "The Century" A busy merchant told us something interesting the other day about The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas. This: "I formed the 'Century Habit' some years ago. It is usually strongest with me right after breakfast. With the Atlas volume open and the rest within finger-reach, I unfold my morning paper and make of it a complete history of the world, brought down to date with each day's issue.

"This morning, for instance;—ten minutes in the Transvaal, five in Manila, five with the pillars of Karnak that tumbled, and the looking up of two common phrases (which I found, as usual, didn't mean what I thought they did), and I'd had my daily quota—been brought out of yesterday into to-day—and was ready for business."

To own a set of The Century may not insure success in business, but hundreds of successful men keep these ten volumes within easy reach of their office chair to read and consult, to use as do our lawyers, judges and little school-children, and the women who read books for pleasure or for profit.

10c. a day pays for it through the new Wanamaker Century Club. A postal card will bring you the details of the half-price offer, specimen pages of the work itself, and descriptions of the different bindings, etc.; or you might call at the store.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

A Sale of Plumage A flock of birds, a flutter of wings and feathers, perched on a main aisle table. Pretty and fresh, large and small, in all the shadings known to art and nature. Birds of good omen bearing this message:

Reduced a Third and Half

See these:

Single birds, parrots, birds in pairs, plain quills, assorted quills in bunches, stiff or soft; quills dotted with chenille; quills decorated with coque tips or ostrich feathers; spangled quills, bunched, assorted colors; quills covered with chenille, black and white. Fancy painted quills, bunched, in graduated shades. Sweeping coque feathers. Plain coque feathers. Wings.

From 10c. to $2 each.

Main Aisle.

Babies' Winter Coats If it were possible to make the little ones more attractive, this stock contains the means. Certain it is, too, that never were warmth and comfort and elegance more satisfactorily combined than in these garments. Many pretty good kinds are shown, to meet all tastes, all purses.

All these are 6 mos. to 2 year sizes.
$2.25—Cream elderdown; sailor collar; finished with a heavy cord.
$3.50—Bedford cord; cream, pink, and blue; large fancy collar; finished with cord.
$3.75—Elderdown, cream, pink, and blue; deep cape; finished with cord.
$5.25—Bedford cord, cream and gray; round cape; trimmed with ruffle of fancy satin ribbon and five rows of braid.
$6.75—Cashmere, pink and blue; large sailor collar; trimmed with white silk braid and bow-knots.
$7.50—Cashmere, pink, blue, cream, and gray; large cape trimmed with 3 ruffles of narrow satin ribbon and 6 rows of silk braid.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lillian Corsets Imported. Wanamaker's only. Our idea of perfect corset-making,—soft, bending, comfortable, with firmness and shapeliness maintained. Beautiful models, finished fastidiously. Made to fit all figures. Fitting rooms and attendants at your service. Some prices:

$2—Coutil; short or long waist; low or high bust; trimmed with lace; white or drab.
$2.50—Coutil; long waist, high bust, short gored hips; white. Same in black sateen, $2.75.
$2.50—Sateen; long waist, low bust; long over hips and abdomen. Same in black sateen, $2.75.
$3.50—Bias or straight cut; medium or extra long waist; low or high bust; white or drab. Same in black sateen, $4.
$4—Coutil; long waist; bias cut; real whalebone; white or drab.
$5.50—Coutil; short or long waist; high or low bust; straight front, made entirely on the bias; real whalebone; trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbons. Same in black sateen, $5.50 and $6.50.
Ribbon girdles of fine satin ribbon; all whalebone; white, pink or blue; $5.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The Clothing Store for Boys and Men Boys' clothing founded not only upon sound quality, wearing capacity, neatness and finish, but also upon the realization that the boy's good taste is observant and discriminating. All-wool, silk-sewed garments; *and all fashionable.*

Youths' Clothing. Progressive, as up-to-date in the vagaries of fashion as our best styles for men.

Men's clothing in fabrics and patterns, fit and finish that should remove once and for all the silly prejudice against clothes bought outside tailors' shops. As good as most, better than many, at prices-for-quality lower than all.

Look below:

BOYS' SUITS
$3.85—Blue cheviot; double-breasted jackets, with extra trousers; 6 to 16 years.
$4—Blue cheviot sailor suits silk soutache trimming; extra trousers; sizes 3 to 12 years.
$3.85—Fancy cheviot; double-breasted jackets; with extra trousers; sizes 6 to 16 years.
$5—Fancy cheviot; vest jacket; very stylish; sizes 9 to 16 years.
$6.50—Navy blue serge; vest jackets; sizes 11 to 16 years.

BOYS' TOP COATS
$4.50—All-wool frieze; Oxford mixtures, brown and blue; sizes 4 to 10 years.
$5—All-wool Kersey, blue; Italian cloth lined; velvet collars; sizes 5 to 16 years.
$5—Brown mixed Herringbone cheviot; plaid-lined; velvet collars; sizes 4 to 16 years.
$6.50—Fancy plaid-back cheviots, sage green, brown and Oxford mixed; sizes 5 to 16 years.

BOYS' LONG TROUSER SUITS
$8.50 to $15—Fancy cheviots; single-breasted sack coat styles, or those with double-breasted vests. A rich assortment at $10 and $12. Some exclusive patterns at $15. Sizes 14 to 19 years. Small men can be fitted.

MEN'S TROUSERS
$5—Striped worsteds; regularly $6.50.

MEN'S SUITS
$15—An especial offering. Fancy cheviots, striped worsteds and neat cassimeres. $5 less than exclusive clothiers' prices.
$10, $12 and $13.50—Fancy cheviots; single-breasted coats, double-breasted vests.
$18, $20 and $25—Stylish, exclusive patterns; the best of taste.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

GEN. ROE ORDERS MORE DRILL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Major Gen. Charles Roe to-day issued an order in which he calls attention to the necessity for greater proficiency on the part of officers in the knowledge of matter pertaining to the administration of the guard and to the fact that drills should not be perfunctory. In relation to drills he says:

"A drill should not be perfunctory, but should be made animated, spirited, diversified, and instructive, and should be of no shorter duration than ninety minutes. Instruction in small arms practice must be imparted regularly and systematically in the armory.

"It is important that all signalmen should be so instructed that they may carry and deport themselves as soldiers, able to handle their weapons with skill and to ride a horse with confidence."

FILIPINOS PUT TO FLIGHT

Major Cheatham's Scouts Drive Insurgents from Trenches.

THREE AMERICANS ARE KILLED

Native Police Lieutenant Under Arrest for Attempt to Influence Police Against Americans.

MANILA, Oct. 13.—Major Cheatham, with a scouting party, while proceeding along the west shore of the lake yesterday, encountered a force of rebels strongly intrenched at Muntinlupa.

Major Cheatham reports that he drove the rebels from their position, and that in the engagement three Americans were killed and two were wounded.

Rumors are in circulation in Manila that Major Cheatham discovered three American prisoners, who had been bound, gagged, and shot by the insurgents. These rumors, however, are not confirmed.

One Sandago, a Lieutenant of the native police force, has been arrested and lodged in jail, his subordinate having reported to the authorities that he was endeavoring to enlist them in a plot to turn the police against the Americans in the event of an uprising.

EARTHQUAKE IN MANILA.

Two Strong Shocks Were Felt in the City Last Night.

MANILA, Oct. 13.—Two strong shocks of earthquake lasting several seconds were felt in Manila at 10 o'clock this evening.

SCHWAN'S FORCES REACH BACOOR.

Infantry Has One of the Hardest Marches of the Campaign.

MANILA, Oct. 13.—Gen. Schwan, with the infantry, has reached Bacoor. The troops are greatly exhausted, having had one of the hardest marches of the campaign. From Malabon to Perez das Marinas they marched through roadless rice fields.

The Fourth Infantry, from Imus, joined Gen. Schwan at Perez das Marinas.

The Filipinos had deserted the town upon learning of the approach of the Americans, leaving only the women and children behind.

SPAIN MAY TAKE HER OLD GUNS.

Six Months' Option to the United States Has Expired.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A lot of ordnance of heavy calibre, mostly of antique pattern, in the fortifications in and around Manila and other cities in the Philippines, has passed under the control of the Spanish Government.

Under the terms of the treaty of peace this ordnance was to remain for six months in the emplacements, during which time the United States might purchase it. Otherwise it was to be the property of Spain.

The six months period has just expired, and as none of the guns has been purchased, unless Gen. Otis has done so without notifying the War Department, the Spanish Government is probably at liberty to dispose of them. About the only guns of any value are believed to be those in the Luneta or shore batteries in front of Manila, where some modern Krupps are installed.

The collection includes some old bronze weapons of great beauty, as specimens of antique gun founding.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The War Department has received the following list of casualties from Gen. Otis:

Wounded, Fourth Infantry, at Imus, Sept. 29: B—Frank Huss, thigh, severe; John W. Smith, foot, moderate. K—Frank Hickade, thigh, moderate. Oct. 3: A—Sergt. William Born, ear, slight. At San Nicholas, Oct. 8: E—James McGlinchey, back, moderate. Fifth Artillery, at Imus, Sept. 29: F—Louis Liever, knee, severe. At San Francisco de Malabon, Oct. 10: Louis Arnold, chest, moderate. Twenty-second Infantry, at Arayat, Oct. 5: F—Archie Hutchinson, arm, slight. Twenty-fourth Infantry, near Santa Ana, Oct. 7: F—Sergt. David Holden, chest, severe; James Smith, thigh, severe. Fourteenth Infantry, near Mariquina, Oct. 8: L—William Briney, neck, severe. At San Nicholas: G—Frank Frager, forearm, severe; Owen B. Hill, leg, severe. Hospital Corps—Alvin H. Bailey, leg, moderate. Thirteenth Infantry, at San Francisco de Malabon, Oct. 10: F—Norman Norton, knee, moderate; G—Peter Kankiwicz, arm, severe; H—Charles E. Smith, thigh, severe. Fourth Artillery: F—Charles Wilson, thigh, moderate. Engineer Battalion: A—John T. Van Ness, leg, severe.

Dominican Friars Conceal Arms.

MANILA, Oct. 13.—Reports having reached the Provost Marshal that arms were concealed at the headquarters of the Dominican friars, a large building adjoining the palace, a detachment of soldiers made a search of the building. They found a small stock of Mausers, revolvers, and ammunition, which was confiscated, despite the protests of the friars that the arms were not intended for unlawful use.

The New Orleans Sails Next Week.

Capt. Longnecker, commander of the cruiser New Orleans, which is fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday received orders from Washington to leave for Manila next Thursday with his ship. The repairs on the cruiser's boilers and machinery will be rushed, and it is expected the vessel will be taken out of dry dock on Monday, when she is to be tested as to rolling and general stability.

Two Regiments Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The War Department has ordered the Forty-second Regiment Volunteers to proceed from Fort Niagara, N. Y., Oct. 30, for San Francisco, there to embark for the Philippines. The Fortieth Regiment, at Fort Riley, Kan., is also ordered to proceed to San Francisco on the same date, bound for Manila.

BITTER AGAINST AMERICANS.

Dominicans Say Imprisonment Was Worse than Any Spanish Outrage.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 13.—A party of thirty-two Dominicans, who had been confined at Baracoa for two months, were released yesterday, and arrived here today. They were members of the Jimenes expedition, which was captured because its object was not concealed, as the members had been assured that the Americans were favorable to their movement.

The two months spent in jail has had a terrible effect upon the party. One of the members is dead, and several have become invalids. The Dominicans are very bitter against Americans, and declare that their imprisonment was worse than any Spanish outrage.

Gen. Wood frequently recommended that they be released, but the authorities at Havana prohibited such action.

Strikes Reduce Havana Customs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Major Root, in charge of the customs of Cuba, writes to the War Department that the recent strikes of draymen, stevedores, and lightermen have reduced the customs receipts at the Port of Havana for the month of September to the amount of $150,000.

First Jury Trial in Puerto Rico.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Oct. 13.—The United States Provisional Court and a jury of prominent natives to-day convicted Izcoa Diaz, editor of El Combate, formerly La Bomba, which Gen. Guy Henry suppressed, of sending obscene matter through the mails. Diaz was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with a fine of $500. El Combate has been strongly anti-American in its policy. This was the first trial by jury in the island.

Severe Storm in Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 13.—The worst storm of the season prevailed here this afternoon. Several houses in the suburbs were wrecked.

ANOTHER CABLE TO CUBA.

Commercial Company and the War Department's Authority.

The following letter has been addressed by Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Cable Company, to the Secretary of War in relation to the application of that company to lay a second cable from the United States to Havana:

Your favor of Aug. 14 to the effect that you would present my letter of Aug. 11 and the opinion of the Hon. George F. Edmunds to the President for his consideration and such action as he might deem appropriate in the premises was duly received. Inasmuch as we have not received any further communication from you since that date we presume that no formal decision has been arrived at by you on our application for the countermanding of Secretary Alger's order to Gen. Brooke, but we are in doubt in regard to this, inasmuch as our attention has been called to a letter written by you recently, in which you state that "the War Department has nothing whatever to do with the matter, nor has any executive branch of the Government."

We are greatly pleased to see this statement of the law by you, particularly as it is exactly what this company has been contending for, and we assume that, if the War Department has nothing to do with the matter, this disposes of Secretary Alger's order to use the military power of the War Department for the purpose of preventing a cable being laid. If such is the case, we desire at once to inform the Western Union Telegraph Company of our intention to lay a competing cable, and thus bring before the courts the question of whether the grant from Spain is sustainable in a court of law.

Havana Traction Company Election.

The incorporation of the Havana Traction Company, which is to build railroads in Cuba, yesterday elected the following Directors: Sir William C. Van Horne, P. A. B. Widener, George A. Cox, William L. Elkins, William Mackenzie, Thomas F. Ryan, Frederic Nicolls, Thomas Dolan, Zebulon A. Lash, Henry P. Booth, Byron E. Walker, J. M. Ceballos, W. R. Brock, Robert A. C. Smith, A. E. Ames, and William Barbour. The Directors elected these officers: President—Sir William C. Van Horne; Vice Presidents—P. A. B. Widener and R. A. C. Smith; Secretary—J. M. Ceballos, and Treasurer—Frederic Nicolls.

GEN. MERRITT URGES REFORM.

Supply Department Very Lax in Regard to the Artillery, His Report Says.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, in his annual report to the War Department, says:

"That the coast artillery is not to-day in an efficient condition is due to causes over which artillery officers have no control, nor can these impediments be reached by the department commanders. Some require the action of the Secretary of War and others can be remedied only by Congress. The needs of the artillery are most ably presented in the report of the department Artillery Inspector, to which I invite attention.

"I do not feel called upon to urge the specific remedies which he proposes, but I certainly coincide with the opinion he expresses, that the artillery is in need of remedial legislation. I deem it my duty to call attention to the defects which Major Storey treats in detail, and then leave the question of how they shall be removed to the lawmaking authorities and their advisers.

"Our cavalry and infantry to-day are organized on a modern basis, are splendidly officered and equipped, and, with regular supplies of food, clothing, and ammunition, contain within themselves the elements of complete efficiency. This is not true of the artillery. The officers are well educated and zealous, but their efforts are cramped by an imperfect organization, and responsibility for the efficiency or inefficiency of their arm lies, not as it should, with themselves, but very largely in other quarters. Either through defects of law or their own inefficiency, the supply departments upon which the artillery are wholly dependent have frequently failed to loyally and energetically serve its interests. The fact that the Engineer Department, working under the same laws, has under its present chief given the artillery no cause for complaint, would seem to indicate that something is wrong besides the law.

"This condition gives rise to the often-expressed desire of the artillery for a chief of that arm of the service who would see that it is supplied with what it needs to be effective, but I personally have very grave doubts as to this being the most suitable remedy, as it may result only in adding another bureau to the War Department which it may be as difficult to make efficient as some of those already in existence.

"I desire, in addition, to call special attention to the following points in the report of the Artillery Inspector:

"1. The failure of the Quartermaster's Department to make timely provision for housing the garrisons at new artillery posts.

"2. The necessity for providing at artillery posts a permanent post non-commissioned staff of specialists, electrician, and observer Sergeants.

"3. The recommendation that the strength of the coast artillery be fixed at the number of officers and men required to fully man the guns.

"It is also observed that the artillery should be inspected by artillery officers, and the fact that the department commander's Artillery Inspector has no power to inspect, is a patent absurdity, and one which I urge may be disposed of at an early date. The means of making any arm of the service all it should be should rest with the General commanding the Geographical Department, in which the said arm of the service is stationed."

Navy Sells Old Ships to Advantage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Navy Department has disposed of three of its condemned vessels, as follows: The single-turret monitor Ajax to H. A. Hitner's Sons of Philadelphia for $29,567; the single-turret monitor Passaic to Frank Samuel of Philadelphia, $19,786; the schooner-rigged Hector, formerly the Spanish vessel Pedro, captured and condemned as a prize, to the Metropolitan Coal Company of Boston at its bid of $65,150. The appraised value of the three vessels was $74,000, and they brought $114,503.

Sampson Relinquishes His Command.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 13.—This evening, just at sunset, the Rear Admiral's salute was fired from the flagship New York, and Rear Admiral Sampson's flag was hauled down. Almost simultaneously he entered his launch, and was rowed ashore. At 6:45 o'clock the Rear Admiral boarded the Cape Charles boat for New York. Rear Admiral Farquhar will assume charge of the squadron to-morrow. It is understood that his flag will be hoisted at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Cruiser Albany Nearly Ready.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Chief Engineer Norton, who is at Newcastle, England, inspecting the progress of the work on the cruiser Albany, stating that a dock trial of the ship had just been had with two boilers with satisfactory results. The ship is now nearly ready to be turned over to the United States Government, and she probably will go directly from England to Manila, a crew being sent out for her from this country.

Ball-Playing Surgeon Breaks His Arm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 13.—Surgeon Spear of the New York, while pitching ball at Old Point to-day, snapped a bone in his right arm. The shock was so great that he became unconscious.

HELD BOY WHILE DOG BIT HIM.

"I have no sympathy with these young hoodlums. Why, I saw them stone visiting soldiers into an armory on Forty-fourth Street during the Dewey celebration. The soldiers were afraid to leave the building."

After so expressing himself, Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday afternoon, discharged Carl Sperba, thirty-nine years old, who keeps a restaurant in the basement of 12 Chambers Street, and who was arrested for holding Antonio Deccarini, twelve years old, of 17 Baxter Street, while Sperba's dog, a huge black animal, bit the boy. Policeman J. M. O'Rourke of the Oak Street Station made the arrest, and two citizens accompanied him to the court to substantiate the charge. Deccarini, with other boys, had thrown some pebbles into the restaurant, and Sperba and his dog followed them. The restaurant keeper caught young Deccarini, and while cuffing his ears the dog attacked the boy, biting him and tearing his clothing.

J. P. Murdock of 209 East Thirty-third Street saw part of the affair from a passing street car and jumped to the street.

"I did not see the boy's offense," he told the Magistrate, "but I did see this man's brutality. He deliberately held the boy while the dog bit him and tore his clothing."

Another citizen said substantially the same thing. The dog left the marks of his teeth on one of the boy's legs, and the wounds were treated by an ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital, who was called by Policeman O'Rourke. Agent King of the Gerry society examined the boy at the court, and found that he had been actually hurt.

Magistrate Flammer's discharge of Sperba was the cause of indignant comment on the part of the complaining citizens.

Our Models of Cutting

are more than worthy of your exacting criticism, for our designers don't copy. They study, then evolve and a mere suggestion is the only mission we require of you. Then again, something else touches our productions with the grace to complete their charm—modest cost.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

GYPSY PRINCE BURIED.

The Funeral Service Attended by Representatives of Tribes in Many Towns and Cities.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 13.—The body of the gypsy Seth Lovell, who died in West Philadelphia Monday, which has lain in state in a new tent of the Lovell tribe, in the Newark Road, was buried to-day in Evergreen Cemetery. The Rev. E. B. Cobb officiated. A simple service was rendered. The coffin was covered with floral offerings from the many members of tribes present, who came from Chicago, Wrightstown, N. J.; Fall River, Mass.; Brooklyn, Boston, Chatham, N. J.; Conshohocken, Penn.; Madison, N. J.; Providence, and Philadelphia.

A gypsy with uncovered head stood at each end of the coffin as a guard of honor, while another gypsy stood at each flap of the tent. During the ceremony no sound except an occasional wail from some of the women present was heard. When the service was over the body was borne on the shoulders of gypsies to Evergreen Cemetery, across the field from the point where the tribe was encamped, and interred. There were no wild scenes and no excitement.

The dead gypsy was known as Prince Seth, he being a son of King Walter and Queen Rosa, who died in 1897, and were both buried in the same plot, on which is erected a magnificent monument, costing about $4,000. The deceased gypsy leaves a brother, Prince Joseph, who will take his place. Seth Lovell was a native of Wales. He had lived in America forty years.

During the funeral ceremony an incident occurred that caused no little interest among the several hundred people present. A farmer drove up with a lively team of horses, when several of the gypsies who were sitting on an embankment ran toward him and attempted to trade horses with him. When he refused to listen to them they offered him a large sum for the team. The farmer became frightened at their eagerness to buy and drove rapidly away.

In another camp—that of the Harrisons, in Madison, six miles away—lay the body of a young gypsy named Frank Harrison, aged eighteen years, who died in All Souls' Hospital, at Morristown, on Monday, the same day that the Prince passed away. The boy's funeral was delayed until to-morrow, in respect to the death of the older gypsy and in order that all the assembled gypsies might attend his funeral. The boy's father, Prince Walter, spent $200 in telegraphing to the different tribes in the country.

DELAY IN FILLING OFFICES.

Mayor Not Responsible for Failure to Name Sealer and Inspector of Weights and Measures.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received a letter regarding the civil service law in which the writer asserts he has "positive information" of what he calls the "facts" in the following statement:

"The appointment of Sealer of Weights and Measures and Inspector of Weights and Measures, the examination of which took place July last, are being held up by the Mayor, it is said, with a view of evading the civil service law by making the above positions fee offices. The matter was placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel a few days ago, and there is not much doubt that the Corporation Counsel will decide the case as the Mayor wishes, unless he is caught by publicity."

Secretary Phillips of the Civil Service Commission explained yesterday in reference to the above statement that he had been in communication with Mayor Van Wyck and Corporation Counsel Whalen, and expected soon to have an adjustment of the matter. Mr. Phillips said that the examinations had been held, and that he had certified to the Mayor the names of the ten highest for the respective positions, and these had been placed on the eligible list. Before the Mayor was ready to make appointments, a question came up in the commission as to whether the appointees under the city ordinance could be appointed to the different council districts without regard to residence, or whether it was necessary for each man to have acquired a residence in the district before the appointment was made.

"As the matter now stands," said Mr. Phillips, "some of the Council districts have more than one man as a resident who is on the eligible list, and some have no representation at all. What we want to know is whether a man can be appointed and take up his residence there afterward. There being so much uncertainty about it in our minds, I wrote a letter to Mayor Van Wyck stating the case and asking a withdrawal of the certified list. The Mayor complied, and we are now waiting for Corporation Counsel Whalen's opinion on the matter. The old list was dropped Aug. 10 last, and nothing can be done until this opinion reaches us. There is no such thing as a 'hold-up' on the part of the Mayor. That is absurd, as the incumbents will be paid salaries, as provided."

Corporation Counsel Whalen refused to discuss the matter yesterday, saying that he expected to render a decision on Monday.

NORTHWESTERN TRAIN ROBBED

Special Leaves Chicago Bearing Armed Men and Detectives to the Scene of the Crime.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The Northwestern limited train leaving Chicago at 10:30 P. M. to-night was held up not far from De Kalb, Ill., and robbed. The train is due at De Kalb at 12:20 and the hold-up occurred three miles from Maple Parke, Ill. It is not known whether the robbers secured any great amount of booty.

A special train containing a number of armed men and detectives left the Northwestern station in Chicago to-night, bound for the scene of the robbery.

It is said that there were five masked men engaged in the operation. The train was flagged and while two of the men compelled the engineer and firemen to run the engine ahead, the balance of them robbed the train. The train despatchers of the Northwestern road in this city admitted the truth of the story to the Central police officials.

The robbery was evidently carefully planned. Twenty minutes before the train was due at Maple Park the robbers burst into the station house and presenting revolvers at the head of the station agent, compelled him to remain quiet while they bound him. After tying him fast to a chair they forced a gag into his mouth and left him utterly helpless.

The signals were then changed so that the train would be compelled to stop before reaching the depot. The robbers went down the track to the point where the train would stop and waited for it.

As soon as it came to a halt two of the men covered the engineer and fireman with revolvers, and, after uncoupling the engine, compelled the engineer to run down the track two miles.

They then blew up the express car with dynamite, practically demolishing it and blocking the track. They blew open the safe and rifled it. Immediately after seizing what they could from the safe, the robbers fled into the darkness. They are now being pursued, but the robbers have a lead over the posse that is after them.

Boy's Suicide Causes Woman's Arrest.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 13.—Ferdinand Rehan, aged twenty, a high school pupil, was found dead early to-day in front of the house of Mrs. Patrick Drouillard, who lives with her parents in Delray. A bullet had penetrated the youth's temple, and a revolver lay at his side. The weapon is one that Rehan had borrowed from a friend, saying he expected some trouble. After some investigation Mrs. Drouillard was arrested on suspicion of having criminal knowledge of the shooting.

IGNACIO MARISCAL HERE.

Vice President of Mexico Declares that He Is Greatly Pleased at His Reception.

Señor Ignacio Mariscal, Vice President and Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of Mexico, is at the Waldorf-Astoria with a party of friends, and will probably be sight-seeing in this vicinity for the next three weeks.

With the Vice President are Thomas Moran, Dr. Rafael Lavistas, Capt. S. Cuellar, Alonzo Mariscal, and Signor Balbino Davalos.

Vice President Mariscal attended the recent celebration in Chicago as the special representative of President Diaz, who was unavoidably detained in Mexico. The Mexican party arrived here on a special train of three palace cars, all of which were decorated with the Mexican colors. The members were met by the Mexican Consul General and escorted to the Waldorf-Astoria.

Talking with a reporter for THE TIMES last evening, Vice President Mariscal said:

"I am delighted with my visit to the United States, and the greetings that have been extended to me and my party have been so generous that we have no words at our command sufficient to express our appreciation.

"We were very much interested in the crowds of people who greeted us along our journey and the immense throng at Chicago on the day of the parade and all during our stay there, and the welcome they gave us made an impression on our minds not soon to be effaced. All this is most pleasing, since it shows the firm friendship that exists between the United States and Mexico, and our hope is that this feeling will long continue. There is so much of mutual interest between the two republics that, with the friendly relations existing, there will be brought to our people and the people of the United States most happy social and commercial results."

"How are business enterprises prospering in your country?"

"Very well, indeed. We are receiving capital from many countries in the way of investments, and especially from the United States. This gives employment to our laboring men and helps all kinds of business."

On their way from Chicago the Vice President and his companions were entertained at Niagara Falls and Buffalo. Gen. Chambers McKibbin and Lieut. Parry, United States Army, accompany the party as representatives of President McKinley, while Chicago sent to look after them George C. Cook and Col. W. E. Roberts of the Celebration Committee.

BOY DIES FROM DOG BITE.

His Physician Pronounced the Malady Acute Hydrophobia.

Charles O. Young, seven years old, a son of John Young, 184 Beacon Avenue, Jersey City, died yesterday as the result of a dog bite. The boy was bitten on the hand by a stray dog six weeks ago while playing in front of his home. The wound, which seemed slight, was cauterized, and the lad went to school next day as usual.

It was not until Tuesday last that he felt any pain in the wounded hand. Then his arm began to swell, and his teacher, who knew the circumstances, sent him home at once. Mrs. Young sent for Dr. P. E. Hommell, who said the boy was suffering from acute hydrophobia. He called in Dr. Frederick Furey, who advised calling in Dr. Gibier of the Pasteur Institute.

He said the disease had progressed so far that it could not be controlled by toxin serum. The hot vapor system was resorted to, but, although the physicians worked continuously for six hours over the lad, he continued to grow worse, and they finally gave up all hope of saving his life. In the last hours the boy seemed vested with superhuman strength, and it was impossible to hold him in bed. His death was regarded by his parents as a happy relief from suffering.

DIED IN CROWDED BROADWAY.

Salesman Stricken on the Eve of His Fall Tour.

Policeman Flannagan of the Broadway squad late yesterday afternoon saw a well-dressed, elderly man sitting on the curb of the sidewalk opposite the New York Life Insurance Building, at Broadway and Leonard Street. The man appeared to be in pain. Policeman Flannagan went to the man's assistance. He informed the policeman that he was Ferdinand Van Sicklen, sixty-two years of age, of 1,463 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He said he was in pain. The policeman summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital, and Dr. McWherter responded. The man was dead, however, before the doctor arrived.

It was learned that the man was an employe of Teft, Weller & Co. of 350 Broadway, and that he was just preparing to go out on the road for the Fall season. He had many papers in his pockets and $5.52. Some of the papers showed that he possessed property in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, N. J. The body was sent to the man's late home. Heart disease was said to be the cause of death.

A large crowd gathered about the man when he fell back dead. The death occurred at a time when Broadway at the point mentioned 's always thronged with people.

A PUBLISHERS' BUILDING.

Contract for the Structure at the Paris Exposition Awarded.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Commissioner General Peck has just awarded the contract for an important United States building at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The structure will be known as the Publishers' Building, and is to be located in the new, or Esplanade des Invalides, section of the exposition grounds. In it will be made the displays of American printing house machinery, devices, appliances, and supplies, such as machines for the mechanical composition of type, modern commercial printing office, various styles of color and book printing presses, platen presses, a complete bookbinding establishment, and a large newspaper perfecting machine. In this building will be the general headquarters or rendezvous for United States publishers.

The Publishers' Building belongs to the Department of Liberal Arts, of which A. S. Capehart is Director, and the building will be under the charge of Charles Harries Simms, Assistant Director of Liberal Arts.

Newspaper and other publishers are invited to send their publications to these headquarters during the exposition, and those who intend to visit the exposition next Summer are requested to notify the Liberal Arts Department in order that they may be registered and certified to the proper French exposition officials.

WALTERS BACK TO SING SING.

Bank Burglar, Who Escaped 28 Years Ago, Must Serve His Sentence.

SING SING, N. Y., Oct. 13.—After twenty-eight years of search, Harry Walters, a bank burglar, who escaped from the State prison here, will be brought back to-morrow to continue the term interrupted by his escape. Walters was convicted of a bank burglary in Poughkeepsie, and in October, 1869, he was sentenced to five years in the prison here. He served one year and ten months.

Walters worked in the cabinet shop. One day a barge towed by a propeller landed at the dock to load some cabinet work for transportation to New York. When it was ready to start Walters and three others dropped into the barge and overpowered the crew and took possession. The Captain of the tug, not knowing the state of affairs, started away. He soon learned, however, that the convicts were in possession of the barge, and kept the fires low, so no great progress was made. The two boats drifted down the stream, and meanwhile the alarm had been given.

Chase was given, and the men were recaptured with the exception of Walters, who escaped to the Rockland County shore and took to the woods. From that time on nothing was heard from him until recently the New York police learned he was in a prison in Pennsylvania. He was arrested when released to-day and was taken to New York. Chief of Detectives McClusky this evening telephoned Warden Johnson that he could have the prisoner, and the Warden will send for him in the morning.

Pest of Wildcats at Branchville.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Farmers in the vicinity of Branchville are suffering from the depredations of wildcats, which attack the young calves and sheep. A band has been organized to hunt out the wildcats

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THE PRESIDENT AT FARGO

Thanks the North Dakota Volunteers for Their Services.

ASSUMES ALL RESPONSIBILITY

Says the Fight Will Be Kept Up—Secretaries Make Speeches—Addresses at Other Places.

FARGO, N.D., Oct. 13.—Over 10,000 persons greeted President McKinley and his party when they arrived here to-night at 7:35 o'clock. Entering carriages, the party was driven to a reviewing stand through lines of the First North Dakota Volunteers, who recently returned from the Philippines. The President was received with wild demonstrations. In his address he referred repeatedly to the situation in the Philippines. When he declared the United States Government would send 65,000 men to the Philippines to uphold the American flag where the volunters had placed it, the crowd approved the declaration with wild applause. The President spoke as follows:

"My Fellow-Citizens: For the past eighteen months this country has witnessed impressive testimony of the patriotism of the American people. The call for 200,000 troops was promptly responded to by the people of the United States without respect to party, or creed, or section, or nationality. The alacrity of enlistment and the celerity of execution have few if any parallels in the military annals of the world. We did not go to war until every effort at peace was exhausted, and when the war came we thought that the sooner it was ended the better for all concerned.

"I have come here to-night, traveling a long distance, that I might meet the people of this new and growing State—a State which I had the honor, as a member of the National House of Representatives, to vote to admit as a sister into the National family. I am proud of this State, proud of the vote I gave for her admission.

"I come here to speak of the patriotism of the State of North Dakota—not only the patriotism of the men who entered the Philippines, but the patriotism of those other brave soldiers of your State who, less fortunate than those in the Philippine volunteers, were not able to see fighting service in the field, but did their duty, as you did yours.

"I have come especially that I might look into the faces of the North Dakota Volunteers, who saw service on the battle line in Luzon. I came that I might speak to them a welcome and say well done. You did your duty and you filled my heart with joy when with other volunteers and regulars you sent me word that you would not quit the battle line in Luzon until I could create a new army and send it there. You refused to beat an ignoble retreat; your colors in the presence of the enemy. No matter who wanted you to go home, you said: 'We will stay and keep the flag stainless in the presence of the enemy.'

"No soldiers of any country ever had any more delicate or trying duty. This army, of which this fragment from your State formed a part, remained in Luzon waiting, first for the treaty of peace which was being prepared in Paris, then for its ratification by the Senate of the United States, then until the exchange of ratifications between the United States and Spain, waiting through all that long period, accepting the insolence of the insurgents with dignity because they were ordered by the Executive of the Nation that they must not strike a blow pending the treaty of peace, except in defense. They accepted, therefore, the insolence of the insurgents with a patience sublime.

"We never dreamed that the little body of insurgents whom we had just emancipated from Spain—we never for a moment thought that they would turn upon the flag that had delivered them from Spain. Then it was that the insurgent leader made an attack upon our men, and then our boys let loose. But I always thought the boys were quite ready for it.

"I want to do them the credit of saying here, in the presence of their neighbors and friends, their fathers and mothers, that these boys forebore all things rather than disobey the order of the Government they were serving. The leader of the insurgent forces says to the American Government, 'You can have peace if you will give us independence.' Peace for independence, he says. He had no other price than that for peace once before, but the United States pays no gold for peace. We never gave a bribe for peace in all our history, and we never will.

"Our flag is there where you left it, you boys of the North Dakota volunteers. You left it there in the hands of those who took your places, without blot and without stain. And wherever that standard is raised, whether in the Western or the Eastern Hemisphere, it stands for liberty, civilization, and humanity. Our flag stands for liberty wherever it floats. And we propose to put 65,000 men behind that flag in Luzon to maintain the authority of the United States and the honor and glory of the Republic in the interest of civilization and humanity. We accept the responsibility of duty at whatever cost."

Attorney General Griggs, Secretaries Long, Gage, Hitchcock, and Wilson, and Senators Hansbrough and McCumber spoke briefly. The exercises were limited to speaking and the review of the First North Dakota Volunteers.

At 9:30 o'clock the Presidential train was transferred from the Northern Pacific to the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and departed for Aberdeen, S. D.

CONGRATULATES WEST SUPERIOR.

The President Speaks of the Progress Since His Last Visit.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 13.—President McKinley and party stopped here this forenoon for a short time. Over 15,000 persons, including 7,000 school children, received the party at the City Hall. A committee of children presented the President and party with a neatly printed souvenir, purchased with penny contributions by the school children. Caroline Kennedy, a six-year-old girl, presented the souvenir.

The President thanked the children very graciously. Mayor Dietrich then introduced the President, who spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens: I need not be told that the people of this city love their country. The demonstration of the morning would indicate to the most casual observer that the men, women, and children are loyal to the flag and faithful in upholding its honor, wherever it has been raised.

"I have been glad to note your progress and your prosperity. I have been glad to note the difference between your condition when last I was here and your condition now. The country is altogether too busy with active industry and thriving commerce to listen any longer to the prophet of evil. We are engaged now in looking after ourselves and in taking care of ourselves, and we have discovered that the best statesmanship for America is that statesmanship which looks to the highest interest of American labor and the highest development of American resources.

"I have come this morning that I may say to you that the people of this country are not only prosperous, but they are patriotic.

"No State in the Union was more prompt to answer the call of our country than your State. The whole Union, North and South, quickly responded to the call to arms, and when peace came were as quick to enter the paths of peace.

"I thank you most heartily; I thank the schoolgirls and the schoolboys. I thank you all for this splendid demonstration, not to me, not to the President of the United States, but to the States and the people."

BEFORE DULUTH'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. McKinley Tells Children of the Advantages of Education.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 13.—A noisy welcome was given the Presidential party on its arrival in this city to-day on its way to Fargo, N. D. Hundreds of tugboats and grain steamers were anchored under the bridge across the St. Louis River, and as the special train passed overhead the screaming sirens beneath the bridge joined in a hair-raising chorus.

An escort committee of prominent Duluthians, headed by Mayor Truelsen and Congressman Page Morris, boarded the train at West Superior.

Entering carriages at the Great Northern Station, the Presidential party was driven through blocks of cheering humanity to the High School Building. At the head of the procession marched a battalion of the Third Minnesota Volunteers.

The square around the High School was packed with people who cheered wildly as President McKinley entered the speaker's stand. During his short address he said:

"My welcome to Duluth has been unique and most gracious, greeted at the station by the people of your city and vicinity, escorted by my comrades of the civil war on the right and the left led by the young soldiers of the Spanish war, and then the final crowning consummation of it all, the welcome of the school children of the City of Duluth, around and about this beautiful temple of learning open to all, rich and poor alike.

"All that we have seen about us this morning typifies and illustrates the Government of the United States. It rests in the hearts and consciences of the people. It is defended, whenever it is assailed, by its citizen soldier, and it furnishes education free to all—to the young, that they may take upon themselves the great trust of carrying forward without abatement of vigor this fabric of Government.

"No picture more beautiful was ever presented to human vision than the one we see before us to-day. The schools of the country lie at the very foundation of our institutions. They are the very citadel of our power. They constitute the cornerstone of our safety and security. Every boy and every girl in the United States can have an education without money and without price. They can have an education that equips them for any duty of life, and I want to tell you young people while you have an opportunity draw deeply from this fountain of learning, for when you get older there is less time for the pursuit of knowledge in our busy, rushing life. Fill your minds with useful knowledge and I see you are filling your little hearts brimful of patriotism, as you hold the flag of your country in your hands."

The President again thanked the crowd, which contained 5,000 school children, for their welcome, and drove to the station amid deafening cheers. At 11:30 o'clock the Presidential train left for Fargo, N. D.

SPEAKS OF "HOME" AT BRAINERD.

Addresses the School Children, Who Assemble at the Station.

BRAINERD, Minn., Oct. 13.—President McKinley's train passed through this city at 3:30 this afternoon. A large crowd had assembled at the station, with school children to the number of several hundred in the front ranks. President McKinley and Secretaries Wilson and Hitchcock spoke briefly. The President said, in part:

"Our Government emanates from the people, all power comes from the people, and all public officers must bear their commission from the people as administrators of their affairs. Back of the Government to which I have referred is the home, which is the ideal government over all; the family, bound together by ties of common interest and affection, the American home, the schoolhouse for the education of American boys and girls in the duties of citizenship. And from this home, which lies at the foundation of our public institutions, do Governments draw their virtue and integrity. The education that comes from the home touches all our lives and stays with us as long as we live. There is not a man anywhere in our country that remembering the affectionate counsels of his mother, has not been helped in resisting wrong and adhering to right. It is that American home where love is found and virtues preside that is the hope of our great Republic, and after that are the schools of the country. They educate men for citizenship and statesmanship, and this country is safe as long as we preserve the honor and integrity of home and continue public education in Nation and State.

"It is from the homes and schools that the brave boys went out from Minnesota in the civil war and again in the Spanish war, responding with alacrity unprecedented to the call of the country to fight its battles and uphold its honor. Let me say just one other thing: Wherever our flag goes there goes our education and our civilization."

Tremendous applause followed the speaking.

A SHORT SPEECH AT AITKIN.

Has but One Aim—To Serve the People Faithfully.

AITKIN, Minn., Oct 13.—A small, but enthusiastic crowd gathered here to greet the Presidential party this afternoon. Conspicuously perched upon a fence beside the President's car was a party of Chippewa Indians anxious to get a glimpse of the Great Father.

The President said: "I esteem it a very great honor to meet the people of the country, whom by their suffrages I am permitted to serve. I count it of very great value to the public servant to meet with the people, for the people have but one public aim, and that is high and noble. What you all want, no matter what may be your party alignments, what you all want for your country, is the greatest good for the greatest number.

"I never meet the people face to face without gaining some inspiration for duty. Your cheerful faces, kind greetings, and generous words give me encouragement for the great responsibilities which you two years and a half ago placed upon me. I assure you that I have but one aim in my heart, only one, and that is, to serve you faithfully and help to maintain the honor and integrity of the Government which dispenses the blessings of our free institutions to all the people equally."

ON THE PHILIPPINES AT WADENA.

Says the Whole Nation Rises to Defend the Flag.

WADENA, Minn., Oct. 13.—A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted President McKinley late this afternoon. The President, although no stop had been arranged, answered repeated demands for a speech. He said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: The people of this country, differing from many countries in the world, are masterful in administration and legislation. They change policies and administrations. They make and unmake Presidents and Congresses and Legislatures, and nothing is ever permanently settled as far as governmental policy is concerned until it is settled in the consciences of the people and by their enlightened judgment.

"Mr. Lincoln was in the habit of saying that the safest tribunal of the earth was the people, and at one of the most critical periods of our civil war he uttered his great words, 'If the Almighty Ruler of the universe with His eternal truth and justice be on our side or on yours, that truth and justice will surely prevail before the great tribunal of the American people.'

"And so all policies and all purposes of President or Congress must finally be submitted to the people and their judgment, when constitutionally rendered, is the law of the land. It is, therefore, a great power that the people possess, and that power is used after the most careful investigation and consideration of great public questions, and has ever been for right.

"We are in the Philippines. Our flag is there, and our flag is never raised anywhere for oppression. It floats for liberty wherever it is raised, and whenever it is assaulted in the hands of the people who wear the uniform of the United States, that moment the whole Nation rises to its defense."

LIBERTY AND HUMANITY.

Tells Staples People What the Flag Means to Filipinos.

STAPLES, Minn., Oct. 13.—Friendly greetings were extended by a large crowd to the Presidential special on the Northern Pacific, which passed through here this afternoon en route to Fargo. President McKinley, in responding to demands for a speech, said, in part:

"Minnesota furnished her full quota in 1861, when you were but three years old as a State, and when the Spanish war came this State furnished more than its quota, sending to the front 5,500 of the best young men from its homes and communities. Whether in the field during the civil war or in Luzon, they always upheld the flag, and the Thirteenth Minnesota has come back to you bringing added laurels to the State, and the flag of our country, that still floats over the Philippines, floats in honor, for liberty and humanity, the American cause."

Attorney General Griggs was introduced by the President. He said in part: "It has been one of the characteristics of the American people that wherever their pioneers went, there speedily enterprise and spirit builded homes and towns and countries and free government. And there is no place on the face of the earth where American sovereignty, American dominion, and the American flag ever went that they did not carry with them prosperity, progress, and liberty. And wherever that flag floats to-day, it floats not for subjugation, not for conquest, but for civilization, for enlightenment, for education, liberty, and advancement to peoples over whom its sovereignty sways, and for greater glory to the whole country."

West Pointers to Hear Dr. Talmage.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington will preach a sermon to the corps of cadets in the cadet chapel on Sunday morning, under the auspices of the Cadet Young Men's Christian Association.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Congregationalists Alarmed at the American Board's Showing.

CRISIS SAID TO BE AT HAND

Poor Secretarial Management Is Alleged and a Tendency Toward Centralization Is Greatly Feared.

Congregational leaders in this and other cities are alarmed about denominational affairs. The immediate cause is the recent showing made by the American Board meeting at Providence. Everybody supposed that an effort would be made to raise the debt, almost $100,000, and that D. Willis James of this city, who is Vice President, would be advanced to first place. Instead the board has the debt still hanging over it, and S. B. Capen of Boston was chosen President.

The headquarters of the American Board are in Boston. Poor Secretarial management is openly charged, and the board is said to be in a more alarming condition than ever before in its history. Something, the leaders say, must be done, and that at once.

The other and more serious phase of the trouble has to do with denominational polity. A few years ago Samuel B. Capen, who is the foremost Congregational layman, formally told Congregational churches, in an address before the National Council, that they were giving to many other things, but were not giving, as they ought to do, through the regular denominational benevolent organizations. A committee of fifteen was appointed, and Mr. Capen was made its Chairman. Other members of it are the Rev. Dr. R. J. Kent of Brooklyn, the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle, President Clark of the Christian Endeavorers, ex-Gov. Coffin of Connecticut, and the Rev. Dr. F. W. Baldwin of East Orange. The committee has held one meeting and issued a statement, and is at the moment the large factor, and also the uncertain one, in Congregational matters of the country.

Various interpretations are put upon the election of Chairman Capen to the Presidency of the American Board. One of these is that the committee of fifteen intends to put him at the head of the American Missionary Association, which meets at Binghamton a few days hence, and eventually at the head of the other benevolent boards. This centralization is the alarming thing. Some Congregationalists say that they will not tamely submit to being turned into Presbyterians or Episcopalians, in Church polity at least, without a vigorous protest.

Complaint is general about the conduct of the annual meeting just held in Providence. Some English visitors were present, and they declare Americans are twenty years behind the times. It is declared that some changes must be introduced into annual meeting methods or supporters of the board will no longer attend.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Oct. 22.

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SUBJECT—Ezra's Journey to Jerusalem.—Ezra viii., 21-23.

GOLDEN TEXT—The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek Him.—Ezra viii., 22.

The great subject of this lesson is "The Law of God as Revealed in the Word of God." This is very closely connected in its spiritual significance with the law of life, or the conflict with sin, brought before us last week. By that law all of the machinations of Haman, the Amalekite, were to be resisted. Now Amalek began, historically, his assaults upon the children of God almost immediately after their deliverance from the bondage of Egypt. He begins them spiritually immediately after they are delivered from the bondage of sin. From the time that they are "born again" they must fight. But how long, and by what rule?

Immediately after this conflict with Amalek took place, "The Law of God" was given to Moses on Mount Sinai. (Exodus xx.) This is very significant. If that "Law" had been simply a governmental law to secure order among the people, one would suppose that the appropriate time for its promulgation would have been when Israel began its career as a separated nation. Or, if it had been designed simply to secure loyalty to God by the assertion of His supremacy, one would suppose that it would not have been declared until after the outbreak of idolatry, in the matter of the golden calf. But no; we find that it was not given until after the nation had begun its march to the promised land, and before there was any disposition manifested to turn away to idols. It was given after the fight with Amalek had begun. Then it could be appreciated as the standard for and the guide to holiness, the measure of the continuance of the fight, even until Amalek should be "utterly destroyed" and perfect obedience attained.

It is therefore with great propriety that we now turn from the story of Esther to the story of Ezra, from the consideration of conflict with sin to the consideration of the Law of God, by which "is the knowledge of sin." (Romans iii., 20.)

From the completion of the Temple by Zerubbabel to the journey of Ezra now brought before us—or between the sixth and the seventh chapters of the Book of Ezra—there is an interval of many years. The Temple "was finished on the third day of the month Adar, which was in the sixth year of the reign of Darius the King." (Ezra vi., 15.) After this he reigned about thirty years. He was succeeded by his son Xerxes—probably the "Ahasuerus" of last week's lesson.

Not long after he began his reign "Haman, the son of Hammedatha the Agagite," was made his Prime Minister. Probably his schemes for the overthrow of the Jews were greatly aided by the accusations laid before Darius, as stated in Ezra iv., 6, and as recorded in the public archives. His authority culminated in the enactment of the law for their extermination. That law, however, was met, as we have seen, by the law of Esther, and Haman himself perished. Mordecai was raised to his place, and continued in power for the next nine years, or until the death of Ahasuerus, who reigned in all twenty-one years.

EZRA, THE TEACHER.

Then the son of Ahasuerus ascended the throne. He is known in secular history as Artaxerxes Longimanus, and it is not unlikely that Mordecai continued to be a prominent person in his Court, even if he did not still hold the office of Prime Minister.

Now Mordecai possibly may have been one of those who more than sixty years before had gone up from Babylon with Zerubbabel. (Ezra ii., 2.) If so, he must at that time have been a mere lad. The next reference to him in history is that given by Josephus, He says that he was one of an embassy sent by the Jews to Darius, when their enemies endeavored to frustrate their building of the temple, (Ezra v.,) and through the efforts of this embassy the decree referred to in the sixth chapter of Ezra was issued. He must have been at that time a man of at least twenty-five to thirty years of age.

When we hear of him again he is in the palace at Shushan. (Esther ii., 5.) This must have been at least thirty years later—or after the time of Darius Hystaspes—and when he came into power he must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of seventy or seventy-five years old. Being a Jew, his thoughts and his sympathies were undoubtedly often with the people of Jerusalem. But now he was too old a man to take a very active part in inquiring into the details of their condition, or to do much personally for their benefit. There was a younger man in Babylon, however, who was well fitted for such a work, and in whom he could place every confidence.

It was Ezra. He appears in the history, without any previous introduction, "in the seventh year of Artaxerxes the King." (Ezra vii. 6, 7.) It must have been, therefore, fifty-eight years after the completion of the Temple in Jerusalem.

For Darius reigned after that time..30 years
For Ahasuerus (Xerxes) reigned....21 years
For Artaxerxes Longimanus had now reigned ..... 7 years

Total .....58 years

During all this time the Jews had been largely left to themselves. No one at the capital knew anything concerning them, and, as a body, they cared very little whether they had remained true to God or not.

But now, "in the seventh year of Artaxerxes the King," Ezra began to give an earnest attention to this matter. He is described as "the priest—the scribe—even a scribe of the words of the Commandments of the Lord, and of His statutes to Israel." (vii., 11.) He was a lineal descendant of Aaron, through Hilkiah, the priest who many years before had discovered "the Book of the Law in the house of the Lord," (II. Kings xxii., 8,) and whose discovery was the foundation of the great reformation accomplished by the good King Josiah. (II. Kings xxiii., 1-25.) To the study of the Law of God Ezra gave special attention, and to teach it to others was not only his delight, but it was his chief occupation, for "he had prepared his heart to seek the law of the Lord, and to do it, and to teach in Israel statutes and judgments." (vii., 10.)

HE UNFOLDS GOD'S WORD.

This careful and diligent study of the Word of God awoke in him—as it does in every case where it is honestly and faithfully done—an earnest desire that all others might learn what it had taught him. In consequence, he was active in unfolding it, and its meaning, to all about him, as opportunity offered, and especially to his fellow-Jews. They were the descendants of those who had not accepted the invitation of Cyrus. They were still among the heathen, and they needed now the Commandments and promises of God, as much as their fathers had done, if they would not belong to that portion of Israel which was "lost."

But this did not satisfy the earnest student and teacher, Ezra. His heart yearned after Jerusalem and his brethren who were there. From Mordecai, and probably from many others, he must have learned of the return from Babylon in the days of Cyrus, and of their difficulties in rebuilding the Temple. But in the long years afterward, surrounded by enemies, and even holding commerce with them, had they continued in the Word of the Lord? That question troubled him. In the land in which he lived there had been a great "famine" for that Word (Amos viii., 11,) until he had called attention to it, and possibly it might be so even in Jerusalem.

The sequel shows that it was, and all history adds its testimony, that the presence of the house of the Lord, and even the regular maintenance of its services, does not always certify that the pure Word of God is honored or its blessed truths freely, fully, and clearly proclaimed and accepted. It was so in the days of Josiah. It was so in the days of Luther. It is so in many places in our own day. But Ezra determined that it should not be so in Jerusalem if, by any possibility, he could prevent it.

Evidently he made this matter a subject of earnest prayer to God before he made any attempt to gain the help of men. So when he came before the King, he says the success of his appeal was altogether due to "the good hand of his God upon him," (vii., 6-9,) and his heart was filled with thanksgivings, (vii., 27-28.) But it was no easy task that he had undertaken. It involved the leaving of fellowship with men of kindred spirit, and all the comforts of home to go upon a long journey in the midst of known and unknown dangers to reach a people who might receive him graciously, or who might despise and reject him and all of his instructions. But, fortified by a letter from the King, he went forth. That letter was one of authority, and it was given to him simply because of his character as a student and teacher of the Word of God. (vii., 11.) It said to him:

1. That he should take with him of the people of Israel, and of the priests and Levites, all who were minded of their own free will to go up to Jerusalem. (vii., 13.)

2. That he should inquire, in the name of the King and of his counselors, concerning Judah and Jerusalem according to the law of God which was in his hand. (vii., 14.)

3. That he should collect and take with him as much gold and silver as might be freely offered by the King and the people to buy whatever might be needed for the services of the house of God. (vii., 15-19.)

4. That he should take from the King's treasure house and from the taxes of the neighboring country such additional money as might be needed. (vii., 20-23.)

5. That he and all who accompanied him should be exempted from all personal taxation. (vii., 24.)

6. That he should appoint Magistrates and Judges wherever he might find it necessary, selecting such as knew the law of God, and teaching those who knew it not. (vii., 25.)

7. That he should punish with death, banishment, confiscation of goods, or imprisonment all who would not do the law of God and of the King. (vii., 26.)

Thus encouraged and sustained, Ezra gathered to himself "all who were minded of their own free will" to go with him. They were evidently those who had been awakened by his instructions to know the law of God. But as in the case of the first "Return" under the proclamation of Cyrus, so the call of Ezra was responded to by comparatively only a few. The list, as given by himself, foots up only 1,496 men. (viii., 1-14.) These apparently assembled themselves together on the banks of the "Ahava," a little stream emptying into the Euphrates a few miles above Babylon. There they tarried for "three days," every day, probably, receiving fresh accessions to their numbers.

THE JOURNEY OF EZRA.

During this time Ezra looked closely into his following, and, to his surprise, found that none of the priests or Levites were with him. So he made a special appeal to them, by special messengers, and appointed that all who responded should join him at Casiphia, a place supposed to be above Ahava. (Whitney's Hand Book of Geog.) In answer to this appeal, eighteen Levites, twenty priests, and 220 Nethinims (a lower order of servants employed to assist the priests and Levites) were added to his company, making a total of 1,754. The company was far inferior in numbers to that which left Babylon some sixty years before, and we have no account that they were supplied with any beasts of burden.

The journey was just as long as then, and it was just as rugged and dangerous, and they carried with them just as valuable vessels of gold and silver. But these were a very different class of men. They were not moved by any sentimental feelings for the fatherland, but were stirred up by the Word of God alone, and impelled by the simple desire to have it proclaimed and accepted.

Before leaving Ahava, Ezra called his people together and solemnly committed them and all their concerns into the hand of God Himself. "I proclaimed a fast there," he says, "that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of Him a right way for us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance. For I was ashamed to require of the King a band of soldiers and horsemen to help us against the enemy in the way; because we had spoken unto the King, saying: The hand of our God is upon all them for good that seek Him; but His power and His wrath is against all them that forsake Him. So we fasted, and besought our God for this, and He was entreated of us." (viii., 21-23.)

Thus Ezra's study of the Word of God had wrought in him an unquestioning trust in the promises of God, and in the power of God. That is always its legitimate and appointed work. Thus guarded and guided, it took him and his company just four months to go from Babylon to Jerusalem. (vii., 9.) What occurred on the way we are not told. But they arrived at their destination without harm. (viii., 31.)

Ezra and his companions were evidently well received by their brethren, and solemn services were held in the Temple in honor of their arrival. (viii., 32-36.) But it was not many days before he found a deplorable condition of affairs among the people, which would not stand the scrutiny of the law of God. Forgetting that law, they had not only entered into friendly, social, and business relations with the heathen, but they had become closely identified with them and with all of their interests and ideas by intermarriages. (ix., 1.)

To correct this great evil was Ezra's first work. To do it he first went himself alone to God in prayer and confession of sin, as if he was personally guilty of that which he deplored in his people. This was evidently accompanied with an earnest presentation of the law in public. The result was that the hearts of the people were moved, and soon a great reformation was effected. It was not, however, based on any arguments of worldly policy or State purification, but on the demands of God's law. That alone was the true palladium for public and private morals then: it is the only true security now. Nothing has ever been found able to take its place.

The further work of Ezra will come before us shortly, when we consider that of Nehemiah.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the subject of this lesson, and how is its connection with the fight against Amalek shown?

How long did Darius Hystaspes reign after the completion of the Temple, and by whom was he succeeded?

What is said of Haman, and of Mordecai, and who succeeded Ahasuerus?

What is said in regard to the history of Mordecai?

When does the name of Ezra appear in history, and what is said of the people in Jerusalem?

How is Ezra described, and what was his special work?

What great question troubled him, and what does all history show?

What did Ezra do, and what did his journey to Jerusalem involve?

What authority did he receive from the King?

Who went with him, and by what impulse were they moved?

What did he do before commencing his journey, and how long was he on the way?

How was he received, and what condition of affairs did he find?

How did he correct them, and what is said concerning God's law?

Sixty Years Its Rector.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Haskins to-morrow will complete a rectorate of sixty years over St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn. Old St. Mark's, with its ivy-covered walls, is one of the historic points of interest in that section of Brooklyn. Within the next six months the old edifice will be razed to the ground to make room for the approach of the new East River Bridge, which has bought the property. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, and Dean Hoffman of the Theological Seminary will assist at the anniversary service to be held at 10:30 A. M. The new St. Mark's Church, at the corner of Eastern Parkway and Brooklyn Avenue, will be completed within a year. Dr. Haskins's home, adjoining the old church, is presided over by three of his sisters, the youngest of whom is seventy-six years. Dr. Haskins is in his eighty-seventh year.

He Seeks Reinstatement.

Private advices from London are to the effect that the Rev. Charles W. De L. Nichols of this city, who renounced the Protestant Episcopal priesthood and was received into the Roman Catholic Church last Spring, has found himself unable to accept all of the doctrines of that Church. Upon becoming a Roman Catholic he went, by advice of authorities of that Church in this city, to Rome to take up studies there. After pursuing these studies a short time he is reported to have met with conditions which he could not accept. He accordingly withdrew and went to London, where, under one of the Bishops of the Church of England, he was given work preparatory to reinstatement.

In Memory of Dr. Armitage.

The memorial erected in honor of the late Dr. Armitage will be unveiled at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of which for forty years he was pastor. The bust is the work of the late Louise Lawson, and is the last from her hands, as her sudden disease followed close upon its completion. The base and crown of the tablet are perpendicular Gothic, in harmony with the free, vigorous modeling of its lettering and decoration. Engraved upon the sides of the tablet is a brief summary of Dr. Armitage's life and works.

Union Settlement's New Plant.

The new plant of Union Settlement House, in East One Hundred and Fourth Street, has been completed. This plant, one of the finest in any city, was placed at the Settlement's disposal last Spring, and consists of five houses, valued at about $40,000. The Settlement has been running about five years, and it has been the aim eventually to purchase houses as they come in a line, and build upon the rear of the lots, leaving a court in front. Having the fortune to receive the houses in question, alterations included, it is now planned to have a small park in the rear.

Unitarian Church Conference.

The meeting of the National Conference of Unitarian Churches opens in Washington on Monday. United States Senator Hoar, who is President of it, may have something to say concerning the President's Philippine policy. Confirmation of the action taken in founding a school for boys at Tarrytown will be had. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, George E. Adams of Chicago, Carroll D. Wright, Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, the Rev. B. Fay Mills, the Rev. John P. Forbes, and Prof. Booker T. Washington.

To Rent Dr. Hall's Old Home.

The Trustees of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church have decided to rent the parsonage which was occupied for so many years by the Rev. Dr. John Hall. This action is taken because of the indefiniteness of the pastorate successorship, and the disinclination of the members of the board to allow the parsonage to be left vacant. Should this residence be rented by the time the church secures a new pastor other quarters will be found for the pastor at the expense of the church.

Lutheran Church Dedication.

Lutherans have founded twenty-one new parishes and missions in New York during the last three years. They will dedicate to-morrow afternoon the new Church of the Saviour, Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Young and the Rev. Dr. C. Armand Miller. The Rev. W. E. Feldman will be the pastor.

Church News and Notes.

The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach to-morrow evening in the West End Avenue Collegiate Church, corner of Seventy-seventh Street, on "Absalom's Two Monuments."

The Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost will talk at 11 A. M. to-morrow before the Unity Congregation in Mott Memorial Hall, Madison Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street, on "Marriage and Divorce."

Dr. Theodore MacDonald Stuart will deliver an address to-morrow evening in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, on "The Teachings of the Jesuits."

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage has returned to this city, improved in health, after his long illness. He will preach in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, to-morrow morning.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, in the Bloomingdale Church, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. on "Does God Send Trouble?" and in the evening on "What Shall Be Our Occupations in Heaven?"

Dr. Felix Adler will deliver on Oct. 22 the first address of the season before the Society for Ethical Culture. The subject of his discourse will be "Conflicting Views as to the Influence of the Late Robert G. Ingersoll."

At the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, will preach to-morrow at both services. The subject in the morning will be "To Die Is Gain," and in the evening, "Christ at the Door of His Church."

The Rev. John Pugh of Cardiff, Wales, the celebrated evangelist and founder and Superintendent of the great forward movement of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. to-morrow in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, which has been in session since Oct. 1, will be ended to-morrow in Carnegie Hall by the annual missionary sermon of the Rev. A. B. Simpson, and the annual missionary offering.

The Rev. Edward H. Kraus, rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Eighty-fourth Street, will preach at 11 A. M. to-morrow on "St. Luke." This will be the first of a course of sermons on "Our Lord and the Representative Men and Women He Drew Around Him."

Miss Sara Wray will speak on the "Lights and Shadows of London" at the West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 4:15 P. M. to-morrow. This is a chapter from her experiences in her work among the people of the Whitechapel district.

Religious service will be held at 3 P. M. to-morrow in St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, west of Columbus Avenue. It will proceed vocally and by signs. The sermon by the Rev. Dr. Maynard will be interpreted by the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet.

The Rev. Dr. A. S. MacArthur to-morrow, in the Calvery Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, will deliver the second sermon in the evening series on living questions of the times. The topic will be "Shall Congress Indorse Mormonism's Harem?"

At the Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street Collegiate Church, Dr. Mackay will preach to-morrow at both services. This being the day when the annual offering is taken for the Bible Society, Dr. Mackay will take for his theme at the evening service "The First Bible Society and Its Results in History."

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew has established a German mission at 371 Amsterdam Avenue. If a sufficient number of Lutherans should desire to have also English preaching and Sunday school provision will be made for such services.

"Perfect Love, the Antidote to Fear," will be the Rev. Dr. William C. Steele's subject to-morrow morning in the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church. There will be an old-fashioned service of song at 7:45 P. M., followed by a sermon on "Peter's Fall and Recovery." League prayer service will be held at 7 P. M.

The Rev. George P. Eckman will preach to-morrow morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, on "Jude: Apology and Doxology." The subject of his evening sermon will be "Characteristic American Churchmanship," the concluding discourse in the series on "American Characteristics."

The Rev. James Townsend Russell, rector of St. Matthias's Protestant Episcopal Church, Sheepshead Bay, has accepted the unanimous call extended to him by the Vestry of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bushwick Avenue and Cooper Street, Brooklyn, and will officiate there for the first time on Oct. 22.

The Actors' Church Alliance will hold service in St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, to-morrow at 8 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Christian, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, will preach. All members of the dramatic profession are invited. The offerings will be for the alliance.

A festival and sale for the upholstering of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, West Farms, will be held in the chapel and on the grounds on Oct. 19 and 20. Union services will be held in the Anderson Memorial Church of Belmont Oct. 16 to 20, inclusive; Methodist of West Farms Oct. 23 to 27, inclusive, and Pilgrim Baptist of West Farms Oct. 30 to Nov. 3, inclusive.

A special mission service will be held to-morrow at 7:30 P. M. in St. Ambrose's Protestant Episcopal Church, Prince and Thompson Streets. The rector, the Rev. Stephen Innes, will preach on "A Prayer That Tells." There will be industrial schools and meetings nightly next week under the direction of one of the clergy.

The tenth anniversary of the Williamsburg branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be celebrated on Oct. 22. Services to commemorate the event will be simultaneously held in fifteen Williamsburg churches. All of the addresses on that evening will relate to the association's work, and special reference will be made to the necessity for a new building for the Eastern District.

Camp meeting services are being conducted nightly in Manning's Memorial Church, Schenectady Avenue and Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, the Rev. C. H. McDonald, pastor. The Rev. Mr. Johnson will preach at 11 A. M. to-morrow, the Rev. Dr. Carson at 3 P. M., and the Rev. Dr. R. H. P. Miles at 7:30 P. M. On Tuesday night the Rev. Mr. Davenport of Plymouth Church will preach, and the postponed Christian march will take place.

"The Need of a Revival, and the Kind of Revival Needed: The Call of the Unchurched People of Brooklyn to the Churches of Brooklyn," will be the subject of the sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. to-morrow. In the evening Dr. Carson will preach the third sermon in the series on "Ideals for the Life of To-day," the subject being "The Ideal of Friendship."

The Rev. John H. Elliott, pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, will begin to-morrow a course of Sunday morning sermons on "The Holy Spirit." The topic for to-morrow evening's service will be "Some Foolish Excuses." The first of a series of Bible studies will be taken up with the Union Bible Training Class on the evening of Oct. 30. These studies will be conducted by the pastor of the church. The local Endeavor Society is planning aggressive work for the Fall and Winter.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London, England, one of the Northfield speakers, will preach at six church services in Brooklyn on Oct. 18, 19, and 20. The afternoon services will be held in the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends pastor, and the evening services in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson pastor. Provision will be made for overflow meetings at the evening service, at which Mr. Morgan and the Rev. Drs. J. Wilbur Chapman and Arthur T. Pierson will speak.

The Synod of New York and the Synodical Missionary Congress will be in session at Troy, N. Y., from Oct. 17 to Oct. 20. On the evening of Oct. 17 there will be a religious service, with sermon, by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Dr. A. Cameron McKenzie. This will be followed by the election of a Moderator. On Oct. 18 the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith will l

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"JUSTICE, FREEDOM, AND OPPORTUNITY."

The address of the President at Minneapolis was the most careful and elaborate he has yet made in defense of his policy. From some phrases in it that are not in the line of his usual manner of thought and expression it may be inferred that it is the fruit of Cabinet consultation, and, like the famous Farewell Address of WASHINGTON, embodies the best thought of the President's advisers.

It consists of a review of the events of the century that is closing, and particularly of the various additions made to the territory of the United States, from that of Louisiana and Florida through those of Texas and California, the Gadsden tract, Alaska, and Hawaii, to those arising from the war with Spain. Mr. MCKINLEY dwelt at length on the opposition to the first and the later acquisitions of Louisiana and Alaska, and recited the arguments advanced, in tone and form the same as those now used as to the Philippines. His words in reference to the Louisiana Purchase express the spirit of the entire address: "The opponents, however, were in the minority, the star of the Republic did not set, and the mighty West was brought under the flag of justice, freedom, and opportunity."

We are quite ready to agree with the general inference suggested by this review, that the expansion of the Republic has proceeded by leaps and bounds in a manner that could not be understood at the time and bringing confusion to the opponents of the various measures by which it has been accomplished. The readers of THE TIMES are familiar with these facts, which from time to time we have brought to their attention. They are also familiar with the fact that the motives guiding our course in these events have not always been of the best, have in truth sometimes been of the worst so far as the immediate actors were concerned. It would have been more candid for the President to acknowledge this. He would have made it plainer that the result has been determined by forces of enduring strength and beneficence, and he would have had an opportunity to pledge his own Administration to a higher standard of conduct.

In regard to the future the President said:

"The future of the new possessions is in the keeping of Congress, and Congress is the servant of the people. That they will be retained under the benign sovereignty of the United States I do not permit myself to doubt. That they will prove a rich and invaluable heritage, I feel assured. That Congress will provide for them a Government which will bring them blessings which will promote their material interests, as well as advance their people in the path of civilization and intelligence, I confidently believe.

"They will not be governed as vassals or serfs or as slaves. They will have a Government of liberty, regulated by law. They will have honesty of administration without oppression, taxation without tyranny, justice without bribe, education without distinction of social conditions, freedom of religious worship, and protection for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

This is an ideal picture. Ultimately we trust that it will be made a true one. The task will, however, be tremendous. We should feel more complete confidence in its accomplishment if the President showed a more acute sense of the difficulties attending it and of the direct responsibilities resting on his own shoulders. Faith is a good thing, and he could not do without it, but the faith that achieves great results is sober and heart-searching, and has nothing in common with the feeling that all will go well, no matter what blunders and faults may attend the process. Mr. MCKINLEY ought to see that all the opposition to his policy that is worth considering springs chiefly from the fear that the ideal administration promised for the Philippines will not be given, and on this point mere eloquent assurances are not enough. He is too ready to put "the future of the new possessions in the keeping of Congress." In reality it is far more in his own keeping. His actual powers regarding it are very great, and there is no doubt that Congress will give him all the added powers that he may earnestly ask of it. At best Congress can but declare the principles on which the government of the new possessions shall proceed. The actual work will be good or bad largely according to the agents he selects and the manner in which he guides and controls them. The most effective assurance he could give to the country is a definite statement that he will ask Congress to enact a system of administration for the Philippines explicitly based on tested merit and capacity and excluding politics completely, and the further statement that he will firmly and faithfully apply such a system. No one now doubts that the islands "will remain under the benign sovereignty of the United States." The question is how will that "benign" power be exercised, and that is a question for Mr. MCKINLEY more than for any one else at present to answer. An answer that no one could mistake would be an enormous advantage to the President and to the country.

THE RAINBOW IN THE TREASURY.

According to estimates made in Washington by officers of the Treasury, the receipts from customs for the current fiscal year, based upon expectations created by the returns for the months of July, August, and September, and the present and prospective business conditions, will exceed those of the best year in the history of the country. If this estimate shall turn out to be correct it will be a gratifying indication of our increased business activity, but it also will be evident, by reference to official records, that it was not expected by Secretary GAGE in December, 1898.

In 1890 the receipts from customs were $229,668,584, or about five millions in excess of the greatest income from that source ever collected by the Government. Anticipation of the rates of the McKinley law sent up the receipts in 1890, after which they dropped down to $131,818,530 in 1894. They did not return to the old figures or near them under the Dingley law, in 1897 and 1898. Mr. GAGE'S estimate of receipts from customs for 1898-9 was $195,000,000. There was war ahead, but not clearly in sight, and while business had improved the boom that was developing was not apparent to the Treasury when the Secretary submitted his calculation. The receipts rose to $206,000,000 for the year, exceeding the official estimate by more than $11,000,000.

The Treasury did not appear to be inspired with full confidence in the promise of the future, even in December, 1898, for when Secretary GAGE submitted his last annual report and estimates of receipts and expenditures he made up his budget upon the assumption that the customs receipts for the year would be $205,000,000, or a million less than were collected in the year that was about six months old when he made his calculation for the current fiscal year.

We are glad to observe that the Treasury is likely, is quite certain, in fact, to be mistaken again. Three months of the fiscal year have been completed. In July, August, and September, 1899, the receipts from customs were $56,638,510, as compared with receipts of $48,178,954 in the corresponding months of 1898. This gain of about $8,500,000, or an average of nearly $3,000,000 a month, if maintained, would carry the year's receipts up to nearly $240,000,000, or more than $9,000,000 above the highest record of customs revenue. It is to be too sanguine, even with encouraging business conditions, to say that this average will be maintained. The conservative Treasury does not predict it. But it is not improbable that an average gain will be secured sufficient to carry the figures for the year higher than those of the banner year 1890, and possibly as high as $235,000,000.

Taking in the broader field of receipts, including those from internal revenue and from miscellaneous sources, Secretary GAGE seems to be provided with material to justify him, when Congress is ready for his report, in admitting that a year ago he had no idea of the elasticity of the country in response to an opportunity to do business. His expectation a year ago was that the total receipts for the fiscal year would be $510,000,000, exclusive of postal receipts, which about balance expenditures. He looked for $285,000,000 of internal revenue. If the average of gain shown in the first three months of this fiscal year over last year is kept up the receipts from internal revenue will be $300,000,000 rather than $285,000,000. The miscellaneous receipts should show some sympathy with the other columns. It is not extravagant to assume that they will reach as large a total as that shown on June 30 last.

The total expenditures of the Treasury for 1898-9 were $605,551,323, or $89,898,659 in excess of the receipts. The Secretary estimated, in December last, that the expenditures for the current year—including those of the postal service—would be $641,000,000, to meet which he would have $610,000,000—including postal revenue. At the rate of expenditure reported for three months of the year the outgo promises to be less rather than more than the estimate. As the receipts will certainly exceed the estimates, it looks as though, with prudent management, the Treasury will be able to report, on July 1, 1900, a surplus rather than the deficiency of $30,000,000 looked for by Secretary GAGE ten months ago. The reports hold out the expectation that the expenditures will be little more than $630,000,000, with receipts possibly up to $640,000,000.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

Mr. DEPEW, in his oration yesterday at the Norwich University, caught and expressed the feeling of the occasion with his usual tact. A man who has done great things for his country and who has been welcomed and acclaimed by millions of his countrymen, does not feel himself so well repaid as by the approval of his own neighbors and friends. Mr. DEPEW'S reminiscence of GRANT and SHERMAN at West Point, after they had become great men and National heroes, was very much to the point. Doubtless they felt that, at their own Alma Mater, they were in the presence of the kindest but also of the most critical and competent judges. The German poet has well said that in all cases it is safest to abide by the verdict of "those who know."

Something of this feeling the Admiral must have had yesterday when he returned to the school which he left forty-five years ago to enter the school in which his special technical training was to be received. If he had not had the fortune to receive an appointment to the Naval Academy while he was still at Norwich University, he would have been the same man that he is now, but his qualities would have been known to his own associates only, and not, as they are known now, to all the world. And yet he would have had, even in peace time, and much more in time of war, the consciousness of being a more useful citizen in some ways than if he had undergone the purely literary and civic preparation for life that is afforded by our colleges in general.

The Norwich University was founded by men, or rather by a man, who believed that part of the education of a good citizen was the discipline that was needed to enable him to render the most effectual service to his country in time of war. A good many institutions have been founded on these lines. Some have made a merely dilettante exercise of the military part of their curriculum. Some have abundantly justified the specialty of their curriculum. Among these is Admiral DEWEY'S first Alma Mater. Founded by a graduate of West Point, and now presided over by a graduate of Annapolis and retired officer of the navy, the number of students which it has given to the service of the country, and the eminence these have attained, especially in the civil war, entitle it perhaps to the first place in the North, at least to a very high place, among the military schools of the country. And the public services of its graduates in war may very well make us doubt whether the military instruction which it imparts might not be very advantageously extended, laying aside the question whether military discipline is not a useful element of education, even without the expectation that it will ever come to practical and specific use.

Apparently it is Admiral DEWEY'S opinion that it is so. His acceptance of the invitation to lay the cornerstone of a Memorial Hall to be built in his honor at his Alma Mater will doubtless result in a "boom" for the institution, which it seems, by its past and its present, thoroughly to deserve. But it will also raise the question whether more of the element that distinguishes and specializes the training of West Point and Annapolis might not advantageously be introduced into general education.

CHAIRMAN JONES IS PLEASED.

Senator JAMES K. JONES, the Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, has reached Washington in robust health and buoyant spirits. Having been abroad for several months seeking health and inspiration at points remote from the scene of his arduous political labors in 1896, but not out of reach of postal facilities, he returns to communicate to the country his belief that the Democratic situation is very encouraging and satisfactory.

Mr. JONES does not enter into a detailed analysis of the situation to supply the specific grounds of his satisfaction. He does not intimate that his correspondents, while he was abroad, so instructed him as to lead him on his return to assert that the Democratic Party is prepared to enter upon a campaign for contraction of our holdings of foreign territory; he is not sure that free silver will be the leading issue; he admits that difficulties may be encountered in providing a remedy to correct trust evils; he rather intimates that the Democratic unanimity for the renomination of Col. W. J. BRYAN may be affected by a victory in Ohio for JOHN R. MCLEAN, and he evidently has forgotten some of the indications of political change in the West and Northwest that may still be discovered in political almanacs.

Far be it from us to desire to diminish the satisfaction that swells the breast of Col. BRYAN'S resourceful manager. We might venture to suggest additional cause for gratification on his part in being assured of the co-operation in 1900, in whatever political undertaking he may be embarked, of the great New York leader who sulked in his wigwam in 1896. We do not ask him to analyze the New York situation, nor shall be venture to advise him not to base too many sunny predictions for 1900 upon Democratic victories in 1899 in Maryland, Kentucky, Nebraska, or even in Ohio.

It is enough for the present that Chairman JONES is pleased, confident, hopeful. If Col. BRYAN has become a little shopworn and Mr. JONES has not found it out through his correspondence, why should the good man be troubled with the request to take account of stock with the view to discovering defects in it? Mr. JONES is the official head of the Democratic organization. He has found no cause for complaint, either against the irretrievable past or the boundless, hopeful future.

It was a fellow-citizen of the Senator from Arkansas, possibly, who on his return from a far journey encountered on the streets of his home city a long, well-appointed, impressive funeral. The homecoming traveler inquired the meaning of the demonstration. "Ah! leading citizen? What complaint?" And his matter-of-fact fellow-citizen, truthful and concise as all Arkansans should strive to be, responded: "No complaint. Everybody is satisfied."

THE WEATHER AND THE YACHT RACES.

We are all agreed that October, at least in our latitude, and at its best, is the most delightful month of the American year. It is the one month in which, for days and sometimes weeks together, it is equally delightful to be in doors and out of doors, in the sun and in the shade, engaging in active exercise or loafing and inviting one's soul, as the late WALT WHITMAN used to put it. The earnest golfers who rally in the suburban trains with their noses sunburned attest how good it is for the former purpose. The seekers for rest who find life worth not only living, but paying high dividends, so long as they can sit in the shade or in the sun and look at the reddening and yellowing leaves and the empurpled hazy hills and the opalescent clouds, attest its eligibility for the latter. One would say that it was weather to please everybody.

But it is a good wind, or rather a good windlessness, that blows nobody harm. While the landlubbers are all congratulating each other on the perfect Autumnal weather, how painful to consider that there are a hundred or so seafaring men down the bay who are actually using profane language to express their feelings about it. In a continuous and drizzling rain that turns the thoughts of men in the direction of suicide, there is almost always some exasperating optimist to remind us that it is "good weather for young ducks." The yachtsman's personal disappointment is too fresh and keen to enable him to reflect that everybody who does not go to sea, and, for that matter, everybody who does, as a passenger, is delighted with the weather. But all the rest of us, all the landsmen and "all the ladies now at land," as a poet of the Restoration has it, ought to remember the poor yacht-racer, to give him our sincere sympathy and to remember that our good is his evil, to be willing to put up, for his sake, with a ruffling breeze that shall strip the trees and compel us to light up the furnaces.

We cheerfully extend to the Hon. GEORGE D. TILLMAN of South Carolina, to whom we referred in a recent editorial as "the late 'Uncle GEORGE' TILLMAN," our apologies and congratulations upon being assured by The Augusta Chronicle that Mr. TILLMAN still lives, that he is in retirement, out of politics, but still quite able to speak in support of his views. He was so very much alive when he was in political life that we have no doubt that Mr. TILLMAN will admit the naturalness of our error in accounting for the utter disappearance, without trace, of so vigorous, earnest, and honest a public character.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—As might have been—and was—anticipated, The London Standard's transmutation of "lads" into "ladies" in a dispatch from its New York correspondent, has started the other English papers to making comments, sometimes condescendingly kind and sometimes frankly contemptuous, on the peculiarities of Americans and American manners. Not one of them, so far as we have yet seen, disbelieved or even distrusted the printed tale about Admiral DEWEY'S having his photograph taken with his arm around a chance welcomer of the dearer sex. Instead they accept the absurdity at par and proceed to find for it every explanation but the right one. Just listen to The London News: "After this, it will be the Admiral first, and all the rest nowhere, in popular favor, though Commodore SCHLEY was extensively kissed by the fair on his return from the wars. On both sides, the hero and the people have the thing all to themselves. The people do anything they like, anything that comes first, and there is no cold shade of a Chamberlain between them and their idol." The News has heard, too, of JEFFRIES'S visit to the Olympia. "Why not?" it asks, and sweetly adds: "Neither the crowd nor the Admiral saw any incongruity in that. Nor was there any to see, from the American standpoint. It is a country of big things, and this was the biggest thing in the thews and sinews of war offering its homage to the biggest thing in the brain. The Admiral even passed his compliment, and the champion in fisticuffs had his cheer as he left the ship." Of a truth, there be more "problems in the fourth dimension" than KIPLING has propounded.

—If Great Britain and Venezuela had undertaken the fixing of a definite line between their respective possessions as soon as they became neighbors, they probably would have reached an amicable agreement without a resort either to war or to arbitration boards. For in the early days the land where Venezuela and British Guiana come together was regarded as of almost no value and whether the dividing line was a few miles this way or that would have made no particular difference to either nation. They left the question unsettled until the gold fields were discovered, and then there came trouble for all concerned and for some who were not. It is the same with the Alaska squabble. What once would have been the easiest thing in the world has now become extremely difficult, and may, just possibly, lead to serious disputes. It evidently would be in the interest of peace all around if every open question relating to a boundary, and there are many such, could be settled before the settlement involved great and recognized advantages.

—At the close of the letter in which Mr. BOLTON HALL endeavored to enlighten THE TIMES and its readers as to the purposes and powers of his so-called American League, there appeared a statement beautifully illustrative of the logic and the methods habitually employed by the more prominent "anti-imperialists." Mr. HALL wrote: "Pending decision"—on what we could not exactly make out from his previous remarks—"pending decision, the league invites the opinions both of its supporters and of those opposed to its platform and the Declaration of Independence." Anything at once more amusing and more irritating than that it would be impossible to imagine. Here is a man who, as the basis of a controversy with his fellow-countrymen in regard to certain questions of National policy, coolly assumes that all who do not start by agreeing with him are thereby convicted of hostility to the Declaration of Independence! That point, which is, as a matter of fact, the only point at issue, he settles off-hand in his own favor and then suavely says: "Come, let us reason together." Well, the dodge has been familiar to theologians, politicians, and not a few other people from times to which neither history nor legend run back, and though there is no record of a permanent victory obtained by its use, the frequency of its adoption does more than hint at the possession of mystical virtues. So we will not treat Mr. HALL'S assumption with unmitigated disrespect, even if it does seem to us equally impertinent and absurd. The chances are that he knows what he is about and has learned by experience the arguments most likely to influence the peculiar class from which alone he expects to gain adherents for his precious league. And, come to think of it, the very name of that organization—"the American League," forsooth!—is built on precisely the same lines as the Declaration-of-Independence assumption. It asserts as an axiom the particularly dubious proposition that outside of the league there is no Americanism.

—Some remarks of a decidedly startling nature were made by Admiral SAMPSON at Morgantown, Penn., the other day, in the course of an address delivered at the Chadwick reception. They related to the negotiations that preceded the surrender of Santiago. "Gen. SHAFTER," said the Admiral, "not being by education capable of understanding the results of the battle, probably owing to the fact that his friends were closed up in that harbor, (the Spaniards seeming like friends after they had been penned up,) felt depressed, and he called on me to assist him, or take part in entering the Harbor of Santiago." A temporary illness, the speaker continued, prevented him from going immediately to Gen. SHAFTER, and he sent Capt. CHADWICK to explain how materially the situation had been changed by the destruction of CERVERA'S fleet. "Up to that time Gen. SHAFTER had been attempting to impress upon the Spanish General that the forces were about equally divided, and that the chances on both sides were about equal. Gen. SHAFTER had not attempted to persuade the Spanish General that he was bound to be beaten. Capt. CHADWICK took this view and urged that the Spanish General should be impressed with it. Gen. SHAFTER said: 'If you will write a letter to the Spanish General, explaining your views of the matter, I will willingly sign it, and we will see what effect it will have.' Thereupon Capt. CHADWICK sat down and wrote the letter. Gen SHAFTER signed it without change and sent it to the Spanish General, and hostilities ceased." That is an entirely new version of events every detail of which was supposed to be thoroughly well known long ago. It is a version, too, that may elicit comment from Gen. SHAFTER.

—We learn from an editorial article in The London Globe that when President MCKINLEY presented Admiral DEWEY with his sword of honor, "he said with dramatic emphasis: 'There was no flaw in your victory. There w... be no flattery in maintaining it.'" We also learn that "this remark is significant of the policy of the American Administration"; that "one is relieved to hear it," and that "at the first blush it seems significant of nothing." The London Globe is truly a charming paper. That is something that we learned long ago.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Democrats of the Eighth Judicial District have nominated John Cunneen, ex-Attorney General Charles F. Tabor, and Louis Braunlein, all of Erie County, for Justices of the Supreme Court.

* * *

The late John H. Sessions of Bristol, Conn., bequeathed by his will $10,000 to the Methodist Missionary Society of this city and $10,000 to Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Mass., besides the $25,000 to Wesleyan College at Middletown, Conn.

* * *

Thanksgiving Day in Canada has this year been appointed for Thursday, Oct. 19. It has been customary to have it in the province on the last Thursday of November, as in this country, but this date has been found to be too late for public enjoyment in that cold climate.

* * *

An Oswego man, Ephraim Latulip, is the latest one to claim that he has rediscovered the lost art of hardening copper. He says he can make it as tough as steel, so that it will hold and carry an edge as keen as a razor. His brother is the man who made a cannon of rawhide.

* * *

The survivors of Company C of the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, which carried the famous eagle, "Old Abe," in the war for the Union, held a reunion in Eau Claire, Wis., a few days ago. There were only thirteen of them, but Victor Wolf, who commanded the company, was one of them.

* * *

A reunion of the graduates of what is now known as the George G. Meade School in Philadelphia is to be held Nov. 24 in honor of the completion of fifty years' service as teacher there by Prof. Edward Gideon. More than 19,000 pupils have been instructed by him in the half century.

* * *

A Chicago expressman, charged with cruelty to his old, ill-fed horse that lay down in the street from sheer exhaustion, was fined $10, though he denied the cruelty and asseverated that the horse, anyhow, wasn't worth over $2. One of the witnesses said the man "kicked the horse into life again."

* * *

The Illinois Supreme Court has ruled that the shade trees in the street in front of a man's property belong to him, and cannot be cut down or mutilated without his consent. The suit was one in which a property owner sued a telephone company for cutting off the limbs of his trees in order to make room for its wires.

* * *

Gen. Arthur MacArthur has written a letter from the Philippines expressing his pleasure at learning that the Wisconsin military camp this year was named in his honor. "Long absence from home," he says, "has operated to create an intense attachment for the State I represent in the service of the Republic."

* * *

The Governors of the thirteen original States have been asked to send trees from some historic place for the adornment of the grounds at Valley Forge. Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts has decided to give a tree grown within a short distance of Plymouth Rock, on land once surveyed by Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry D. Thoreau.

WHAT MR. COCKRAN SAID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement attributed to me in some reports of my speech in Carnegie Hall, concerning the political status of Catholics in England, is so palpably absurd that until it had been made the subject of comment I never suposed anybody could be misled by it, or would consider it other than the result of a stenographic error.

As I have the honor of numbering among my own friends several Catholics who hold office under the English crown, I beg that you will publish my exact words.

While discussing England's right of intervention under international law as distinguished from her rights under the convention of 1884, I referred to the widely circulated charge that Catholics and Jews were excluded from office by the laws of the Transvaal, and said: "If this be true, it shows that these laws are bigoted and illiberal, but not that they are inadequate to the protection of life and property. Religious disabilities are deplorable survivals of the days when politics and religion were inextricably confounded. They exist in almost every country of the Old World. In England, to this day, Catholics cannot hold certain offices."

To guard against any possibility of self-deception, I have consulted the officers of the meeting, and find that their recollections agree with mine. If my views are worthy of discussion, it is well that they be accurately stated.

I may add that any other published statement on this subject attributed to me is unauhorized and unfounded.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

RIGHTS OF WITNESSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The breezy exchange of compliments between Mazet's counsel and a pair of his witnesses on Tuesday was decidedly refreshing and entertaining in more ways than one. The behavior of the witnesses seems to have been quite appropriate for the occasion, and in point of respectability fully up to the level of the manner and method of their inquisitor. But had they been before a court of ordinary jurisdiction and power they would doubtless have been promptly subdued or punished for contempt of court. The truth is that, owing to the license assumed by the lawyers, and too frequently accorded by the Judges, to wantonly insult any witness whom they may choose to make a victim, anything resembling the usual court hearing is frequently nothing less than a mockery of decency and fairness. Of course, it is only the cur or shyster that indulges the offensive practice, but, like the poor, he is always with us—in court.

If any act of omission or commission tending to debase the dignity of judicial procedure is proper cause of punishment for contempt of court, then logic, if not law, would frequently put the penalty upon the Judges for their neglect to suppress wanton insolence from the aforesaid brand of lawyers which frequently and very naturally threatens a breach of the peace.

Punishment of a Judge for contempt of court may be a novel event, but novelty is not necessarily absurd or bad. Think it over. A. E. O.

Amityville, L. I., Oct. 11, 1899.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FAULTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the annual report of William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Education, a synopsis of which you published in your issue of to-day, he says: "In proportion to population the lowest percentage of increase (in enrollment of children) is in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx * * * which clearly indicates an immediate need both for an increase in school accommodations and for a more systematic and vigorous enforcement of the compulsory education laws."

I have had an intimate knowledge of the public school system of the present Borough of Manhattan since about 1865. I am a graduate of "old No. 40" and of the City College, and am directing and supervising the education of a large crop of nieces and nephews, who attend the public schools, so that I am in close touch with present methods there pursued. I differ with Mr. Maxwell in his diagnosis of the cause of the trouble he notes. I am of the opinion that, were the statistics of attendance at private schools available, an examination of them would show an increase in attendance almost in exact ratio to the decrease in the public schools.

Parents who are firm believers in the theory of public schools, but who take sufficient interest to watch the training the public schools have for some time past given to their pupils, are practically compelled to send their children to private schools. Year by year the number of subjects taught has steadily increased, while the school hours and the mental capacity of the children have remained constant quantities. Though not an old fogy who believes the "three R's" the whole of a true primary education, yet far better to have the child know only these and to have acquired the habit of thoroughness in its mental work than to graduate it with a surface gloss of many "ologies" and habits of "cramming" and parrot-knowledge as the principal net result of its primary work. The average graduate of the public schools of the Borough of Manhattan must "know" enough of a great variety of subjects to enable not only the child to get a certain "mark," but also that the teacher may have her proper "mark" as vested capital for possible advance and preferment. If, in addition, the reasoning faculties of the child have received some development, why that is so much gained, but at any rate the essentials are safe—the child has been promoted and the teacher has a high average to her credit.

There are many parents that can ill-afford the expense who are to-day sending their children to private schools, not on account of any antagonism to the public school system as such, but because they recognize the value of thoroughness as the cornerstone of mental training, and see that under present methods the public schools do not and can not give it.

No, Brother Maxwell, architects and builders and the police need not be called upon to remedy the evil you complain of—the reason can be found much nearer home.

B. L.

New York City, Oct. 12, 1899.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing more righteously just was ever penned than Superintendent Maxwell's condemnation of the local committee system of appointing teachers in Brooklyn. If there is an evil peculiar to the management of our public schools in this city that may fittingly be characterized as the bane of the system, this is the one. My last promotion as a teacher in the Brooklyn schools was to a position for which there were other candidates. It was a matter strictly of wirepulling which of us should win. Finding that nothing would count without this descent, I set to work. My experience was such as to lead me to feel that Brooklyn had not a position to offer that would tempt me to seek another promotion under that system. "We could not withstand your pressure," said the Chairman of the local committee to whom I finally owed the important trust to which I was assigned.

The committee was composed of one scholarly gentleman and two ward politicians, one of the latter being of about the lowest type. The famous "Mayor Low's Board of Education" had been weakened by the appointments under succeeding Mayors. It was necessary to "get" a majority of this committee. It had to be done indirectly. They had to be "reached" by influential voices—influential in their sphere of interests. I do not recall meeting the Chairman until he called me to announce my success and explain it as quoted. I may have made personal application at his office. He certainly knew nothing, and was incapable of judging of my qualifications for the work I sought.

I make no sweeping assertions as to the prevalence of abuses of this system at any time, and know nothing of its operation at present. A system that can be abused as suggested is an evil to which the public mind should be awakened.

ELLEN E. KENYON WARNER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 13, 1899.

COMPLIMENTS THE TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bravo! Mr. Editor. The writer, a humble private in the ranks of your vast and growing army of followers, heretofore a silent but devout reader and admirer of the "three-cent," and now more particularly of the "one-cent," TIMES, with its brilliantly surpassing features readily cognizable to the intelligent mind appreciating "a newspaper that is a newspaper," without further specifications of its merits in this mere letter of congratulation upon its first happy and robust "one-cent" anniversary—at last cannot refrain from giving voice, or rather pen, to applause well deserved for your editorial action so gracefully rendered this day toward our old friend and neighbor across the river, The Brooklyn Eagle.

The undersigned does not wish to appear to enter unbidden in comment or criticism on the justice either way of a delicate controversy over the ethics of journalism, which at most can be but of little importance or interest to the great public. No, it is not within my province to discuss your timely and well-mannered response to the charges of the offense of your omission that our proud Brooklyn Eagle so grievously and sensitively expresses, beyond venturing to express the sentiment that nothing our good TIMES has lately done has pleased more or filled with greater admiration this reader, who owes so many hours of expectancy and pleasure to the able and masterly columns of contemporary history as it is written in THE NEW YORK TIMES, than the simple and candid confession of a "sin of omission" against a contemporary as it appears in your editorial of this morning. Indeed, nothing so truly exemplifies the character of THE TIMES and its earnest workers than this little episode.

"To err is human," but to honestly admit an error of omission or commission is divine, (if unfortunately not so commonly human.) With men of honest opinion, strength of conviction, and just action (like our Gov. Roosevelt and Admiral Dewey) at the helm of the Ship of State and journals like our NEW YORK TIMES to reflect and record the doings of our day, I think our country's institutions are safe at the end of the nineteenth century. May you always be right. WILLIAM K.

NOTE.—Since you so unselfishly print what is offered in disagreement with your views, it certainly should not appear indelicate or unjust to publish the compliments of a friend of THE TIMES.

WILLIAM K.

New York, Oct. 12, 1899.

IMPROVED PUBLIC TASTE.

From The Providence Journal.

Whether the Dewey Arch in New York is reproduced in permanent form or not, it has served already a purpose beyond that for which it was especially constructed. It has been a pleasing evidence of the great improvement in American public taste in recent years and of the distinct uplift in American art, and, through the pictorial press brought to the notice of millions besides those who have seen the beautiful structure itself, it has set a new standard for the artistic embellishment of our cities which will not permit much longer such hideous monstrosities in the shape of public memorials and monuments as disfigure too many of our public squares and parks and stand in shameful contrast with the artistic ornamentation of the capitals of Europe.

The new and more creditable views that the American people have come to take, especially since the magnificent object lesson that was given by the White City in Chicago six years ago, is in part shown by the almost complete absence of utilitarian protest against the proposal of reproducing this Dewey arch, at enormous cost, for permanent preservation as an art ornament of our chief city as well as a memorial of a crucial incident in American history.

But it is not alone the intelligent popular admiration that the arch has evoked and the hearty approval given to the plan for its perpetuation which are encouraging to see. The arch itself is a distinct and great achievement, revealing artistic abilities of a higher order than perhaps any one had fully realized the existence of in our country. We are not only ready as a people to give more attention than formerly to public art, but in the effort to gratify our new desires we are capable of producing worthy results. The arch, even in its temporary form, proves that.

The Dewey Arch is unquestionably a creation of surpassing beauty and impressiveness. Now that the excitement and the crowds attending the occasion for which it was designed have passed, that fact stands out more prominently and convincingly than ever. The structure loses none of its impressiveness and beauty by familiarity with its appearance; its details bear the most thorough examination and its high merit grows upon one the more the richness and significance of its more minute ornamentation are studied. The haste that was necessary in its construction of course leaves it somewhat lacking in completeness and finish of workmanship; but re-executed in marble and at leisure, with careful readjustment of design and proportions, it is no merely patriotic exaggeration to believe that it would surpass its famous prototype in the Roman Forum and take a place by right among the half dozen most beautiful arches known to the world of art.

If, as now seems likely, it is so reproduced we shall know that the arch in Washington Square, New York, the magnificent art structures at the World's Fair, in Chicago; the arch and court of honor, in Philadelphia, in 1898, and all the other tentative efforts to give form to the awakening artistic impulses of our people have not been in vain. Already we are proving that commercial advance is not inconsistent with progress in art and that energetic attention to the practical affairs of life does not exclude the love of beauty. Meanwhile the arch, even as it stands to-day, is a proper subject for the proud contemplation of every American, not only as evidence of what has been done, but as an object lesson in what we ought to aim at hereafter in all public art work.

NEWSPAPER ECCENTRICITY.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which is not a poster paper like several of its contemporaries, did issue an attractive supplement with its Sunday issue which contained a few good illustrations and a moderate amount of interesting reading matter. A short time ago it discontinued this supplement, taking the ground that a newspaper which gives all the news has all it can reasonably hope to do successfully in presenting the news. Literature, commenting on this action, hopes some of the other journals will do likewise but thinks it a pity that since a Sunday supplement had to go, the worthiest of them was the first to fall. It adds: "There was no objectionable feature about THE TIMES'S Sunday magazine, and one could have it in one's library without feeling that a cartload of circus posters had been left by the careless paper boy in the hurry of his early morning rounds." There are a few sane papers like THE TIMES among the journals of the large cities, but only a few. The most of them are engaged in a mad effort to outdo each other in size, in startling sensations, in eccentric "features," and in glaring illustrations. The public to which such papers cater may like that sort of thing—it evidently does, else they would not continue to be published—but it seems likely that a point has been reached where a reaction will set in. No one but a person of the mental capacity and crude tastes of the primitive savage can possibly take pleasure in a paper containing anywhere from forty to eighty pages of badly printed pictures, many of them in posterreds and yellows, with the irregular spaces between filled with a padding that is neither literature nor news, but feature stories of the most attenuated interest. The savage—lucky man!—could not read the stories, but he might take a childish joy in the pictures. A Philadelphia paper, in this struggle for new and startling ideas, has conceived the brilliant plan of establishing a mortuary department, and comes out with two pages of obituary notices from five to twenty lines in length. In the upper corner of one of these pages is a large "cut" of the death angel, on the opposite page a picture of Father Time mowing unfortunate mortals down. Above in large type is the announcement that on each Sunday hereafter biographies will be given of all persons who have died in that city during the preceding seven days. Consider the ghoulish taste that can regard such a page as an "attraction."

But it seems probable that the limit of eccentric development has been nearly attained, and that publishers, tired of the costly efforts to cut each others' throats, will get down to a sane basis. Meanwhile a few papers maintain their balance, and go on in the even tenor of their way, publishing news and matter of real public interest only, and meeting the wants of all really intelligent people.

NUGGETS.

The School Hero.

"Any bright boys in your school, Jimmy?"

"Yes; Billy Goff kin eat a whole apple in two bites."—Chicago Record.

Small Talk in the Menagerie.

Hippopotamus—What has become of your brother, Jocko?

Monkey—Oh, he's a collecting agent for an Italian musician in New York.—Harper's Round Table.

Making Home Pleasant.

Wiggs—Henpeck is very fond of entertaining, isn't he?

Waggs—Yes; his wife is always pleasant when there's company present.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Equivocal.

Mrs. Styles—Didn't I see you at the bargain counter at Gridley's yesterday?

Mrs. Myles—Yes; I was looking for something real cheap; I didn't see you, though.—Yonkers Statesman.

Nipped.

Employer—You say that your habits are all correct.

Applicant—Yes, Sir.

Employer (after a moment's pause)—Do you drink?

Applicant (absent-mindedly) — Thanks! Don't care if I do.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

THE NAMELESS HERO.

From The Denver News.

There are countless heroes who live and die,
Of whom we have never heard;
For the great, big, brawling world goes by,
With hardly a look or word;
And one of the bravest and best of all
Of whom the list can boast
Is the man who falls on duty's call,
The man who dies at his post.

While his cheek is mantled with manhood's bloom,
And the pathway of life looks bright,
He is brought in a moment to face the gloom
Surrounding the final night.
He buoyantly sails o'er a sunlit sea
And is dashed on an unseen coast—
Till the ship goes down at the helm stands he—
The man who dies at his post.

Who follows the glorious tide of war
And falls in the midst of fight,
He knows that honor will hover o'er
And cover his name with light,
But he who passes unsung, unknown,
Who hears no applauding host,
Goes down in the dark to his fate, alone,
The man who dies at his post.

Who bears with disease while death draws near,
Who faces his fate each day,
Yet strives to comfort and help and cheer
His comrades along the way,
Who follows his work while he yet may do,
And smiles while he suffers most,
It seems to me is a hero true—
The man who dies at his post.

There are plenty to laud and crown with bays
The hero who falls in strife,
But few who offer a word of praise
To the crowniess hero of life.
He does his duty and makes no claim;
And to-night I propose a toast
To the silent martyr unknown to fame,
The man who dies at his post

LAMBS' ANNUAL ELECTION

Regular Ticket Successful by an Overwhelming Vote.

NO FRICTION AMONG MEMBERS

Thomas B. Clarke Re-elected by 141 Votes of 193 Cast—Increase in the Organization's Receipts.

The annual meeting and election of The Lambs was held Thursday night in the clubhouse, 70 West Thirty-sixth Street, but it was long after midnight before the result was known. The regular ticket was elected by an overwhelming vote, notwithstanding a contest was anticipated between the non-professional and the professional members, it being generally understood that the actors were dissatisfied with the non-professionals.

The ticket was elected by one of the largest votes ever cast, 193. Thomas B. Clarke for Shepherd received 141 against 52 for William H. Crane, who was the actors' candidate. The officers who will serve for the ensuing year are:

Shepherd—Thomas B. Clarke; Boy—Clay M. Greene; Corresponding Secretary—John Drew; Recording Secretary—Thomas Manning; Treasurer—E. Clifford Potter; Librarian—Charles M. Hoyt; Members of Council (for three years)—E. W. Kemble, Digby Bell, and Victor Herbert.

A prominent member of the club, in speaking about the result of the election of the regular ticket, said: "Although a layman was elected President of the club, it is not significant that these members are going to control the organization."

An analysis of the vote indicated, as a matter of fact, that it was the actor himself who re-elected Mr. Clarke. Many are at a loss to understand why Mr. Crane received so few votes, as he is one of the oldest and most influential members of both the club and profession. With the exception of the new Council and Charles H. Hoyt for Librarian, the other officers were re-elected.

The stories printed recently that there was ill-feeling in the club are untrue. Taking the entire affair into consideration it was a most successful election as ever took place in the history of the club.

The reports of the various committees were read and approved. That of the Treasurer, E. Clifford Potter, was as follows: The income derived from various sources for the fiscal year ending Oct. 1 amounted to $30,935.42. The expenditures for the year amounted to $26,695.70, leaving the club a balance, including the balance from last year, of $59,282.78. The report showed an increase of profit over last year of $4,239.72.

"THE CHOIR INVISIBLE" STAGED.

Well but Not Warmly Received by a Washington Audience.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—"The Choir Invisible," dramatized by Frances Hastings from James Lane Allen's novel of that name, was produced for the first time tonight by the Henry Jewett Dramatic Company at the Lafayette Square Opera House.

The audience was disposed to be friendly, but found little opportunity for enthusiasm except at the close of the second act. This act ended in John Gray throwing Charles Obannon over a wall for insulting Mrs. Falconer. There had been little applause up to this point, but here came several curtain calls, and Mr. Jewett made a speech. This was the only point in the play where great enthusiasm was manifested.

For the rest of the evening the audience, though interested, gave hardly more applause to the climaxes of acts than it did to some of the effects in scenery. The play was to have been produced on Monday, but was postponed again and again until tonight. The house was well filled, but not crowded. The scenic effects were beautiful.

During the last act and the epilogue, the interest perceptibly lagged. A scene which might have received more applause than it did lost its welcome by reason of the speech of Mr. Jewett's rapid and indistinct delivery, it was inaudible to many of those in the house. This was the scene in the third act, in which John Gray tells the parson of his adventure with a panther.

Alfred Aarons Improved.

Alfred E. Aarons, who recently severed his connection as manager of Koster & Bial's Music Hall, and who was taken seriously ill last Saturday with a severe cold, which developed into a slight attack of pneumonia, is a little improved, he was said last night at his apartments, 36 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Aarons is unable, however, to receive visitors.

Dan Daly Again in "The Rounders."

Dan Daly will return to the cast of "The Rounders" at the Casino to-night, and will go to Philadelphia with the company. The last performance of "The Rounders" will be given here to-night, when there will be speech-making by some of the members of the cast and others, in honor of the occasion.

THE TRENTON SCHOOL SCANDAL.

The New Trustees Said to be Pro-Eyler Hold a Meeting.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 13.—The four men who have accepted positions as Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls met at the school to-day. They are Howell C. Stull and John D. Rue of Trenton, who were selected by the Governor some time ago; William H. McCullough, a lumber merchant of Swedesborough, and A. D. Carnagy of Trenton. The two latter were of the four secretly named last week. Two of the number refused to act.

Mr. McCullough was elected President and Mr. Carnagy Secretary. Spafford W. Davidson of Trenton, an outsider, was selected as Treasurer. He has not been before connected with the management of the school. A salary of $500 a year was voted him. Gov. Voorhees, who was at the meeting, said the Eyler matter had not been taken up. It is rumored that the new Trustees are pro-Eyler, and that unless strong pressure is brought, Mrs. Eyler will be retained as Principal of the school.

The old Board of Trustees resigned after the revelations concerning the conduct of the school by Mrs. Eyler. It was shown that inmates were severely whipped and punished, and that the members of the old board left the conduct of the school in the hands of one of their number and of the Principal.

FEDERAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Incorporated with $10,000,000 Capital —Rumor About the Postal.

The Federal Telephone Company filed articles of incorporation yesterday with the Essex County Clerk at Newark, N. J., and the Secretary of State at Trenton. The amount of the authorized capital is $10,000,000, but only $2,000 has been paid up. The company is authorized to do a general telephone and telegraph business in all its branches within the State of New Jersey and "to carry on so much of the objects, purposes, and powers hereinafter set forth as are permitted by the law."

The company is also authorized to carry on business in all other States outside of New Jersey, and to build, maintain, acquire, construct, and operate telegraph and telephone systems of any and all descriptions and character. The right is given, furthermore, to acquire by purchase "or otherwise" telegraph or telephone systems "and all other electrical or other contrivances for transmitting messages by signal works, buildings, or conveyances."

The capital stock is divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each and the holders of the amount paid in are Frederick W. Garvin, 4 shares; James S. Garvin, 14 shares, and C. Frederick Smith, 2 shares. They are connected with a corporation agency.

The incorporation of the Federal Telephone Company may have been responsible for a rumor which was in circulation yesterday to the effect that the Postal Telegraph Company was about to enter the field as a rival of the Bell Telephone Company. Attention was called to the numerous independent telephone companies operating in the West, and it was said that these were to be combined with a system to be built up by the Postal in the East. When the attention of W. H. Baker, general manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, was called to this report, he said:

"There is nothing in it, so far as this company is concerned. Of course, I cannot say what we may do in the future, but at present we have no such plan under consideration."

ANDREW CARNEGIE ON WAR.

Says Man Employs Inhuman Means of Killing His Fellows.

DUMFRIES, Scotland, Oct. 13.—Upon the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Free Library presented to Dumfries by Andrew Carnegie to-day the owner was given the freedom of the town.

In replying to an address, Mr. Carnegie said man had only begun the work of civilization while he employed inhuman means of killing his fellow-men—often fellow-Christians—to settle national disputes.

POLITICS IN JAMAICA.

Legislators Reply to the Governor and Threaten to Resign.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 13.—The political agitation in the colony is drawing to a head. The Jamaica Association and the Kingston City Council have formulated specific protests to the Throne, while the legislative Representatives are individually replying to the circular of the Governor, Sir Augustus Hemming, which invites them to accept the situation and to co-operate, declaring that this is quite impossible and foreshadowing their unanimous resignation.

Public meetings are being convened throughout the island with the view of adopting a general protest.

All this promises to result in a widespread passive resistance, with a view of precipitating a deadlock and of attracting the sympathetic attention of the British people and Parliament.

THE STATUS OF SOCIALISTS.

Remain a Class Party—Marxists Win Every Point.

HANOVER, Oct. 13.—At to-day's session of the Socialist Congress Herr Bebel's resolution of Oct. 10, declaring that the party should remain what it is, namely a class party, of which the historical aim is to acquire political supremacy, and declaring that there is no reason why it should alter its programme, tactics, or name, was adopted by 218 votes again 22.

The effect of this motion, is firstly, that the party in opposition to Herr Liebknecht recognizes the utility of a combination with the bourgeoisie parties for electioneering purposes, on the strict understanding that no compromise is made and that the interests of the party will be furthered by the acquisition of seats in the Reichstag.

Secondly, that the party is to remain neutral toward co-operative associations, and thirdly, that the party is to adhere to the Erfurt programme in its entirety, with the amendment that there is no reason to change the name of the party from Social Democratic to Democratic Socialistic Reform.

The Bernstein question is thus shelved, and the Marxist doctrinaries have triumphed at every point. But the animated exchange of personal remarks disclosed the existence of a faction inclined to Opportunist tactics.

Delegates like Herr Auer, who pleaded for tolerance, were carried down by veterans like Herrs Bebel and Liebknecht.

COL. SCHNEIDER WOUNDED.

Says He Fought a Duel with a Dreyfus Case Witness.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Paris says that a representative of the Intransigeant, M. Rochefort's paper, asserts that, while seeing a friend off on the Orient Express last evening, he observed Col. Schneider, formerly Military Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Paris, being carried to the train, accompanied by physicians and with blood flowing from a wound in his side.

Col. Schneider said:

"I recently returned from Switzerland to fight a duel with Capt. Cuignet on account of his evidence regarding me before the Rennes court-martial."

Capt. Cuignet, in the course of his evidence at Rennes on the second trial of Dreyfus, referred to a dispatch of Col. Schneider denouncing as a forgery a letter purporting to have been written by the latter, in which he was represented as alluding to efforts made by the German and Italian Military Attachés to conceal their relations with Dreyfus. This allegation of forgery Capt. Cuignet ridiculed, declaring that, if Col. Schneider persisted in his attitude, the French General Staff was in a position to prove beyond dispute the authenticity of the letter which Schneider had repudiated. He then added:

"The author of the letter is, I know, of a very inferior position, as compared with his friends, Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi. Perhaps he cannot do otherwise than deny it. But he must know that his letter is not the only one of his communications now in our hands."

Norwegian Flag Law Stands.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13.—The Posttioningen publishes a protocol of the proceedings at a recent Council of State, during which King Oscar declared that he regretted the resolution of the Norwegian Storthing in introducing a purely Norwegian flag, in view of the fact that the emblem of union in the flag implied equal rights for both Sweden and Norway. As, however, the resolution had been passed thrice, his Majesty said he could not refuse to sanction the promulgation of the new flag law, in accordance with the Constitution.

More Damage by Coran Earthquake.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 13.—Official dispatches from Batavia, capital of the Netherlands Indies, confirm the reports regarding the earthquake in the Island of Coran. It occurred on Sept. 29. Not only the town of Amhel, on the south side of the island, was destroyed, but several other villages were wrecked. The official advices declare that no fewer than 4,000 people were killed and hundreds of others seriously injured.

British Troops Destroy Tribal Towns.

LAGOS, West Africa, Oct. 13.—The British punitive expedition against the Fula tribes on the Leenue River, who had stopped the river traffic and murdered a number of canoemen, has just returned to Lagos, having destroyed eight towns, after prolonged fighting. The natives lost heavily. The British had eight men wounded.

Peace in Venezuela Until Saturday.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 13.—The armistice between the Government troops and the insurgents has been extended until Saturday. It is asserted, on reliable authority, that President Andrade will meet the insurgent commander, Gen. Cipriano Castro.

Spain's Burden of Taxation.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The merchants threaten to close their shops, as a protest against excessive taxation. If the threat is carried out, martial law will be proclaimed, as serious disturbances would ensue.

Politics Will Keep the Kaiser Home.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Emperor William, it is authoritatively announced, will not visit England this year. He had made Queen Victoria a conditional promise to do so, but the altered political complexion has compelled him to abandon his intention.

Forty Persons Drowned in Senegal.

ST. LOUIS, Senegal, Oct. 13.—A native craft, while attempting to cross the bar at the mouth of the River Senegal yesterday, was wrecked and forty persons were drowned.

Tax Riots in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Oct. 13.—Anti-taxation riots have broken out here. All the shops are closed. The mob is stoning the public buildings, shouting, "Long live free Catalonia!"

Bulgarian Cabinet Formed.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 13.—M. Ivantchoff has succeeded in forming a Cabinet to succeed the retiring Ministry of M. Grecoff.

This is the second day of registration. The places of registration are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Mrs. R. T. Lincoln Her Father's Heir.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, wife of the former Minister to the Court of St. James's, has been appointed administratrix of the estate of her father, the late Senator James Harlan. The estate of the aged statesman was surprisingly small, amounting to less than $50,000. All of it will fall to Mrs. Lincoln, his only heir.

BOATS CRASH IN THE FOG

The Pilgrim and a Tug Come Together, but Are Able to Proceed.

COLLISION IN THE NARROWS

Clyde Liner Navahoe Rams a Schooner —Adirondack Makes a Quick Trip from Poughkeepsie.

The fog had another inning yesterday and there was in consequence a repetition of the delays and interruptions to shipping and harbor traffic, with a few collisions and goings ashore. No serious injury was reported, and no one was hurt, though the first rumor that spread of one collision gave it a sensational color which investigation proved to be unwarranted.

This was between the Fall River Line steamboat Pilgrim, bound up the East River on her regular trip last night, and a tugboat bound down the river towing a freight barge. The first report had the tug sunk, but she escaped and was able to resume her tow.

The Pilgrim had left her slip rather late, with 150 passengers aboard, and it was 7 o'clock when she rounded the Battery. The tug, the name of which escaped the notice of eye witnesses, was towing with a long hawser. As she passed beneath the Brooklyn Bridge she changed her course toward the Brooklyn shore. Though not very thick at the time, there was fog enough to narrow the view considerably.

When the two craft saw each other, however, there seemed time for the tug to clear the Pilgrim's bow, but the tide caught her tow and swung it across stream, so that the Pilgrim ran into the hawser. The tug was dragged around under the Pilgrim's overhang forward on the starboard side, while the barge swung down the other side. Then the hawser parted.

The tug had meantime, however, carried away some of the braces of the steamer's overhang and was herself heeled first to port, then to starboard. It looked for a moment as though she would be pressed under by the larger craft, but with the parting of the hawser she was released, and then the Pilgrim backed free.

One of the Pilgrim's boats was immediately lowered so that an examination could be made of her plates, and these were found to be uninjured. During this examination she had drifted down to Pier 6, while the tug, recovering, set about rescuing her drifting tow.

A number of tugs and ferryboats went to the assistance of the entangled craft at the instant almost of the occurrence, among them being the Fulton ferryboat Farragut and one of the Annex boats. No help was needed by the Pilgrim and she resumed her trip. While the name of the towing tug could not be learned, watchmen along shore said that she bore no evidence of being seriously crippled, though her deckhouse was probably somewhat damaged.

It was rumored in the afternoon that the steamboat Mount Hope of Providence, which has been taking passengers out to the yacht races, had gone ashore at Fort Lafayette in the fog. Members of Sir Thomas Lipton's party on the steamboat Blackbird reported that they had seen the vessel seemingly ashore at that point. She was lying still, very close to the island.

The Mount Hope reached the city in good time, however, and all right, and Pilot Jackson said that she had simply laid to off Fort Lafayette, waiting for the fog to clear up a bit. She had not touched bottom, and would go to the races as usual to-day.

Only three steamers ventured in past Sandy Hook in the morning—the Atlantic Transport liner Manhattan, the Ward liner Yucatan, and the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck. The last named vessel reached the bar at 3:30 A. M., but did not enter the harbor until 10:15. No others attempted to come in during the first two hours. Then between 2:30 and 6 o'clock a large fleet threaded its way into port.

The Marine Observer at Fire Island reported that the schooner Romana, of Patchogue, from New York for Babylon, with coal, had stranded at 6 o'clock in the morning two miles west of Gilgo Life Saving Station, at the east end of Oak Island. No report was received of her having been got off the beach up to an early hour this morning.

A collision occurred in the Narrows at 3 P. M. between the Clyde Line steamship Navahoe, bound out, and the three-masted schooner Edward Smith, Capt. Sears, just arrived from Virginia with a cargo of lumber. Capt. Sears said the Navahoe had run into him, damaging the port quarter. The Navahoe was undamaged, and proceeded on her voyage for Brunswick, Ga.

The People's Line steamboat Adirondack, from Albany, arrived at her pier six hours late, owing to the dense fog, which gave her much later but for a remarkable run made from Poughkeepsie down the river. She left Albany 3 hours and 40 minutes late Thursday night, and was obliged to anchor on reaching Esopus Light, fifty-five miles below Albany. She lay there for bound for over five hours, or until after 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

She passed under the Poughkeepsie Bridge at 8:40 A. M., and as the fog had then lifted from the river considerably she came along under a full head of steam. She passed the fleet Mary Powell off Cornwall and reached her pier at 12:20 P. M., having covered the seventy-five miles from Poughkeepsie in 3 hours and 40 minutes, or at the rate of about twenty and one-half miles an hour.

STEAMBOAT KEBIE GOES ASHORE.

Passengers Landed at Orient Point and Taken to Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Oct. 13.—The steamboat Kebie, Capt. Patrick Hughes, ran aground on the bar at Long Beach this morning during a dense fog. The steamer was being steered by the compass when she went aground, and it is said the fault lay with the instrument, which was deflected and threw the steamer from her course.

The passengers were landed at Orient Point at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and were cared for there until they could be brought here. They suffered little discomfort beyond the delay, and said everything possible was done for them. The steamboat is not damaged much, and will probably be floated by morning.

WARM WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

81 Degrees Above Zero Yesterday—Apple Trees in Blossom.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—Weather Bureau instruments showed the temperature to be 81 degrees above zero to-day. This is remarkably warm weather for mid-October, but it breaks no records. Southerly winds for three days have caused it. To-night it is said there will be a change, and to-morrow overcoats and heavy wraps will be in order.

A Siberian crab-apple tree in full bloom is the unusual sight afforded to west side people who live near 109 Sangamon Street. The tree belongs to Mrs. D. E. Amus, who says it never before yielded blossoms except in the Spring. There is not a leaf on the tree. Many years ago the same phenomenon was noticed in Evanston, where several fruit trees bloomed in mid-Autumn. The next Summer they were barren.

Prof. Cox of the Weather Bureau has a crab-apple tree that bloomed this Fall. After the tree had recovered from an attack of the San José scale three weeks ago blossoms began to appear until the top of the tree was covered.

F. A. SCHROEDER SUED.

Quarantine Commissioner Accused of Converting $30,000 of Stock.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon granted an order of arrest against Quarantine Commissioner Frederick A. Schroeder in the suit of Alice M. Drew of 145 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, for $30,000. Mrs. Drew brings the suit through her counsel, Miss Lavina Lally. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant converted to his own use 10,000 shares of the stock of the Standard Gold Production Company of Colorado.

She charges that in February last she owned the stock in question, and that Schroeder told her he had a purchaser for it; that she turned the stock over to him to sell, and that he later informed her that the deal had fallen through, but that he had another purchaser in view.

After a long wait, the plaintiff alleges, she heard nothing from the defendant, and finally sent her lawyer, Miss Lally, to see Schroeder. He refused, plaintiff charges, to turn the stock over to her.

The order of arrest was placed in the hands of Sheriff Creamer for service, and bail was fixed by Justice Dickey at $2,500.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Only 101 of the members and guests of the New York Yacht Club, of whom only about a score were women, went to the Horseshoe on the New York Yacht Club's steamboat Republic through the thick fog of yesterday morning in the vain hope that they might at last see a race. There was no band for the first time, and, although a good luncheon was served, it was less in quantity and the expensive entrées were dispensed with. It now begins to look as if the yacht club would have to run the Republic indefinitely, and unless there is a race to-day the cup race contest may degenerate into a farce in the public mind.

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Surprise follows surprise in the women's National championship golf tournament at Bala links near Philadelphia, and instead of Miss Hoyt and Miss Sands being left to fight for the championship in the finals to-day, as was anticipated and predicted at the start, the battle lies between Mrs. Caleb Fox of Philadelphia and Miss Ruth Underhill of Glen Cove, L. I., or between the Huntington Valley and the Nassau Country Clubs. It is a satisfaction to New York golfers to know and feel that there is a chance of the championship resting with New York, for the Nassau Club is near enough to the city to be called a New York club, while, as the Huntington Valley Club is in a Philadelphia suburb, the battle will in a sense lie between New York and Philadelphia.

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Mrs. Fox defeated Miss Oliver of Albany only by two points, while Miss Underhill not only vanquished Miss Cassatt of Philadelphia by six points, but made the score out in 47, or the best of the week. The Glen Cove champion is a lineal descendant of old Capt. John Underhill, the Indian fighter and the founder of the Underhill family, and Glen Cove and Oyster Bay are in a state of painful suspense to-day while the fair young maiden who may bring them the golf championship is a far more important person to the residents than even their illustrious fellow-citizen, Gov. Roosevelt. A number of Long Islanders will go to Philadelphia on the early train this morning to cheer Miss Underhill on in her match with Mrs. Fox.

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Mrs. Astor, Sr., who went abroad last month, is expected to sail for home on Nov. 1, and will be due here on Nov. 8 or 9. She is said to be much improved in health by her brief trip. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor, who were in town for a day or two this week to meet Mrs. Astor's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Willing, who came down from Newport, and to see the hopeder cup races, have returned to Rhinebeck. They will come again to New York to meet Mrs. Astor, Sr., when she returns in November, but will remain at Rhinebeck until the middle of December. Mrs. Astor is playing golf continually, and has greatly improved her game, which was always a good one. She would have been a formidable competitor in the women's championship tournament had she entered.

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Mr. William R. Travers has recently returned from Europe, and has joined Mrs. Travers, who came from Newport to meet him in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Travers have leased the house of Mr. Loomis, 30 West Twenty-fifth Street, for the Winter.

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The Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived from Southampton and Cherbourg yesterday, brought, among other passengers, Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, Col. C. S. Barrett, J. S. Hotchkiss, and Col. John J. Carter. There are expected to-day on the St. Paul, among others, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mr. R. J. Preston, Mrs. Henry Lippincott and daughters, Mrs. Charles F. Berwind, Hugh Hastings, and Miss Clara Barton. La Champagne, which sails to-day for Havre, has booked, among other passengers, the Comtesse De Brie and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Batchelor, Baron Henri Dard, and F. D. and R. D. de Trobriand. On the Umbria there are booked to sail, among others, to-day Sir James Pender and Mrs. Pender, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gaunt, the Rev. Dr. Mathews, Mrs. J. C. McAndrew, Dr. W. F. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, and the Rev. Dr. Hope Davison. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wells and two sons are booked to sail for Hamburg among those on the Pennsylvania to-day. E. J. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Whitehouse, Miss B. R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Sheldon Smith, Miss E. F. Kruseman Van Alten, and Baron and Baroness Taets van Amerongen are on the passenger list of the Staatendam, which sails to-day for Rotterdam, while the Ems, which also sails to-day for Genoa, has booked, among others, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Dale, Countess Ernestine Rudolf, Mrs. W. H. Maynard, and Dr. John Wheeler.

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The engagement is reported at Stockbridge of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., son of Ambassador Choate, and who is now in London with his father, and Miss Marion Oliver of Albany, daughter of Gen. Oliver and a granddaughter of Gen. Rathbone. Miss Oliver is the young woman who played such splendid golf at Bala yesterday, and who Mrs. Caleb Fox was able to defeat by only two points.

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The town was very gay yesterday, and there were quite a number of parties lunching at the fashionable restaurants. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, in a becoming gown of gray, was shopping in the afternoon, stopping at several of the jewelers. Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. Creighton Webb, Mrs. George Crocker, and the Misses Rutherford and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., were on the avenue during the day.

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There will be a meet this afternoon of the Meadow Brook Hounds at Locust Valley. The first meet of the Westchester Hounds will also take place to-day at Rye. Mr. E. S. Reynal, M. F. H., announces that the next meet will take place on Tuesday at Mamaroneck and next Saturday at Port Chester. The golfers will have much to occupy them not only at Bala, but also at Ardsley and at Cold Spring, L. I. There will also be the usual hunt parties at Ferncliff, the John Jacob Astor place, and at Mrs. Ogden Mills's.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary at their Summer home, Sunset Lawn, on Monday next.

Mrs. J. P. Goin has rented her house in Fifth Avenue, New York, to Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason of this city for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Franklin and family have returned to their Winter home in East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Burke-Roche and her children are visiting in Boston.

Atherton Blight, accompanied by Miss Blight, arrived at the Blight cottage from Europe to-day.

Arrivals from New York this evening include Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and George S. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney returned from New York this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will close Crossways Sunday, and the private car of Mr. Fish will convey his family from Wickford to New York.

Mrs. John Auchincloss, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, and Mrs. R. S. Fowler have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., have ended their Newport season, and have gone to Wellesley for the Winter.

T. M. Davis has gone West for a short visit. About the middle of November Mr. and Mrs. Davis will close The Reefs and start for Egypt, where they will spend the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop have returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague have returned to Washington for the Winter.

James Hude Beekman has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing will spend the Winter in Egypt.

Lispenard Stewart entertained at dinner this evening.

Major Young is visiting at The Reefs.

Edward S. Willing has returned to his cottage.

Benjamin Weaver has sold to Mrs. Martha P. R. Codman and Miss Martha C. Codman a lot of land in Bellevue Avenue for $20,500.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Howland have gone to New York for the Winter.

Mrs. George Henry Warren and Lloyd Warren end their Newport season to-morrow.

Capt. English is the guest of Hugh D. Auchincloss.

Mrs. Louis Q. Jones has returned to New York for a visit.

Miss Daisy Pierson is visiting in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have returned to Vinland.

TO GUARD THE TAXPAYER.

Representatives of Property Owners' Associations Take Steps to Organize for Mutual Protection.

Representatives of several property owners' associations of Manhattan and the Bronx met last evening in the small hall of Cooper Union to organize a central body of taxpayers for mutual protection and for the general promotion of the interests of property owners. It is proposed to include in this body property owners' associations, and, indeed, the individual property owners of the entire Greater New York.

The call for this meeting was issued by the West Side Taxpayers' Association, and the associations that sent delegates last evening, besides this organization, were the Property Owners' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards; the West End Property Owners' Protective Association, the Washington Heights Property Owners' Protective Association, the Twenty-third Ward Property Owners' Association, the Eighteenth Ward Property Owners' Association, the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Property Owners' Association, the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards Property Owners' Association, the Property Owners' League, and the North Side Property Owners' Association.

Dr. Gustav Scholer, President of the North Side Property Owners' Association, called the meeting to order, and Henry Markus was elected temporary President. Frank Demuth, in explaining the objects of the meeting, said that the local property owners' associations were very good in their way, but that tax payers were now confronted with so many questions that were of general interest, that the local associations alone were not sufficient. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment was now making appropriations for the year, and property owners were called upon to pay taxes without having been consulted in any way as to whether the taxes were too high, or as to what was done with the money which they paid. It was now time for those who paid the taxes to know how the money was spent.

Another object of the association, it was stated, was to protect property owners against tenants who made a practice of cheating the landlords. Still another class against whom honest landlords had to contend were speculators who run up houses in the upper part of the city simply to sell. To encourage quick sales of their properties, these speculators gave tenants flats and houses rent free for one to three months. Other landlords were thus driven to compete with them, and at the end of the year they were out of pocket.

Landlords, continued Mr. Demuth, had a grievance also against Justices of Municipal Courts, who always showed an inclination to side with delinquent tenants. If a tenant for whom a dispossess warrant was asked appeared in court and begged the Justice for time, the Court generally asked him how much time he wanted to get out in, and often gave him a whole week, when the law gave only from three to five days' time. Mr. Demuth thought that the Justices had no right to give people free lodgings at the property owners' expense.

"Here is Commissioner Keating," the speaker went on to say, "who now asks for $40,000 for repairs to streets that have been damaged by bonfires made by boys during the Dewey parade. Why did not the police do their duty and prevent the bonfires, and why should we pay for such damages?"

Speeches were also made by President Lusk of the Property Owners' Association of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Nineteenth Wards, and by other delegates, and then a committee, consisting of one delegate from each association represented, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and make other arrangements for a permanent organization, and also to call for a mass meeting of property owners to be held next week.

CRANKS IN MURDER MYSTERY.

Keep the Police Busy Running Down Alleged Clues — Two Missing Women Out of the Case.

There were no developments yesterday that would tend in the slightest degree to establish the identity of the mutilated body in the Morgue, or that would put the police any nearer to the murderer. During the day a number of clues presented themselves, but the most optimistic police officials declared they had no hope of solving the mystery through them.

Since the publication of the finding of the remains Capt. Schmittberger of the West Twentieth Street Station has been deluged with letters from every kind of crank containing prognostications, dreams, occult discoveries, and a lot of other similar matter, the writer in each case believing he had thus solved the mystery.

A new species developed yesterday, however, in the shape of the remorseful crank, and Capt. Schmittberger was rather startled to receive a letter, the only sentence of which he made public was "I killed her." The Captain immediately sent out several of his detectives on the matter, not, he said, because he believed it would lead to anything, but because he thought it just as well not to overlook even the most unpromising theory. The letter was turned over to Capt. McClusky

Another letter received by Capt. Schmittberger removes one more factor from the case. Mrs. David Heigerfell, who has been reported as missing, sent the letter, saying she is alive and well.

Mrs. Gertrude Billings was officially taken out of consideration yesterday, when Capt. McClusky announced that he had received notice of her whereabouts. This was given to him in confidence and only to save the department any work along this line. The woman desires to keep her hiding place from her husband

The police raid on the house of Mrs. Barbara Damm, a midwife at 227 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, was declared by Capt. McClusky yesterday to have been without results. It appears that the raid was brought about through the receipt by a newspaper of a postal card calling attention to Mrs. Damm and her household, and suggesting that an investigation might bring about the discovery of some valuable clue.

Some person placed a human skull in an ash barrel in West Sixtieth Street yesterday. As soon as the discovery was made, the skull was carried to the Morgue, as it was thought to have some possible connection with the mystery. At the Morgue it was said that the skull had evidently been denuded of flesh for years.

The only visitor at the Morgue yesterday was Mrs. Georgiana Evans of 227 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. She said she was looking for a German girl named Maude, who was eighteen years old and who disappeared a week ago last Wednesday. Mrs. Evans viewed the body without making any identification.

Clarence Foote of 548 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, this borough, thinks the murdered woman may have been Annie Donovan, a servant in his employ, who disappeared five weeks ago. Mr. Foote says that the girl left the house on her day off saying she would return in the evening. She has not been seen since. She left her personal effects at Mr. Foote's house.

The missing servant is described as being about thirty years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weighing about 140 pounds. She was well formed, and had auburn hair.

A statement made yesterday by Coroner's Physician Weston has given another turn to the case. It appears that for the last five days several hundred policemen have been ransacking cellars on the strength of a report that particles of coal dust were found in the fragments of the body. Dr. Weston said he had examined all the parts found and had been unable to find any traces of coal dust in them.

Good Government Club's Indorsement.

Good Government Club F met last night at 47 Greenwich Avenue and indorsed the report of its Conference Committee on the outcome of the conference held recently with the anti-Tammany organizations in the Fifth Assembly District. Nelson H. Henry, M. D., was indorsed for the Assembly candidate from the Fifth District, and Edward B. Merrill as candidate for Alderman. Oliver C. Semple was indorsed as candidate for Municipal Justice in the Third Judicial District.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lorenzo Dow.

Lorenzo Dow died Thursday at his apartments in the Hotel St. Andrew, after an illness of nearly a year. Mr. Dow was born in Paris, Me., July 10, 1825. He was graduated from the Wesleyan University with the class of '48, and soon after went to the Pacific Coast, where he became identified with the early history of many of the mining towns, notably that of Virginia City. Returning to New York for a short time in 1852, he again went West, settling this time in Kansas. He became the first Mayor of Topeka, and was otherwise prominent in the development of the young State.

During the war he devoted his attention to the improvement of ammunition. One of his inventions, a waterproof cartridge, was sold by the millions to the Federal Government. After the war Mr. Dow spent several years in South America, where he acquired interests in gold mines and hard lumber in the United States of Colombia. Returning to the United States in the early seventies, he became identified with the development of silver mining, and the railroad and irrigation systems of Colorado. For fifteen years he had devoted his attention to the improvement of typesetting machinery, and was at the time of his death Acting President of the Dow Composing Machine Company of this city.

Mr. Dow was married in 1864 to Mrs. Sabrina H. Anderson of this city, who died several years ago. He is survived by a son, Alexander Dow of this city, and a daughter, Mrs. A. Blair Thaw of Montecito, Cal.

The funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock Monday morning at All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue. The body will be cremated at Fresh Pond, L. I.

Elizabeth Morgan Blake.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan Blake, sister of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Parish, and the eldest daughter of Gen. John A. Dix, died in Brighton, England, last Thursday. She was the widow of Charles F. Blake, a distinguished lawyer of Massachusetts, and subsequently of this city. Mrs. Blake was born in Albany, but soon after the death of Gen. Dix, about twenty years ago, she went abroad and continued to reside there. She spent the Winters usually on the Island of Malta, and the Summers on the Isle of Wight, paying occasional visits to her niece, Mme. Bosio, in Florence. Her last visit to New York was made about ten years ago.

The Rev. Dr. Dix said that his sister's death was unexpected, although it was known that she had been in poor health for about a year. She went to Brighton recently in the hope that the air of that place would prove invigorating. Dr. Dix said that he had not received very full information, and did not know whether his sister's body would be brought to New York for burial. Mrs. Blake left four children—Mrs. Lascelles Hoyle, the wife of a prominent merchant in Manchester; a son, who is a practicing physician in London, and two unmarried daughters, who were with their mother almost constantly.

George Snowden Redfield.

George Snowden Redfield, who died at the Hotel St. Andrew, Thursday, after an illness of several months, was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1837. His father was George Redfield, a ship owner of that place. At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Redfield was appointed a Paymaster in the navy. He served for a time under Farragut, and was a shipmate of Admiral, then Lieutenant, George Dewey. At the close of the war Mr. Redfield engaged in the manufacture of woolens at Ludlow, Vt. Somewhat later he removed to Chicago, becoming secretary of the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company. He settled in this city about fifteen years ago, and for ten years had been a Trustee of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.

Mr. Redfield was married in 1866 to Miss Elizabeth Mansfield, who died seven years ago. In 1892 he was married to Mrs. Helen Aspinwall. He is survived by his widow, and three sons by his first marriage.

Harvey Mitchell.

Harvey Mitchell died on Wednesday at his home, 460 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Mitchell was for thirty years connected with the firm of Jones & Skinner, wholesale paper manufacturers of Manhattan. He was born in Newburg, N. Y., in 1835. He and his wife were members of the original Old Folks' Concert Company, chartered in 1874 as "Ye Cousin Jonathan's Olde Folks Troupe."

MR. PAYN CITED TO COURT

Insurance Superintendent Accused of Disregarding a Mandamus.

COMPARED TO JOHN Y. McKANE

Trouble Grew Out of an Alleged Violation of the Order of B'rith Abraham's Rights.

Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn has been ordered to appear to-day at Albany before Justice Chester of the Supreme Court, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. In the affidavit on which the proceeding is based he is accused of having refused to comply with a peremptory writ of mandamus issued by Justice Chester, even after it had been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Charles L. Cohn of the law firm of Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, counsel for a fraternal insurance society, which asserts that its rights have been violated by the Insurance Department, declared yesterday that there had been nothing approaching Superintendent Payn's defiance of the Supreme Court since the late John Y. McKane's famous declaration, "Injunctions don't go here."

The United States Grand Lodge of the Order of B'rith Abraham, a fraternal organization, with 18,000 members, which pays sick and death benefits and which was formed in 1859 and incorporated in March, 1888, desired last Spring to reincorporate under Section 231 of the insurance law. Application was made to Superintendent Payn, who refused to accept the society's papers on the ground that there was already incorporated an organization known as the Independent Order B'rith Abraham. He contended that the similarity of names would be likely to cause confusion, and might mislead the public. Upon application of the Grand Lodge Justice Chester issued a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring Superintendent Payn to receive and file the society's papers. He appealed from that order, and it was affirmed on Sept. 27 by the Appellate Division. Superintendent Payn still refusing to comply with the order of the court, the present proceeding to punish him for contempt was instituted.

The order to show cause why Superintendent Payn should not be punished for contempt was issued by Justice Chester upon the affidavit of Alfred D. Lind of Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, who deposed that the society's business in other States had been seriously injured by its failure to obtain a certificate of reincorporation. He said in his affidavit that he personally served the original writ of mandamus upon Superintendent Payn, and that the latter declared that he would not accept the opinion of any single Justice of the Supreme Court upon the question, and that he would appeal from Justice Chester's decision. With regard to the second service of the writ of mandamus, after it had been affirmed by the Appellate Division, Mr. Lind deposed:

> On Oct. 7, 1899, I filed the remittitur of the Appellate Division in the office of the Clerk of Albany County. On the same day at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, I served a duly certified copy of said order of affirmance on the said Louis F. Payn, by delivering said certified copy to him personally, and leaving it with him.
>
> At the same time I demanded of said Payn that he forthwith comply with the directions contained in the peremptory writ of mandamus thereto fore served upon him. I also made a tender of fees for the filing and recording of the papers and the issuance of the Superintendent's license, the same as had been previously made by me.
>
> The respondent Payn replied that he would not file the papers, and would not comply with the writ of mandamus, and would not issue, and refused, and still refuses, to comply with, or carry out the directions contained in said peremptory writ of mandamus.

Ex-Attorney General Theodore E. Hancock of Syracuse is associated with Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind as counsel for the Grand Lodge, while Attorney General Davies has appeared for Superintendent Payn thus far in the proceedings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn in an interview to-night said:

"The Independent Order of B'rith Abraham was incorporated under the insurance law several years ago. Recently the Grand Lodge of the United Order of B'rith Abraham attempted to reincorporate under the insurance law. The Insurance Department refused to file the reincorporation papers of the last-mentioned order for the reason that it was believed that the similarity of the names would be prejudicial to the order which had received the sanction of the Insurance Department.

"The United Order appealed to the court requiring the department to file its articles of reincorporation. Justice Chester held with the United Order. From this decision the department appealed through the Attorney General's department to the Appellate Division. The Appellate Division affirmed the order without a written opinion. This affirmed order was served upon the Insurance Department, when the attorneys for the order were advised that the department would appeal to the Court of Appeals. Pending this notification the Attorney General, having been advised of the department's determination to appeal, the attorneys for the United Order obtained from Justice Chester an order returnable to-morrow requiring the Superintendent to appear and show cause why he should not be held in contempt."

Superintendent Payn states that the proceeding to-morrow will be perfunctory, and that the contempt proceedings will be dismissed. He avers that he is simply acting to protect one order from another order.

SENATOR KENNEY TO GO FREE.

His Prosecution Abandoned at Wilmington, Thus Ending the Famous Dover Bank Fraud Cases.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 13.—In the United States District Court to-day Judge Bradford granted permission to District Attorney William Michael Bryne to enter a nolle prosequi in the case of United States Senator Richard R. Kenney, indicted for conspiring to aid and abet William N. Boggs, defaulting paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, who is now serving a term of imprisonment for robbing that institution of $107,000.

Senator Kenney was indicted in connection with the late Ezekiel T. Cooper, Thomas S. Clark, and William E. Cotter, all three of whom have been convicted. Cooper died in the penitentiary at Trenton in July last, on the eve of the expiration of his sentence of eighteen months. Clark and Cotter are still there, under sentence of five years each. Boggs is also serving a five years' term there.

Senator Kenney was tried twice under his indictment, but in each trial the jury disagreed; hence the move for the abandonment of the prosecution.

This ends the famous Dover bank cases, as the indictments against others supposed to be involved have been dropped.

SEVERED PIPE CAUSED A FIRE.

Workman Dropped a Big Knife on It and Gasoline Exploded.

HASTINGS, N. Y., Oct. 13.—An accident in the National Conduit and Cable Works shortly after 7 o'clock this morning, started a fire which did $150,000 damage. One of the workmen dropped a big knife, which cut through a lead pipe that supplied gasoline to one of the lead presses. An explosion followed, and soon this building, which was of frame and about 100 feet square, was in flames. The fire spread rapidly in spite of the efforts of the employes to check it. The firemen worked energetically, but it was soon evident that more assistance was needed, and word was sent to Yonkers, asking that several fire companies be sent at once.

Adjacent to the cable company's works were the Adamant Plaster Company, the Hastings Paving Company, and the pipe and chemical factories. The firemen directed their efforts to trying to save these buildings, and also the northern section of the cable works. In this they were successful. The large oil tanks containing 14,000 gallons of gasoline, caught fire and burned throughout the forenoon.

The heaviest loss was on the stock which was ready for shipment, and the machinery in the building. There were thirty-four reels of cable, containing each 1,000 feet, in the structure, awaiting shipment. The National Conduit and Cable Company carried on an extensive business of the manufacture of cable wire. The plant was an expensive one, and the machinery alone in the different buildings is worth several hundred thousand dollars. The damage done by the fire to-day is fully covered by insurance. The cable works employed 250 or 300 men, and a large number of these will be thrown out of employment temporarily.

This is the second day of registration. The places of registration are open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HUDSON WOMEN RIOT AGAIN.

Break Windows and Smash Furniture —Sheriffs Chain the Most Violent to the Floor.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The rebellious inmates of the House of Refuge for Women, in this city, became hysterical again last evening and broke to fragments all the window glass that had just been reset after their riot of last Sunday.

They tore even the sashes from their fastenings, and the crashing and breaking of furniture in the cottages could be heard outside the grounds. The screams of the women disturbed residents in this city. They fought the Sheriff's deputies, who are guarding the property, and the guards had to handle some of them very roughly before they could subdue them. The most violent were chained to the floors of the cottages, and others were confined in the prison.

The water pipe in one cottage was broken and the floors flooded.

The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge met at that institution this afternoon.

President Mills said to-night that the board was revising the condition of the institution generally, but that it had arrived at no definite conclusions. Secretary Hubbard of the State Board of Charities and Deputy Controller Gilman were present in consultation with the board. As to corporal punishment in the future for refractory inmates, President Mills said the question had not been considered, and there was no intention of considering it. The members of the Board of Managers are unanimous for its abolition. They believe that, as it has been successfully eliminated in Albion, N. Y., and other State reformatories, it can safely be abolished in the House of Refuge at Hudson. The President denied the statement that no form of punishment other than moral suasion was in use at the Refuge. He said other forms of punishment were in use effectively, such, for instance, as confinement.

President Mills said the board believes its original policy of no corporal punishment will bear good fruit, and the members are confident that matters will right themselves in good time.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—At the evening session of the Indian Conference the Rev. Dr. William H. Ward, Chairman of the Business Committee, presented on behalf of the committee the following platform:

Recognizing the great amelioration in the condition of the Indians gained during the last thirty years through the force of public sentiment in legislation, administration, and education, we would direct attention to what is yet imperfect and requires correction. Some of these points have been considered in the report already adopted of the committee appointed last year, such as:

First—Abolishing the Indian agencies as rapidly as possible and putting the Indians thereof who are not ready to be thrown wholly upon their own resources in the care of the Superintendents of the agency schools. Seventeen agencies are suggested which might soon be abolished.

Second—The complete abandonment of the distribution of rations to the Indians by some process consistent with justice and wisely adapted to the conditions of the various tribes.

Third—The placing of Indian agents in the classified list, thereby relieving the appointing officer of the pressure of politicians in this respect.

Fourth—Enlarging the powers of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he may no longer be responsible for that which he cannot control.

In addition to these important points we would specify the following as needing careful attention:

The defense of the right of allotted Indians, especially by the registration of family and individual names, and the protection of rights of inheritance.

The continued breaking up of reservations by allotment of lands in severalty, yet not in antisthpation of the ability of the Indians to support themselves.

The prohibition of the taking of Indians from the reservations for the purpose of perpetuating by public exhibitions the condition of barbarism.

This platform was received with applause and unanimously adopted.

FATAL BATTLE WITH OUTLAWS.

Trapped in Attempting to Rob a Tennessee Bank—One Held at Bay Kills Himself.

SEVIERVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 13.—At attempt by three masked men to rob the Sevierville bank to-day resulted in a fight that ended disastrously for all of them. William Derrick was killed, William Thurmer fatally wounded, and Cal Derrick slightly wounded.

About noon the village was startled by the repeated crack of rifles near the Court House square. Three masked men armed with Winchesters and braces of heavy Colt's pistols, were firing into the open door o fthe Sevierville Bank. The volley came more as a signal than as a surprise to the officers of this place, who had been warned that an attempt would be made to rob the bank by three desperadoes. They had secreted themselves in a building opposite the bank, and the fire of the outlaws was promptly answered by a fusillade. Thurmer, the leader of the robbers, dropped to the ground mortally wounded. Cal Derrick fell seriously wounded. The third man, William Derrick, fled.

For a mile and a half he ran in front of a fierce fire from the pursuing officers. He entered an open door of a barn, and his place of refuge was quickly surrounded. Realizing that the odds were against him, he stepped out in plain view of all, saluted the Sheriff, and crying: "Good-bye, boys," placed his pistol to his head and blew out his brains.

Thurmer can hardly survive night. He is an ex-convict, who had been pardoned while serving a life sentence for the murder of a Knoxville policeman. William Derrick, the suicide, was a desperate mountain character, who had just returned from the West.

Cal Derrick, who was wounded, was thought to be a respectable, peaceable man. He was a Knoxville liveryman, and was married.

YAQUIS READY TO RESIST.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 13.—Information reaching here to-night from Ortiz, State of Sonora, Mexico, contains the following information with reference to the Yaqui Indian war:

Military scouting parties reaching the military mobilization point at Torin, this State, to-day, report that large forces of Yaqui Indians are being mobilized at the base of the mountains to the north of that place, near Sahuripa. It is estimated that there are fully 2,500 Indians there at present, and additional arrivals are coming in all the time. At the present time the Mexican forces, numbering some 6,000 troops in all, are mobilized in or near Torin, and it is understood the object of their concentration at that point is to move into the Yaqui country at an early date, probably about the middle of next week, and open up a vigorous warfare on the Indians, with a view of driving them out and ending the war at once.

This mobilization of Mexican troops has been conducted as quietly as possible with a view of sweeping down on the Indians while they are still scattered through the Yaqui country in small bands, taking them by surprise and sweeping them off the face of the earth, the orders having been given to take no prisoners.

The scouting parties in to-day's movements, however, state that the Indians have evidently been informed of the mobilization of troops and are preparing to offer a formidable resistance to the advancement of troops. At present with 2,500 men at their disposal at Sahuripa, which is considered the key to the Yaqui country, the Indians may be able to hold their own against the troops with even half-way fortifications.

This reported mobilization of the Indians was received with some surprise by the Mexican forces, and may possibly force them to change their plan of action, but from reliable sources it is learned that every effort will be made to push the fight next week in the hope of bringing it to a speedy termination.

MAY BE A CASE OF MURDER.

George W. Wilson of Bayonne yesterday found the body of a man floating in the Kill von Kull off the copper works at Constable Hook. The body was taken to the Morgue at Bayonne. In one of the pockets was a membership slip of the Musical Mutual Protective Union of New York. It was made out to Carl Burnstein of 806 East Forty-seventh Street. Word was sent to the Manhattan authorities, and a son and a daughter of the dead man went to Bayonne and identified the body.

They said he disappeared on Oct. 5. When he left home he had a gold watch and some money. On the body there was neither watch nor money. The Bayonne authorities made an examination of the body, but failed to find any evidences of violence. From external appearances the man was drowned. The children said their father had no reason that they know of to kill himself. He was sixty-five years of age. The authorities will investigate the case.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been interested in the recent letters in THE TIMES on the subject of Barbara Frietchie, the heroine of Whittier's war poem. Especially was I interested in Mr. Hudson's letter of recent date, in which Barbara's existence was denied, apparently on the authority of Whittier. I recall distinctly one explanation made by the poet on this subject, to which I will recur in a moment; but I wish now to say that for six years I lived within fifteen miles of Frederick, Md., and have taken some trouble to inquire in that town as to the facts. One of the "oldest inhabitants" pointed out to me the house in which Barbara lived, and told me he knew her well. He said he witnessed the incident out of which grew Whittier's poem. Mark, I say, "out of which grew" the story, for, according to my informant's account, the incident as related by Whittier never occurred. The way my friend put it was this:

A body of Confederate troops was coming through Frederick, and, it being a very warm day, four or five of the soldiers, during a halt, sat upon the wooden front steps of Barbara Frietchie's house to rest. Barbara, who really was an ardent Union sympathizer, came to the front door with a broom in her hand, and, with the fine bravery and authority of the American women, ordered the "armed men" to get off the steps. When they did not move Barbara made a pass or two at them with her broom, whereupon the gallant "Rebs," taking the matter in a jocular way, left the steps.

"Stonewall" Jackson, so it was said, did not come through Frederick, and, of course, could not have gone through the fine declamation:

> "Who touches a hair of yon gray head
> Dies like a dog. March on!" he said.

Now, as to the sequel, and herein I quote a statement purporting to come from Whittier. The poet was asked how he heard of the Barbara Frietchie incident, and how much truth was in it. He replied that he had seen the statement of Barbara Frietchie's action in a dispatch, during the war, in The New York Tribune; that he took the incident without further investigation, and, as was admissible (" to painters and to poets is given an equal power of daring anything") he "worked up" the dramatic points of the incident.

The truth of the matter seems to be that the incident was taken up, as many another has been during that war and other wars, and, starting from a simple act, fell upon the fertile ground of Whittier's imagination in a form that appealed to him, with the happy result known to the world in the poem of "Barbara Frietchie."

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

WHAT WHITTIER KNEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is an authentic copy of an article written for The Frederick Examiner soon after Mr. Whittier's death by Mrs. Tompkins, a resident of Baltimore, (1,212 Linden Avenue,) and sent to me by Mrs. Betty H. M. Ritchie, who was a member of the Key Monument Association of Frederick, Md. My father, Major Gen. Reno, who was in command of the Ninth Army Corps, was killed at the battle of South Mountain, a few hours after his march through Frederick. Among his possessions which were sent North to my mother, were several flags, and one of these may be that of Barbara Frietchie, but of this I am not certain. JESSE W. RENO.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

As everything pertaining to Whittier is of interest just now, we publish the following from a letter recently received in Frederick. It gives still another version of Barbara Frietchie:

"At the time of the Sanitary Fair, April, 1863, I was one of a committee to call upon Barbara Frietchie's family, (I think it was Mrs. Hanshew,) and obtained a daguerreotype of Mrs. Frietchie, with permission to have it photographed and the pictures sold at the fair, with a copy of the exquisite poem written by Mr. Whittier. After a good deal of reluctance the daguerreotype was loaned to us. At the same time I was greatly interested in collecting for the same fair an album of photographs and autographs of Union men, both in the army and in civic life. I sent a photograph of Barbara Frietchie to Mr. Whittier, asking him for his autograph, which he sent with a few lines, which read, as nearly as I can remember, 'God bless the loyal women of Maryland; our Northern hearts warm with the knowledge of their bravery and self-sacrifice.'

"At the same time he dedicated to me, and sent to me, a poem which I value greatly; it has never been published, and is now with my collection of autographs in the Safety Deposit Company.

"When I can get the album, I shall ask the family of Mr. Whittier for permission to publish it. Since that first letter from Mr. Whittier, (now thirty years ago,) I have corresponded occasionally with him—I never wrote asking for his autograph for myself, or for a friend, that he did not willingly grant it, frequently sending me an unpublished verse or poem, for some charity in which I was interested. In the Spring of 1888 or 1889, I had a letter from Mr. Whittier in reply to one I had written to him, asking me to come and see him the first time I was in Boston. In the Fall of 1890 I spent a month at Auburndale, near Boston, and wrote to Mr. Whittier, asking him what day he would receive me. His answer came by return mail, appointing Oct. 22. Col. Tompkins accompanied me, and we spent the morning with him at Oak Knoll, Danvers. He has been so often described for me to more than mention his tall, spare figure as straight and majestic as one of the venerable oaks after which his place is named. His pure, benevolent face, with his smile of welcome, is never to be forgotten.

"After a few moments' conversation, he said: 'Will you tell me what you can remember of Barbara Frietchie? I have been greatly distressed to find that my poem of Barbara Frietchie is not founded on facts. I assure you, I believed them to be so when I wrote the poem. I have always been most careful not to misrepresent—and I think this is the only time the truth of what I have written has been questioned—and it has grieved me very much.'

"I assured him that there was sufficient truth in Barbara Frietchie's loyalty to warrant his writing the poem. I told him that she was brave and outspoken in her loyalty—that the week Gen. Robert E. Lee and his army spent in Frederick, she kept her little flag waving in the window. And, though the army did not pass her house, many Confederate soldiers did, and had always understood that when Gen. Reno's division, the advance of Burnside's corps, passed her house, he looked at her and said, 'The spirit of '76.' One of the General's young aides asked for the flag, which was given to him—and by Gen. Reno—whose sad death a few hours after we all remember. Mr. Whittier seemed much gratified at what I told him, and said he was glad to know he had not misrepresented Barbara Frietchie. I also told him with what pleasure the people of Frederick had received his beautiful poem, in which he had immortalized not only Barbara Frietchie, but Frederick City, and that all, both Union and Confederate, had appreciated his tribute to the memory of 'Stonewall' Jackson. I asked him who had told him the story of Barbara Frietchie, and he said Mrs. Southworth, the authoress, had written it to him, and she heard it on the street cars in Washington, from a gentleman from Frederick. This gentleman, Samuel Tyler, at the time called to see me, and told me of it. Before leaving Mr. Whittier presented me with a copy of his poems, with his autograph and my name on the first page, and on my return to Baltimore I found a photograph awaiting me with this inscription: 'To Mrs. Tompkins, from her friend, John G. Whittier. Oak Knoll, Nov. 4, 1890.' I have, as you know, Barbara Frietchie's autograph, given me by the late Judge Ritchie, and a cup of blue china, sent me by a member of her family."

ANNE SHRIVER TOMPKINS.

SCHLEY ON THE HOME PLAN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Members of the Woman's National Industrial League called upon Rear Admiral Schley to-night and presented the resolutions recently adopted by that body calling for subscriptions to purchase a home for him.

He expressed his appreciation of the motives which actuated the league and his willingness to leave the matter in its hands, but suggested that before undertaking the scheme it might be well to consider the advisability of beginning such a movement at a time when some embarrassment might occur to a large and worthy class, whose generous motives would prompt them to contribute. While touched by the desires of the committee, the Admiral said he felt that he ought to ask them to defer the matter until the wants and needs of a cold Winter now coming on have passed and its demands on the households of some of the great industrial workers have been met before any provision is made for him.

The work of raising subscriptions will be started at once. The plan adopted is to have every contributor give a dollar.

Big Sale of Timber Lands.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 13.—Niedringhaus Brothers of St. Louis have just closed a deal by which they sell 350,000 acres of mineral and timber land to the Tennessee Central Railroad Company. The land lies along the line of the road in Fentress, Cumberland, and other counties.

NO WIND FOR THE YACHTS

Sixth Attempt to Sail the First Cup Race Another Fizzle.

ERIN'S GUESTS LOST IN FOG

Dangerous Trip for the Enthusiasts, Who Eat Breakfast at Quarantine —Do Not Reach the Yacht.

Monotonous baffling calms and dank, disagreeable fog prevailed again yesterday in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, and once more Columbia and Shamrock, the rival yachts that for two weeks have been held in leash awaiting the favoring breath of the god of the winds, were compelled to lie idly at their moorings in the Horseshoe, rising and falling on the smooth surface of the lazy sea. It was the sixth time that the absence of favorable weather conditions rendered it imperative that the race be declared off, and which of the two fliers is the more speedy boat remains as much of a mystery of the brimming sea as ever.

Sir Thomas Lipton, although disheartened and disgusted with the long-drawn out delay, tried to appear cheerful. Mr. Iselin was more taciturn and grim than is his wont. "We will have a breeze some time, this calm can't last forever," was all the comment that he could be induced to make.

Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee, when asked if there was any likelihood of the scene of the races being changed to some other place, owing to the lack of wind, replied: "No, certainly not. This calm extends all along the coast just now, and it would be no better off Newport than here. We will make another effort to-morrow, starting at the usual time, providing the conditions are favorable. All we can do is hope for the best."

As darkness closed in about the fleet at anchor in the Horseshoe anchor watches were doubled on the racers, and everything made snug for the night. The curtain of fog remained so thick that one could see scarcely more than 50 feet through it, and sailors going from one boat to another in launches were guided entirely by the answers to their hails.

THE LOG OF THE BLACKBIRD.

The uncanny weather conditions prevailing during the day materially decreased the size of Sir Thomas Lipton's party of invited guests who leave the Barge Office Pier on a tender on each race day morning to board the Erin at the Horseshoe. Only about forty invited guests put in an appearance and on time. They were welcomed by David Barrie, Sir Thomas Lipton's representative, on the steamer Blackbird, that had been chartered to take the place of the ill-fated William Fletcher, which had temporarily demoralized the party on the previous day by jamming her nose into the forefoot.

It didn't look like a racing day, but then it never does nowadays, and the general gloominess and dampness of the weather conditions seemed to presage something novel in the weather line before the day was done. In the line of weather notable was the fact that not a breath of wind at once suggested itself, and the Blackbird left the pier at 7:40 o'clock, her passengers buoyed by hope of an afternoon of excitement. They got it. It was not in connection with a yacht race, however, but in sundry and desperate attempts to find Sandy Hook and keep from being run down and sunk by passing craft.

Not one of the party who had been invited to witness the race as Sir Thomas Lipton's guests caught sight of either one of the racing yachts or even set eyes on the Erin or their would-be host during the day. They saw no vessel of any kind, except as vague, shadowy monsters looming up through the fog, things to be shunned and avoided and run away from for dear life.

Twice during the day at attempt was made to penetrate the great gray blanket of mist to the Erin, and each time the Blackbird was compelled to turn back, completely baffled, and feel her way into the hospitable shores of Staten Island. Not until late in the day did she dare attempt to return to the city. Time and again in these blind battles with the gray enemy, fog, the Blackbird was compelled to stop her engines and signal frantically for several minutes to unknown vessels that seemed to be coming on dead ahead.

START FROM THE BATTERY.

Among the members of the party who will not soon forget the sixth day of failure to sail the cup races were Baroness Saint-Saëns, Lady Beresford, Capt. the Hon. M. C. R. Ward, W. Greave Harrison of San Francisco, William Lasseter and son of Australia, Mr. and Mrs. Rowles, Justice Littler of the Court of Special Sessions, London; Mr. and Mrs. Hightley of Chicago; Mrs. Henry Siegel, Miss Vaughan, Miss Livingston, Miss Marie Sadlier, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell and Miss Revell of Chicago, Capt. Cameron of the steamship Oceanic, William Gibson and William Dove of London, James Rowan of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and Mr. Barrie.

There was no breeze to speak of when the start was made from the Barge Office Pier, and a mist hung over the bay. It was not heavy enough, however, to seriously impede navigation. The puny breeze that came out of the north was scarcely sufficient to stir the big new Shamrock flag that swung at the taffrail. The light fog seemed to be clearing away as the Narrows were passed, and then the wind suddenly veered around to the eastward.

"What is that there, smoke from a fire?" inquired one of the women passengers of Mr. Barrie, pointing ahead.

Mr. Barrie looked ahead and gave a long, despairing whistle. "No, Madam, that's fog, I'm sorry to say," was his reply.

A half mile ahead, stretching across the bay from shore to shore, was a solid, grayish-brown wall, appearing like great billows of smoke. A few moments later and the Blackbird met it, dived into it, and was swallowed up as if she had gone down into the water. It was absolutely impossible to see beyond the bow of the boat, and the thickness of the mist was almost oppressive. The steamer's whistle was kept blowing almost constantly. Other whistles were heard in various directions.

FOG WHISTLES ON ALL SIDES.

One particularly hoarse whistle was heard directly off the starboard bow. A moment later it appeared to be coming from off the port bow. The Blackbird's engines were slowed almost to a stop. The conversation among the guests seemed to lapse somewhat, and several good stories being told appeared to fall flat somehow. A moment later and a whistle sounded dead ahead. The Blackbird answered frantically. Another moment and nearer and hoarser sounded the stranger's whistle. Capt. Cameron, who knows quite a few of the family characteristics of fogs, stepped to the forward part of the deck.

"Rather odd fastenings these life preservers have," remarked a passenger in quite a casual and disinterested way, as he reached up and fingered the strings that run along on hooks on the under side of the upper deck and support the life preservers.

There were a few minutes of suspense, and the strange whistle sounded unmistakably off the port beam, and the swash of an unseen steamer was heard as she swished by. "Beginning to look serious," remarked somebody.

The Blackbird went ahead slowly, sounding her whistle almost constantly. She seemed to be answered on all sides. Several times answering whistles sounded dead ahead. Engines were stopped each time on the Blackbird.

The conversation had turned from yachts to ocean steamers of the largest kind, and was fitful even on this subject. The passengers gradually gathered forward and tried in vain to peer through the impenetrable gray blanket. Mr. Barrie quietly went up to the pilothouse and said something to the Captain.

Again a whistle was heard dead ahead. Again there was suspense, and once again the churning of a passing vessel's screw was heard close by.

A bell was heard on the port bow. "Why, I didn't know there was any bell near the Erin," remarked a yachtsman.

A moment later and Fort Wadsworth could be made out through a rift in the fog. The Blackbird had, unknown to the passengers, given up the attempt to reach Sandy Hook, and had put back to quarantine.

THE EXPEDITION LANDS.

As the vessel hauled alongside the Quarantine pier there was general satisfaction. It was scarcely 10 o'clock, and it seemed certain that such a fog could not continue long. There was nothing for it but to wait for a change in the weather.

It then occurred to everybody that no breakfast had been partaken of. Nearly fifty persons who had started out with nothing but yachting in view were suddenly confronted with famine. A reconnoitring party went out, headed by Mr. Barrie, to forage. The remainder of the passengers landed from the Blackbird and strolled about the pier in heavy wraps and coats.

The Barrie expedition ran upon a little Italian restaurant near the Quarantine Station. The restaurant proper would not hold more than twenty people, but connected with it and near the shore was a long shed used in Summer for chowder parties. Here at least was shelter for the Blackbird's party.

"Can you get up something to eat quickly for a party of hungry people?" inquired Mr. Barrie.

"How many gentemons in de party?" cheerfully inquired the Italian proprietor, rubbing his hands politely.

"Oh, about fifty," replied Mr. Barrie.

The restaurant keeper and his wife nearly fell over themselves in amazement, but recovering said they would try. So the remaining body of the Blackbird's passengers were conducted to the shed, while from the back door of the restaurant diverged a small army of the proprietor's children, uncles, aunts, and friends, rushing for dealers in foodstuffs in the interior.

The guests made themselves at home in the pavilion while long wooden tables were being brought out and benches placed beside them. Somebody found a set of bowling balls, and soon an interesting game of bowls was progressing on a lawn with precious little grass on it.

BREAKFAST OF HAM AND EGGS.

The Blackbird had on board a half dozen extra waiters destined for the Erin, and soon the kitchen pantry of the restaurant was invaded by this corps of waiters in dress suits, adding much to the excitement of the proprietor and his wife. The little restaurant luckily had table ware left over from its Summer business sufficient for thirty persons.

After a half hour of tremendous exertion and clatter in the little restaurant the wooden tables were spread with smoking platters of ham and eggs and plenty of excellent coffee with which to wash the food down. The guests sat down thirty at a time and devoured the fare as if it had been the finest viands of the city's hotels. Mr. Barrie represented Sir Thomas Lipton as the host. It was the jolliest breakfast imaginable, and the conversation even ventured back to yachts.

Mr. Barrie telegraphed to Sandy Hook to know about the Shamrock, Columbia, and Erin. The answer came back that nothing could be seen on the bay from the Hook. After breakfast the party broke up into small parties and ventured into the interior on little exploring expeditions. Most of the women stuck close to the picnic shed, however.

The view to seaward extended only about twenty feet from shore, when it was shut out by the fog. Back of the shed the principal object of interest was a rather tall statue of Christopher Columbus, done in white plaster. The work was not up to the standard of some European sculpture galleries, the intrepid navigator having a pose suggesting extreme pain. But the spectators sympathized with him, and after their experiences appreciated his daring in voyaging over unknown seas. Dr. Doty was absent from the Quarantine Station, and the State office building had a rather dreary look.

OUT INTO THE FOG AGAIN.

The fog suddenly lifted at a few minutes before 11 o'clock sufficient to make the bay clear for navigation. The passengers hurriedly made for the Blackbird, and a second dash was made in search of the Erin. The Blackbird had reached a point about opposite Swinburne Island when suddenly the fog closed in again, enveloping the Blackbird like a rubber coat. The whistle was started again, and the Blackbird tried to keep on her course for a time. Again warning whistles came uncomfortably near.

The chilling fog vapor were swept through the vessel like smoke. It soon became apparent that to attempt to go further was exceedingly dangerous, and once more the vessel was headed back. On the way up the bay a whistle was heard dead ahead and seemingly about a mile away. The Blackbird screeched a reply.

A moment later the stranger's signal was repeated, seemingly only about a half mile away, and still directly ahead. Engines were stopped and the Blackbird signaled frantically. It seemed scarcely a minute when the vessel signaled seemingly only a few yards ahead. Then a rift in the fog-bank showed the army steamer Ordnance, bound for Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, crossing the Blackbird's bows diagonally. She was scarcely 100 yards away, but out of danger.

"And that vessel carries dynamite, too. Great Scott!" was the remark of one of the Blackbird's passengers. The fog shut down again hard and fast, and the Blackbird continued to feel her way along in search of the Quarantine Station. It seemed ages since the pier had been left behind instead of less than an hour. Everybody constituted him or herself a lookout, although none could do anything more than look out. They couldn't see anything—but fog. Unseen boats seemed to be passing on every side.

LAND DEAD AHEAD.

"What's that dark thing ahead there. It must be a steamer," sang out a dozen voices in chorus.

"No, it's too large for a steamer. Why, its land!"

It was Staten Island, or at least that part of it just above Fort Wadsworth, and the Blackbird, not fifty yards away, was making directly for it as if she intended ramming it. The helm was put hard over, and the vessel sheered to starboard just in time to avoid coming into collision with a hill that reached to the water's edge. The passengers breathed easily once more when the Blackbird felt her way along the coast to Quarantine, where she tied up again.

Once on dry land again a number of the passengers decided to work inland and board a trolley for St. George and take their chances in crossing to the city in a ferry-boat. The rest of the party remained in the vicinity until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the fog had lifted sufficiently to make it safe for the Blackbird to return to the city. Just before leaving Staten Island the passengers learned by telegraph from Sandy Hook that the yacht race had been declared off. It had been suspected previously that such was the case.

The passengers of the Blackbird were loud in their praises of Mr. Barrie, whose decision and forethought and hospitality contributed largely toward making the day endurable. The little informalities on the Staten Island shore were most enjoyable, and after everybody was safely landed on dry land in the city, the day's experiences were considered as a huge joke.

Several excursion boats and a score of tugs managed to grope their way out to the lightship in the morning. The excursion boats carried but few passengers, however, and these soon grew weary of peering through the gray mist and clamored loudly to be taken back to the city. The side-wheeler Republic, flying the burgee of the New York Yacht Club, was the first to arrive, and the next to loom up through the mist was the Columbia. Both drifted about for an hour, and then, pointing their bows toward the city, passed in the distance, the moaning of the fog whistles, their tapering spars drifting away in the gray vapor like the ships of Vandervecken.

PATROL FLEET DOES NOT GO OUT.

The revenue cutter Gresham was sent down to the Hook early in the morning in order to obtain if possible definite news as to whether or not the yachts would be taken out. She was compelled to travel slowly, and it was after 1 o'clock when she arrived back at the Narrows, where she met the Manning and others of the guard-boats. Signals were exchanged, and the Manning returned at once to her anchorage off Tompkinsville, where she remained throughout the afternoon.

The passengers on the cutters were disheartened and discouraged. One young man, after roaming about the Manning for some time, strolled forward and made an effort to draw a cup of water from the scuttle butt.

"What's the matter down there?" sang out 'Fighting Bob' Evans from the bridge. "You must feel bad, indeed, when you try to drink that on a morning like this. You must be tired of life to go fooling recklessly about that stuff." The youth retired abashed, and sought the wardroom steward, who, it is said, is an artist in compounding that great American drink, the cocktail.

The experts estimate that the big club topsail the Shamrock showed Thursday for the first time contains about 800 more square feet of canvas than the similar sail of the Yankee boat. Add to this the excess of sail area of her lower sails as shown by the official measurements, and the foreigner is capable of spreading sails and bring the two boats down to even terms in the matter of canvas.

C. Oliver Iselin and all the members of his party were guests at dinner last night of Sir Thomas Lipton on the Erin.

ENGLISHMEN AND AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems somewhat of a pity that your columns should be given over to people who are so narrow-minded and prejudiced as "New Englander" apparently is. The remarks he makes in regard to Englishmen coming to this country merely with the object of making money, and that at heart they have no use for Americans, are too far removed from the truth to be worthy of notice. As an Englishman by birth, I make the assertion that Britishers are just as loyal to the Stars and Stripes as any peoples who come to the States.

Let me instance Capt. Rafferty of the Seventy-first Regiment, who so gallantly distinguished himself at the battle of San Juan Hill. I know of another Englishman who formed a company of militia in the State of Washington, which has greatly distinguished itself in the Philippines. Such instances are too numerous to mention.

I venture to say that your correspondent has traveled very little abroad, if at all, or he would not make such ridiculous assertions. The feeling in England toward the American people has been of the most friendly character, as New Englander could not have failed to observe had he attended the Queen's jubilee festivities on the other side.

As to the Boer question, which your correspondent fortunately but slightly alludes to, is he aware that if there is any people the Boers hate more than the English it is the American? I was surprised to note this feeling when in South Africa last year, the general desire and expectation of the Boers being that the Americans would be done up by the Spanish. There is nothing like travel to broaden a man's mind, and I would recommend "New Englander" to indulge in it to some extent.

NITRAMA.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

DECISION FOR McPARTLAND.

Hooted by Spectators, Who Thought Owen Zeigler Had the Better of the Fight.

"Kid" McPartland of this city got a decision on points over Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia by Referee "Johnny" White at the Broadway Athletic Club last night in a twenty-five-round bout at 138 pounds. A more unsatisfactory decision to the spectators, however, was never given at the club. When McPartland was declared the "winner on points," the crowd hooted and yelled, for the worst they expected for Zeigler was a draw. They probably had not counted as carefully as the referee the hard, frequent blows that McPartland delivered early in the fight.

It was a hard battle, in which Zeigler showed the more evidence of punishment and was a give-and-take fight from start to finish. McPartland's left hand was badly broken early in the fight or he would have won more decisively.

Zeigler assumed the aggressive at the start and came near settling the match in the first round when he whipped his right hard over on McPartland's jaw. He looked to be in excellent condition, and so, too, did McPartland, but he seemed to lack steam. When Zeigler planted his right on the jaw McPartland was staggered, and matters would probably have gone badly for him had the bell not rung.

McPartland began to use his left in the next round and planted it several times on the jaw and body in the second round. He followed up the same style in the third, and at the conclusion of the round had even up points on the first two rounds. The fourth round brought McPartland's left again into active play. He jabbed and swung with it with effect and had Zeigler bleeding at the nose when the round ended.

Zeigler was not so aggressive in the next five rounds, although in the sixth he made a bull-like rush, shifting his guard from right to left, and swung for McPartland. He failed to land, and received several left jabs on the nose and mouth that puffed his face badly.

McPartland, for the first time in the

MRS. FOX'S GREAT GOLF

Defeats Miss Oliver in the Semi-Final at Philadelphia.

IN LINE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Experts Say She Will Win from Miss Underhill, Who Yesterday Won from Miss Cassatt.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Mrs. Caleb F. Fox of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club of Rydal, Penn., and Miss Ruth Underhill of the Nassau Golf Club of Glen Cove, L. I., won their matches in the semi-final round for the women's championship of the United States to-day on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club. These players will to-morrow play off the final round for the championship.

The match between Mrs. Fox and Miss Marion Oliver of Albany, N. Y., was the most exciting seen on any course in this vicinity in a long time. The New York State girl had the game within her grasp time and again, but was unable to clinch it, to the utter disappointment of her followers. She took the lead on the third hole, and on the eleventh was 4 up. From here out she played rather unsteadily. The three following holes were halved, and she needed but one more hole to win, but Mrs. Fox, by beautiful and steady playing, took the next four holes, making the score square away, and won out on the nineteenth hole.

Mrs. Fox's golf has been the wonder of the tournament. Her playing has been consistent throughout, and the "talent" predict that her chances of winning the championship are particularly bright.

On the fourteenth hole, which was halved, her chances to win the match were exceedingly slight, but she steadied down, and her exhibition of winning the next five holes straight aroused much enthusiasm among the spectators.

The match between Miss Elsie Cassatt of this city and Miss Underhill was not a thing of beauty. Miss Cassatt was expected to win by many of the experts, and her failure was a big surprise. Neither player was up to her form, Miss Cassatt especially being very unsteady. She teed off better than Miss Underhill, but in advancing and putting Miss Underhill did the better work. In the outward round Miss Underhill got five holes to Miss Cassatt's one, and on the tenth hole the Long Island girl increased her advantage to 5 up. Miss Cassatt tried hard to catch her, but the match went to Miss Underhill on the fourteenth hole.

The tournament was again favored with beautiful weather and a perfect course. The spectators outnumbered those of any of the previous days. Most of the crowd followed Mrs. Fox and Miss Oliver, and were well repaid in doing so. Mrs. Fox started off well, and took the first hole in four strokes to five. Miss Oliver, however, evened matters on the second hole, taking it in six to Mrs. Fox's eight. Miss Oliver's drive for the third hole was a beauty, and made it in three, and Mrs. Fox made the score square by taking the fourth hole in five. The fifth and sixth were halved, but on the seventh Miss Oliver took the lead, which she did not relinquish without a struggle. The eighth hole was halved in seven, and the ninth went to the New York State girl in seven to eight. The tenth and eleventh also went to Miss Oliver, she electrifying the spectators in holing out the ball on a ten-yard put on the eleventh hole.

From here to the end the struggle was a beautiful one. Both contestants were visibly nervous, and both grew unsteady. Miss Oliver's putting was rather off color, and the next three holes were halved, amid suppressed excitement. Miss Oliver needed only one more hole, but her overanxiety was her undoing.

Mrs. Fox, who had shown signs of being up to the ninth, steadied down and began one of the greatest uphill struggles seen on any golf course in a long time. Mrs. Fox took the fifteenth hole in four strokes, and by the steadiest kind of playing took the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth holes, making the score all even. A great cheer went up at this performance of the Philadelphian. On the nineteenth hole both were on the green in three. Mrs. Fox had the advantage in position, and her ball found the cup on the fifth stroke, winning the match amid loud applause.

Miss Underhill was the first to congratulate Mrs. Fox, and both players held an impromptu reception on the green. Their cards were:

Mrs. Fox—	
Out	4 5 5 4 6 5 7 8—52
In	6 7 6 5 6 4 4 5 4—47
Total	99
Miss Oliver—	
Out	5 6 4 6 4 6 4 7 7—49
In	5 5 6 5 6 6 6 7 6—52
Total	101

Miss Cassatt and Miss Underhill got under way soon after the first match had got started. Miss Cassatt topped her tee-shot, and the best that either she or Miss Underhill could do was to halve the first hole in five. Miss Underhill took the second in six. The third also went to the Long Island girl, she finding the cup on a ten-yard put, her ball first striking that of Miss Cassatt, which was only a few inches from the hole. The fourth and fifth were halved in five and four respectively, and the sixth was Miss Underhill's, in 5—6. Miss Cassatt's first score was made on the seventh, which she won in six strokes to her opponent's seven. The eighth, ninth, and tenth holes easily went to Miss Underhill, and Miss Cassatt seemed to be out of it. The Philadelphian managed to get the tenth hole, but lost the match on the fourteenth by bunkering her ball, the score being Miss Underhill 5 up 4 to play. The cards:

Miss Underhill—	
Out	5 6 3 5 4 5 7 5 7—47
In	6 7 7 4 6 *
Miss Cassatt—	
Out	5 7 4 5 4 6 6 7 8—52
In	7 6 6 4 7 *

*Bye holes not played.

The semi-final round of the consolation class for the trophy offered by the Women's Golf Association of Philadelphia was also played to-day. In this round Miss Terry of Irvington, N. Y., beat Mrs. W. F. Morgan of Short Hills, N. J., two up, and Miss Lucy Herron of Cincinnati, Ohio, beat Miss Katharine M. Rowland of Greenwich, Conn., 4 up 3 to play.

The winners play for the trophy to-morrow after the championship is decided.

GOLF AT ARDSLEY.

Westbrook and Baltusrol Defeat Fairfield and Ardsley.

Harry Hollins and R. C. Watson, Jr., the young golfers from the Westbrook Club, Islip, L. I., will meet Louis P. Bayard, Jr., and Hugh K. Toler of the Baltusrol Club today in the final round at the Ardsley Club for the four-ball foursome prizes. The semi-final round in the tournament yesterday gave the Westbrook pair a victory of 5 holes and 4 to play over the Fairfield team, while the Baltusrol set beat Ardsley by 4 holes and 3 to play. The home club representatives were James B. Tailer and H. M. Billings, while C. S. Cox and Edward Leavitt composed the Fairfield team.

The match between Westbrook and Fairfield was followed by the largest number of spectators, and those who delighted to see long drives were amply repaid by some of the work of both Watson and Hollins. It was a toss-up between them for supremacy in this respect, for each touched the 200-yard mark several times. Watson began grandly by driving on the first green 208 yards, and his six-foot put stopped on the very edge of the hole. He made it in three and Hollins took the next in four. Misfortune awaited both Watson and Leavitt at the second hole, for they drove into the ravine and then allowed Cox and Hollins to play out the hole.

After this lead of two holes at the start, four were halved. Watson made the seventh in three, and Cox was expected to halve it, but his ball was short and he needed four. The lads finished the first nine holes three in the lead, and pulled ahead rapidly after that, ending the game at the fourteenth hole. Watson led Hollins by four holes at the finish. Hollins was not up to the form he displayed a few days ago on his own links, when he beat Watson for the Westbrook championship.

The best ball scores of the teams were:

Hollins and Watson, Westbrook—	
Out	3 4 4 3 6 4 3 5 5—37
In	4 4 3 4 4 * * * * —19
Total, 14 holes	56
Cox and Leavitt, Fairfield—	
Out	4 5 4 3 6 4 4 5 5—40
In	4 4 4 4 5 * * * * —21
Total, 14 holes	61

Ardsley gave the Baltusrol contingent a warm fight up to the twelfth hole. After leading by three at the end of the nine holes, Baltusrol lost two straight, and increased their lead to 4 up at the fifteenth hole, 133 yards, indicated a half in four. Toler unexpectedly won it for Baltusrol, pitching his ball out from a mass of dead leaves dead to the hole, and won it in three. This started the Jersey men going again, and they took the next hole. Bayard closed the match at the fifteenth hole by a grand thirty-foot put from the edge of the green.

Their best ball scores were:

Bayard and Toler, Baltusrol—	
Out	4 4 4 3 7 5 4 7 4—42
In	5 5 3 4 4 4 * * * —25
Total, 15 holes	67
Billings and Taller, Ardsley—	
Out	4 5 5 3 7 6 4 6 5—45
In	4 4 4 5 4 5 * * * —26
Total, 15 holes	71

The final match to-day will be over thirty-six holes, eighteen holes being played in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon.

NASSAU CLUB'S TOURNAMENT.

Travis and Hamilton in Cup Match Play Star Golf.

Walter J. Travis and C. M. Hamilton played the golf that carries marks of distinction with it in the second day's play of the Nassau Country Club's tournament at Glen Cove yesterday. Both men won both of their matches for the Nassau Country Cup, and there is a strong probability that they will meet in the final round this afternoon. Hamilton really did the star work of the day, equaling the bogey score of 83 strokes for the course, the first time it has ever been done. Hamilton did this in his match during the afternoon against Chauncey H. Murphy of Deal Beach, whom he beat by 5 up and 4 to play. Hamilton's score was:

C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—	
Out	5 7 4 5 4 5 3 5 5—43
In	5 3 6 5 5 5 4 3 4—40
Total	83

Travis came within one point of this during the afternoon, when he defeated Wirt L. Thompson of Huntington Valley by 8 up and 7 to play. Travis's card was:

W. J. Travis, Oakland—	
Out	4 4 4 5 4 6 3 5 6—41
In	6 5 6 4 4 5 5 3 5—43
Total	84

George A. Toffey, the Jersey City golfer, had a hot match with J. Prentice Kellogg of Princeton, finally winning by 1 hole. Toffey made the short seventh hole in 2 strokes.

The tie for the sixteenth place in the North Country Cup series between A. C. Humphreys and S. P. Hopkins of the home club and R. M. Littlejohn of Oakland resulted in a victory for Humphreys. Unfortunately for him, he was paired with Walter J. Travis, and in due time he was defeated by 5 up and 3 to play. Travis did the course in 85 strokes, within 2 of bogey. His opponent needed 105. Travis's score was:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland—	
Out	5 6 5 4 5 6 4 5 5—45
In	5 4 6 4 5 5 5 3 3—40
Total	85

C. M. Hamilton of the Baltusrol Club also made an 85 in his game with C. S. Ransom of Albany, whom he beat by 6 up and 4 to play. His figures were:

C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol—	
Out	5 6 4 5 5 6 4 5 5—45
In	5 5 4 5 5 5 3 4 4—40
Total	85

The summary of the two rounds played for each cup follows:

Nassau Country Cup.—First Match-Play Round—Walter J. Travis, Oakland, beat A. C. Humphreys, Nassau, 5 up and 3 to play; Wirt L. Thompson, Huntington Valley, beat Otto Hochmeyer, Harbor Hill, 2 up and 1 to play; Duleneny Brandreth, Mount Pleasant, beat Howard Maxwell, Nassau, 3 up and 1 to play; Allan H. Kennedy, Montclair, beat Frederick B. Pratt, Nassau, 4 up and 2 to play; Chauncey H. Murphy, Deal Beach, beat Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton, 2 up and 1 to play; C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, beat C. S. Ransom, Albany, 6 up and 4 to play; J. Prentice Kellogg, Princeton, beat J. B. Coles Tappan, 6 up and 5 to play; G. A. Toffey, Jersey City, beat W. Ledyard Thompson, Morris County, 5 up and 4 to play.

Second Round—Travis beat Thompson, 8 up and 7 to play; Kennedy beat Brandreth, 1 up; Hamilton beat Murphy, 5 up and 3 to play; Toffey beat Kellogg, 1 up.

North Country Cup.—First Match-Play Round—Harold Humphreys, Nassau, beat T. C. Enever, Montclair, 3 up and 2 to play; W. K. Fowler, Dyker Meadow, beat A. D. Tappan, Nassau, 6 up and 4 to play; F. S. Armstrong, Fairfield, beat Garry B. Adams, Crescent, 1 up; Irving Brokaw, Deal Beach, beat Thomas Sidell, Knollwood, 2 up and 1 to play; R. M. Littlejohn, Oakland, beat L. Daniels, Montclair, 6 up and 5 to play; James L. Taylor, Nassau, beat J. L. Bernard, Harbor Hill, 4 up and 3 to play; Sidney Maddock, Crescent, beat H. F. Whitney, Nassau, 1 up, (19 holes;) S. P. Hopkins, Nassau, beat A. S. Barnes, Harbor Hill, 4 up and 2 to play.

Second Round—Humphreys beat Fowler, 4 up and 3 to play; Armstrong beat Brokaw, 3 up and 1 to play; Littlejohn beat Taylor, 1 up; Maddock beat Hopkins, 4 up and 3 to play.

Glen Cove Cup.—First Match-Play Round—E. L. Chetwood, Richmond Hill, beat H. S. Beard, Nassau, 7 up and 6 to play; Arthur Taylor, Oakland, beat Percy S. Weeks, Oyster Bay, 4 up and 3 to play; H. C. Brokaw, Deal Beach, beat J. W. Johnson, Nassau, by default; A. C. Sumner, Nassau, beat W. Burling Cocks, Nassau, 3 up and 2 to play; Fred Sherwood, Nassau, beat M. T. Lyons, Dyker Meadow, 3 up and 2 to play; Nelson T. Griffin, Richmond Hill, beat R. A. Waterbury, Baltusrol, by default; H. J. Jova, Powelton, beat B. de Forest Simmons, St. Andrew's, 3 up and 1 to play; H. M. Cowperthwait, Nassau, beat C. A. Degoll, Harbor Hill, 1 up, (19 holes.)

Second Rounds—Chetwood beat Taylor, 4 up and 3 to play; Johnson beat Sumner, 3 up and 1 to play; Griffin beat Sherwood, 8 up and 7 to play; Jova beat Cowperthwait, 6 up and 5 to play.

Besides the concluding rounds to-day in each event, there will be a general open handicap.

Golf at Hot Springs, Va.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 13.—Results of the play for the Virginia Hot Springs Golf Club cup were as follows:

Eighteen holes match play, E. C. Hoyt and A. L. Norris, Norris 5 up, 4 to play.

O. McCammon and G. B. Hurd. McCammon 3 up, 1 to play.

Clarence Moore and Walter P. Watson. Moore 1 up, 9 holes.

George Ingalls and Hall R. Johnston. Johnston 2 up and 1 to play.

M. F. Ingalls and Burton Hollister. Hollister 2 up.

F. F. Hinkle and E. P. Harrison. Hinkle 4 up and 2 to play.

A. G. Hedges and B. W. Jewett. Jewett 4 up and 2 to play.

Semi-finals—A. L. Norris, 3 up, 2 to play. Clarence Moore, 7 up, 6 to play. Burton Hollister, 1 up, 20 holes. E. W. Jewett, 1 up, 19 holes.

The finals will be played off to-morrow.

MEADOW BROOK CLUB FOX HUNT.

Mrs. J. L. Kernochan and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg Follow the Chase.

The Meadow Brook Club of Hempstead had a merry fox chase yesterday, and as the fox led them generally through fields and meadows interspersed with fences and hedges, the run was a success. Usually the fox makes a hasty break for a wood or thick undergrowth, but this specimen was an exception, and kept in the open for over eight miles, and he led his pursuers at that.

The fox was started back of the polo field by twenty couples of American hounds. He set a lively clip to East Meadow, through the Hempstead farm to Island Trees. Here he looked like a "goner," as the dogs were only a few feet behind. The fox, a big red fellow, however, was game, and dodged through a thick hedge which the dogs had some trouble penetrating. Reynard was never headed after this, and ran due north to Albertson's Station, where the hounds were called off pretty well tired out.

Among those participating in the run were Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, who vied with each other for the brush. Others present were Ralph N. Ellis, Harry S. Page, William C. Hayes, Clair Okie, Ernest Hayes, Joseph Holloway, William Martin, Samuel Willets, Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., and Thomas Hitchcock.

Harness Races at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

First Race.—The West Stakes; 2:29 class, trotting; value, $2,500.

Walpa, b. m., by Dark Night, (Miller)	1	1	1
Dainty Daffo, blk. m., (Baldwin)	2	2	2
Zeller, br. g., (Marsh)	4	3	4
Zues, ro. g., (Sills)	3	5	5
Louise, b. m., (Hukill)	7	6	3
Carrie Shields, ch. m., (Deryder)	5	4	6
Paul Pry, g. g., (McCarthy)	6 dis		

Time—2:16¾; 2:15¾; 2:16.

Second Race.—2:10 class, trotting; purse, $2,000.

May Fern, ch. m., by Red Fern, (Titer)	5	2	5	1	1
Hallie Rocket, b. m., (Conley)	1	4	4	4	3
D. D. Lee, ch. g., (Chandler)	6	6	3	3	2
Monterey, ch. g., (Williams)	3	1	1	2	dr
Lucille, b. m., (Rathbun)	4	5	2	5	dis
Charlie Herr, br. s., (Kelly)	2	3	dis		

Time—2:14½; 2:13¾; 2:13¾; 2:12½; 2:14½; 2:19¼.

First and fourth moneys went to May Fern.

Third Race.—Stock Farm Purse; pacing; for foals of 1897; value, $1,000.

Audubon Boy, ch. c., by J. J. Audubon, (Long)	1	1
Nut Lawn, ch. c., (Young)	3	2
Maiden Russell, b. f., (Nash)	2	3

Time—2:24¾; 2:24.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyns Beaten by the Baltimore Players—New York Team Loses a Game in Washington.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	99	47	.678
Boston	95	50	.629
Philadelphia	93	58	.616
Baltimore	86	60	.589
St. Louis	84	66	.560
Cincinnati	80	67	.544
Pittsburg	76	72	.514
Chicago	74	72	.507
Louisville	73	77	.487
New York	60	89	.408
Washington	53	98	.351
Cleveland	20	131	.182

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Washington, 6; New York, 4.
Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Washington.
Baltimore in Brooklyn.
Philadelphia in Boston.
Louisville in Pittsburg.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.

The Baltimores found the pitching of Dunn of Brooklyn to their liking in the baseball game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, and after the first inning the result was no longer in doubt. Kitson, who pitched for Baltimore, held the Brooklyn batters in check throughout. The Brooklyns did not field as well as usual.

The two teams will close the season in Brooklyn to-day. They will play an exhibition game at Weehawken to-morrow. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Harris, 3b	2	2	1	1	0	Kelley, lf	0	2	5	0	0
Brodie, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	2	0	0
De Mont, 2b	1	1	4	3	0	Jennings, lb	0	0	4	2	0
Fultz, lf	1	1	4	3	0	Daly, 2b	1	2	3	2	1
Keister, ss	1	1	3	0	1	Jones, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Sheckard, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Beck, ss	0	0	1	2	1
La Ch'ce, 1b	0	0	5	0	0	Farrell, c	0	0	8	1	1
Smith, c	1	1	3	0	0	Casey, 3b	0	1	1	0	0
Kitson, p	0	1	0	0	0	Wrigley, 3b	0	0	1	0	0
						Dunn, p	0	1	2	0	1
Total	8	11	21	7	1	Total	2	8	21	6	3

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	

Home runs—Keister, Sheckard. Two-base hits—Harris, Sheckard. First base by error—Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Brooklyn, 5. Struck out—By Dunn, 2. Sacrifice hit—Brodie. Stolen bases—Brodie, Smith, Kitson, Jones, Dunn, (2.) Base on balls—Off Kitson, 1. Double play—Daly and Casey. Hit by pitched ball—By Dunn, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hunt.

NEW YORKS LOSE IN WASHINGTON.

The Defeat Was Due to Seymour's Unsteady Pitching.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Seymour was very unsteady to-day, and the Washingtons won a poorly played game. Play was stopped at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	1	0	0	V'Haltr'n, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Shiebeck, ss	1	0	1	2	0	T. O'Brien, 3b	2	0	2	2	0
Mercer, 3b	2	0	0	1	1	Davis, ss	0	2	2	3	0
McGann, 1b	1	0	9	0	0	Doyle, 1b	1	1	5	0	0
Freeman, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	2	1	3	0
J. O'Brien, lf	1	2	0	1	0	Wilson, c	0	0	4	1	1
Barry, 2b	0	2	6	3	0	Fleming, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Kittredge, c	0	0	3	0	0	Foster, rf	0	1	0	0	1
Magee, p	0	0	1	0	1	Seymour, p	0	0	1	2	1
Total	6	6	21	8	1	Total	4	6	21	11	3

Washington	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	—6	
New York	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	—4	

Two-base hits—J. O'Brien, Slagle. Stolen bases—Slagle, Shiebeck, Mercer, Barry, (3.) Gleason. Double plays—T. O'Brien and Doyle; Barry and Shiebeck; McGann (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Magee, 4; off Seymour, 11. Hit by pitched ball—McGann, T. O'Brien. Struck out—By Magee, 3; by Seymour, 1. Passed ball—Wilson. Left on bases—Washington, 8; New York, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Snyder and Latham.

Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 0.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Bergen's two-bagger and Hamilton's single in the sixth inning gave Boston the only run of the game. Both pitchers were very effective. Score:

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.—1	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	

Base hits—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Errors—Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Philadelphia, Platt and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Dwyer.

Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 2.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—Leever did not allow the Louisvilles a hit until the seventh inning, when two were made. Two more were made in the last inning. Flaherty was hit freely throughout. In Louisville's ninth inning, after four runs had been scored, Umpire Swartwood called the game. The fielders could not be seen by him from home plate because of the fog. The game reverted to the eighth inning. Score:

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	—5	
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	

Basehits—Pittsburg, 9; Louisville, 4. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever and Bowerman; Louisville, Flaherty and Latimer. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Manassau.

HARVARDS OFF FOR WEST POINT.

With a Strong Eleven They Enter the First Big Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 13.—The Harvard football team, with the substitutes, left Cambridge this afternoon to take the boat for New York. They will spend the morning in the city and play at West Point in the afternoon. This is the first big game of the season.

Harvard will put a strong eleven into the field, and the result of the game will show how strong the Harvard team really is. The cadets, on the other hand, have not had any collegiate coach this year, and are not up to their usual form. In the game with Pennsylvania State last Saturday, the West Points proved to be very weak. As the Harvard interference is undeniably strong, this will result in a big score.

The probable line-up for Harvard is as follows: Left end, Campbell; left tackle, Swain; left guard, Barnard; centre, Farnsett; right guard, Burden; right tackle, Lawrence; right end, Hallowell; quarter back, Daly; left half back, Gierasch; right half back, Kendall; full back, Warren.

YALE VS. DARTMOUTH TO-DAY.

Capt. McBride Makes His Strongest Line-Up for the Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 13.—The Yale football squad, numbering about thirty men, left with the coachers for Auburndale, Mass., this afternoon late. At Newton to-morrow Yale meets Dartmouth in the first out-of-town game that the Yale eleven has played this season. Sharp, Adams, Gordon, Brown, and Auchincloss are not to be allowed to play with the possible exception of Sharpe, though that is hardly probable.

The line-up for to-morrow's game as given out by Capt. McBride at the close of the afternoon's practice will be as follows: Centre, Cunha; right guard, Tomlinson; left guard, Bain; right tackle, Stillman; left tackle, Francis; right end, Schwappe; left end, Thomas; quarter back, Fincke; left half, Shattuck; right half, Keene; full back, McBride.

This is considered the strongest set of eleven men that Yale can place on the field for the game, considering the hard luck of the week, which has caused Sharpe, Adams, Brown, and Kiefer to be out of playing trim. The substitutes who are taken along are in several instances able to step right in and do as good work as the men who will fight the first half out. The eleven will without doubt be changed for the second half, as heretofore during the season.

The squad were all in good condition after the hour of hard work given them this afternoon, and no one was injured. The playing was brisk, and was to all intents and purposes a good game.

COLUMBIA VS. PRINCETON.

The Rival Teams Will Line Up This Afternoon at Manhattan Field.

Princeton's football team will meet the Columbia University team at Manhattan Field this afternoon in the first important game of the season in this vicinity. A great deal of importance is attached to this game, as it is the first season that Columbia has taken an active interest in the sport, and local enthusiasts are anxious to see what kind of a showing the team that has had the advantage of Sanford's coaching for nearly two months can make against Princeton. Columbia's team proved well against the strong Union College team last week, rolling up a big score against the up-State collegians.

The game will also give the experts a chance to "get a line" on Princeton's strength. The Princeton men do not regard Columbia's team lightly, and expect a hard game. Manhattan Field is in good shape for the game. The teams will line up at 2:30. Columbia will line up as follows: W. P. Slocovitch or C. R. Neidlinger, left end; D. W. Smythe, left tackle; O. Longacre, left guard; C. A. Wright, centre; G. Miller or E. B. Bruce, right guard; J. R. Knapp, right tackle; R. W. Putnam, right end; R. P. Wilson, (Captain,) quarter back; R. E. Larendon, left half back; A. R. Morley, right half back; J. E. Simons, full back.

SLOAN AND REIFF WIN.

First Under the Wire on Last Day of Newmarket Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—At to-day's racing, the last day of the Newmarket second October meeting, an all-aged selling plate was won by Erl King, ridden by L. Reiff. Grain Cup was second, and Quick Change finished third in a field of nine. The betting was 6 to 1 against Erl Kloan. Palmay and Donizetti finished second and third, respectively. Six horses ran. The betting on Democrat was at even money.

A two-year-old selling plate was won by Alako, ridden by Sloan. Palmay and Donizetti finished second and third, respectively. Fourteen horses ran. The betting was 8 to 1 against Alako.

Crocker's Little Edgar Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—F. A. Campbell of Albany, N. Y., has purchased of F. D. Crocker, Nepasta, Col., the fast trotting gelding Little Edgar, by Arcadia, dam Kitty H., by Jim Riley. The price paid was $2,500.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course, maidens. Essence, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, won; Mountaineer, 113, (Bozeman,) 4 to 1, second; Miss Vera, 110, (Kiley,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16⅘. Palapa, Jolly Briton, Loyta, Abbie Olo, My Secret, and Ella Depoy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile; selling. Havorsham, 104 pounds, (Macklin,) 8 to 5, won; Lothian, 101, (J. Ward,) 6 to 5, second; Correct, 94, (Fauntleroy,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:46½. Somis also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Lomo, 97 pounds, (Buchanan,) 25 to 1, won; P. A. Finnegan, 107, (Frawley,) 2½ to 1, second; Road Runner, 110, (Macklin,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:49. Tennessee Maid, Merry Boy, and Wilmster also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven-eighth of a mile; selling. Imperious, 102, (E. Jones,) 4 to 5, won; Sorrow, 109, (McCluskey,) 4 to 1, second; Roolia, 103, (Mounce,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:33. McFarlane also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile; purse. Etta H., 113, (Duffy,) 2 to 1, won; Bamboulla, 89, (Mounce,) 2 to 1, second; Campus, 113, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:05. Shellac, Magdalenas, Tourist II., Ojai, February, and Spry Lark also ran.

To-day's Card at Morris Park.

FIRST RACE.—The October Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. About two and one-half miles.

Pounds.		Pounds.
The Bachelor	162	Mars Chan	143
Trillion	157	Cock Robin	142
Governor Budd	152	Wild Heather II	137
Tantris	146	Merlin	135

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Midwood	109
Magic Light	109
Male Hanlon	109
Angle	109
Magnificent	109
Solon	109
Dissenter	109
Ratatist	106
Soniol	106
Iroquois Belle	106

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for all ages. Eclipse course.

Admiration	123
St. Cloud	122
Bells of Memphis	113
Heliobas	114
Blue Devil	113
The Rose	111
Kings Courier	109
McMeekin	109
Indian Fairy	107
Prince of Melbourne	102
Judge Wardell	102
Theory	100
Mr. Jersey	98
Souchon	98
All Gold	95
Tyrea	86

FOURTH RACE.—The Champion Stakes, for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs.

Missionary	125
Killashandra	119
Montanic	114
Kilmarnock	112
Modrine	112
Sarmatian	112
Saddlucee	109
Radford	107
Red Path	104

FIFTH RACE.—The Municipal Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One and three-quarter miles.

Ben Holladay	130
The Bachelor	110
Warrenton	110
Laverock	106

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One and one-eighth miles.

Glorian	111
Myth	108
Elner	108
Scotch Plaid	108
Bangor	103
The Gardner	103
Wait Not	103
Belle of Troy	100

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Supreme Court of the United States:

32—James Knott, petitioner, vs. Botany Worsted Mills et al.—Argument continued by Wilhelmus Mynderse for the respondents and concluded by J. Parker Kirlin for the petitioner.

35—The United States, appellant, vs. Charles P. Elder et al.—Argument commenced by Matthew G. Reynolds for the appellant.

Day call for Monday: 35, 38, (and 39,) 47, 49, 50, 14, 52, 53, 54, 55.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 128, 132, 137, 139, 140, 138, 103, 96.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

People ex rel. Jeremiah Bush, appellant, vs. James J. Martin et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Mary Dunn and Mary Sampson, appellants.—Judgment affirmed.

Charles Spielman et al., respondents, vs. Henry W. Sharpless and another, appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Oscar B. Thomas, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment modified by reducing amount allowed for damages to $100, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Henry Volkenning and another, respondents, vs. Julie A. S. Kilpatrick, as executrix, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Oswald J. Waite, appellant, vs. Joseph Sabel, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on the opinion of the court below.

Donald S. Fraser, respondent, vs. New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer in twenty days on payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Fannie Janiff, appellant.—Judgment affirmed.

Mary C. Moen, respondent, vs. Frank W. Weller, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

American Boiler Company, respondent, vs. Charles F. Fontham, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles F. Parraga, respondent, vs. Tomas G. Ribon et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs on opinion of referee.

Louis Eichhardt, as administrator, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Inter-State Advertising Company, appellant, vs. Malcolm Peters, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Edward Matthias, an infant, respondent, vs. Franz Mayer, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Virginia E. Ver Planck, respondent, vs. Lily A. Godfrey et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

George F. Johnson, appellant, vs. James P. Foster et al., respondents.—Order modified by increasing the amount of the bond to $2,000, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the appellant.

In re Dennis Galvin, appellant, vs. Bernard J. York et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In re John H. Dorr, appellant, vs. Bernard J

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P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after October 4th, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10th, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Reorganization Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall St., New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto, or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.

New York, September 27th, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
John D. Crimmins, Wm. R. Grace, Wm. H. Gelshenen, Frank H. Platt, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Ed. N. Gibbs, Edwin Warfield, Edward Eyre, Henry O. Havemeyer, Elverton R. Chapman, Peter Doelger, Chas. W. Morse, Charles V. Fornes, Wm. Halls, Jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence, James D. Layng, Hosmer B. Parsons, James Ross Curran.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a Capital of $8,000,000, of which 35,000 Shares, or $3,500,000, is 6% Cumulative Dividend Preferred Stock, and 45,000 Shares, or $4,500,000, is Ordinary Stock.

This Company has acquired by purchase the business of these named corporations:

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
THE MANHATTAN OIL MOTOR CO., Jersey City, N. J.
THE NATIONAL MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., New York, N. Y.

All of the property, patents, manufactured stock, rights, good will, business contracts and the capital stock and bonded issues of the respective corporations in their entirety, being delivered free of all liabilities of any kind whatever.

The 35,000 shares of the Preferred Stock of this company are offered for subscription at PAR, payable at the offices of the

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., No. 30 Broad Street, New York.

Subscription books for same will be opened at the offices of the Continental Automobile Company in Jersey City, Monday, October 16, 1899, and will close on Wednesday, October 18, 1899, at 3 P. M.

Twenty-five per cent. of subscriptions are payable on application and the balance on or before October 31, 1899.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANTHONY HIGGINS,	*Ex-United States Senator,*	Wilmington, Del.
WILLIAM H. BULKELEY,	*Director United States Bank,*	Hartford, Conn.
WILLIAM H. LAKE,	*Capitalist,*	New York.
W. H. NIXON,	*Martin & W. H. Nixon Paper Co.,*	Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES T. WELLES,	*President City Bank of Hartford,*	Hartford, Conn.
GEORGE H. BROWN,	*Secretary Winton Motor Carriage Co.,*	Cleveland, Ohio.
A. M. JORDAN,	*President Atlantic City Sewerage Co.,*	Atlantic City, N. J.
W. C. HENDRICKSON,	*Belle Mead Stock Farms,*	Belle Mead, N. J.

SOLICITORS.
MURRAY & HODGE, 30 Broad St., New York. SPERRY, McLEAN & BRAINARD, Hartford, Conn.

ENGINEERS.
ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, Ohio. VIGGO V. TORBENSEN, Jersey City, N. J.

This company owns and controls **forty-nine** domestic and foreign patents covering the use of gasolene, kerosene and petroleum as applied to motors or engines for automobile, marine and stationary power uses, being the inventions of ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, O.; EMIL CAPITAINE, Frankfort, Germany; CHARLES E. DURYEA, Peoria, Ill.; JAMES FRANK DURYEA, Springfield, Mass. Amalgamated under one ownership, these patents represent the distinctive success in this class of automobiles.

This company has acquired two complete manufacturing establishments,—one at Jersey City, N. J., the other at Cleveland, O.,—giving it a present capacity of 500 automobiles and 1,800 marine and stationary motors per year, these plants being thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, all practically new, and both susceptible of such enlargements or extensions as will double the output of finished machines.

The company acquires a business in booked orders which will fully employ the present capacity of its two plants for twelve months, and is daily proffered orders in increasing numbers.

The physical assets of the Company, together with its patents, have a value in excess of its Preferred Capital, and its earning power from orders in hand **exceeds the 6 per cent. upon its issue of Preferred and 9 per cent. upon its issue of Common Stock.**

By the issue of the Preferred Shares the Company acquires the properties enumerated and retains in its treasury over **$750,000** cash for working capital and extensions of its plants, and holds a reserve in Common Stock of **$1,000,000.**

Subscribers to the Preferred Shares as offered receive **as a bonus** on such subscription **one share of Common Stock for each share of Preferred Stock** subscribed for or allotted to them, the right, however, being reserved to allot the whole amount of the shares subscribed for or to reject any and all subscriptions.

Additional information, details and data will be furnished at the offices of the Company's Engineers, No. 52 Broadway, New York City, where subscription blanks can also be obtained.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent.
Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangement will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

EARNING 20 Per Cent.

On account of sickness of principal the control of a well-known and very prosperous New England Manufacturing Co. will be sold to reliable parties at a price much below real value. This Company has always enjoyed a successful business—the largest of its kind in the country. It owns valuable new patents, also large and substantial factories, located in centre of a beautiful city. This Company has never earned less than 20% nor paid less than 10% to stockholders. Capital, $200,000, and has a surplus above $100,000, (accumulated in last five years,) and could now easily pay an extra dividend of 25%. The goods are sold before being made, so there is no risk. Parties writing should mention references. Address E. W. BAKER,
P. O. Box 672, New York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—Certificates for twenty Erie Railroad Preferred Shares, Numbers 26,309 and 26,310, having been lost, the transfer of the same has been stopped and new certificates will be applied for and issued in due course. Apply WOOLSTON & BEETON, 6A Austin Friars, London, England.

Wolcott & Co
BANKERS
BOSTON 54 DEVONSHIRE STREET | NEW YORK NO. 7 WALL STREET
Dealers in Dividend Paying Zinc Stocks
Desire bids for and offerings of
New York Zinc Co.
Boston-Providence Zinc Co.
Boston-Duenweg Zinc Co.
Boston-Get-There Zinc Co.
Russell Irwin Zinc Co.
Boston Sunflower Zinc Co.
Missouri Zinc Fields Co.
Boston-Aurora Zinc Co.
All the above named companies pay regular MONTHLY DIVIDENDS; were FAVORABLY REPORTED on by MR. FRANK NICHOLSON, the well-known mining engineer, before being purchased, and he is CONSULTING ENGINEER and MANAGER of all of THEM at the present time.
No other zinc stocks now offering are MORE ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENTS than shares in any of the above NAMED COMPANIES; as is fully attested by the large output of ORE, which justifies the statement that the shares in some of THEM ARE NOW WORTH AT LEAST DOUBLE PAR, and the same advance is confidently expected in all the OTHERS BASED on PRESENT DEVELOPMENTS and NET EARNINGS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18TH, 1899.
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
8 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
55 shs. Railway Automatic Sales Co.
25 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. New York Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
35 shs. 9th National Bank.
$80,000 Marietta Mineral R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bonds, (Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. ctfs. of dep.)
$3,000 Columbia R'way & Navigation Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., 1931, Dec., 1893, coups.
25 shs. No. American Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Company of America.
12 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank, (68% paid.)
20 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$300 Meadow Yacht Club of N. J. 5% Regstd. Bonds, 1915.
All right, title, and interest of John P. Petty in two claims against the City of N. Y. for damage to property, S. E. cor. of Park Av. and 171st St. (6 lots) and in S. E. cor. 3d Av. & Pesadale Place, (4 lots.)
25 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
35 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
3 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
700 shs. Distilling Company of America common.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
MONEY TO LOAN ON SALARIES, LEGACIES, and other securities, 150 Nassau. Office 729.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Oct. 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1899, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M. C. E. POTTS, Treas'r.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET.
NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 275.
The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for September, payable at the transfer agency in New York on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 276) of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place.
Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Havana Commercial Company, Preferred Stock Dividend.
32 Broadway, New York, Sept. 26, 1899.
The Board of Directors at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable October 16th, to stockholders of record.
Transfer books will close Thursday, October 5th, and reopen Tuesday, October 17th.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E WELLFORD. Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

CARNEGIE MEN INDEPENDENT.

Next Spring Their Own Boats Will Easily Carry All Their Ore.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 13.—A representative of the Carnegie-Oliver mining interests, in commenting to-day upon the announcement that Rockefeller had secured all the ore-carrying vessels, and that rates on ore would be considerably advanced next season, said:

"As to the transportation of ore mined by the Carnegie-Oliver interests, the advance rate is of no significance. Lake navigation for this season will close about Nov. 1, and until the close of the present season the mining companies ship under an agreement made with the barge company some time ago. By the opening of navigation next Spring, we hope to be able to ship our ore in our own vessels, and consequently advanced rates will not be to our detriment. In fact, the higher the regular lines make their rates, the greater advantage there will be to the mining company owning its own vessels. I am not in a position to say positively, but I have understood that the contracts for the building of the fleet of lake vessels will be completed long before there may arise any urgent need of their use.

"The ore-carrying vessels will be built in Cleveland, and they are to be of steel construction. The boats are intended solely for the use of the Carnegie Steel Company in transporting ore from the mines to the lake terminals of the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad."

BUSINESS MEN ARRESTED.

Petroleum Dealer's Charge Against Marcus A. and David Bettman.

Marcus A. Bettman, fifty-four years of age, living at Ninety-third Street and Madison Avenue, and his brother, David Bettman, fifty-one years of age, of 23 West Eighty-third Street, formerly members of the petroleum firm of Stetthelmer & Bettman of 18 Broadway, were arrested yesterday afternoon. They were arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville Police Court, charged with having converted $40,000 loaned to them by Harris P. Berwald, a petroleum dealer, of Titusville, Penn. The arrests were made on warrants issued by Magistrate Hogan.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Richard Walsh appeared for the Bettmans and Abraham Levy represented Berwald and the prosecution.

In presenting the case to Magistrate Hogan, Lawyer Levy said that the firm of Stetthelmer & Bettman had failed a year ago for over $3,000,000. He made some very serious charges against the business methods of the firm. He said that his client had come all the way from Titusville, Penn., to press criminal charges, and was staying at the Hotel Savoy. He asked for an adjournment until to-day, when his client would be present in court to press the charge.

Lawyer Walsh declared that his clients were ready for an immediate examination. He denounced the arrest of such prominent business men as his clients as an outrage, and particularly as instigated by one who was a non-resident. He denied that his clients had failed for $3,000,000, and said that they were ready to prove that they would pay all their debts dollar for dollar. He characterized the arrest of the Bettmans as persecution. He denied the charges of unbusinesslike conduct made by Lawyer Levy against the Bettmans.

Then a dispute ensued over what disposition should be made of the prisoners. Lawyer Levy insisted that they should be held on bail. Lawyer Walsh denounced this as subjecting his clients, residents of New York, to a great indignity at the instance of a non-resident, who might not appear to prosecute the case. He wanted Magistrate Hogan to parole the prisoners in his custody. Magistrate Hogan said that, inasmuch as the complainant was not present in court, he thought that it would not be wrong under the circumstances to parole the prisoners, as he knew Mr. Walsh personally and had a high regard for him. Lawyer Levy objected, he said, not because he distrusted Mr. Walsh, but simply on the merits of the case. The men were paroled and left the courtroom.

Lawyer Levy stated that the $40,000 was advanced to the firm by Mr. Berwald in various sums in the year 1895.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company has applied for admission to Indiana.

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company has been licensed to do business in Michigan.

Assistant Secretary Teerink of the Netherlands Fire Insurance Company of The Hague will sail to-day for Holland on the Statendam.

The insurance on the building of the Equitable Silk Company, at Cornelius Street, Ridgewood Heights, Queens County, which was severely damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Hamburg-Bremen, $10,000; Atlas, $3,000; Baloise, $3,000.

A meeting of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has been called for next Thursday, and a preliminary joint meeting of the Brokerage and Executive Committees will be held on Wednesday. Manager Hess of the Exchange issued a bulletin yesterday, stating that hereafter all brokers' pledges presented by applicants for brokers' certificates must be approved by a voting member of the Exchange before being submitted to the Brokerage Committee.

A prominent local fire underwriter said yesterday that the conservative influences which are being exerted to prevent any action at the next meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union in the way of substituting a graded commission plan for the present flat commission rule, are giving some promise of success, and that if the flat commission rule can be maintained there may be some opportunity of further a plan for the reorganization of suburban rating arrangements, so as to end the present demoralization.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 13	354,156
To date this year	137,372,050
Corresponding date last year	82,472,760

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 13	$1,820,500
To date this year	$709,790,670
Corresponding date last year	$647,872,610

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 3½ @6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 6 per cent.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Ann Arbor pf	½	Great Northern pf	1⅛
B'klyn Union Gas	1½	Laclede Gas	3
C., M. & St. P. pf	1	Wells-Fargo Express	½
General Electric	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car. & Fdy. pf.	¾	Hocking Valley	½
Am. Linseed pf	½	Int. Paper	½
Am. Malting	2½	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Malt. pf	6¾	Met. Street Railway	3
Am. Ice	1⅜	Mexican Central	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	M. & St. L.	2⅞
Am. S. & W. pf	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf	⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	National Biscuit	2
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nat. Biscuit pf	1¾
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	3⅝	National Lead	⅞
Brunswick City	1	N. Y. Air Brake	8½
Canada South.	¾	Norf. & Western	½
Chi., B. & Qy.	½	Norf. & West. pf	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅝	Pacific Mail	1⅜
Chi. G. W. deb.	½	People's Gas Chi.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. So. 1st pf	2½	Pressed S. C. pf	½
Cont. Tobacco	1	Reading 2d pf	1¼
Cont. Tob. pf	1½	Republic Steel	½
Del. & Hudson	¾	St. L. S. W. pf	1
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	2
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Evansv. & T. H.	1	Western Union Tel.	⅝
Federal Steel	¾	Wis. Central	1
Federal Steel pf	1	Wis. Central pf	½
Glucose Sugar	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Advanced.

New York, New Haven & Hartford deb. cfs. 3½

Bonds Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1¼	Chi., B. & Q., Neb. Ext. 4s	1¾
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1¼	K. C., P. & G. 1st	1
		Wisconsin Cent. 1st	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Professional speculators were active yesterday, and generally they sold stocks short freely. Yet in only two or three conspicuous quarters were there any substantial results from all the pressure. In wide variety there were crowding rumors of a sensational sort, especially as to the Boer war probabilities; but, as a matter of fact acted upon, none of such representations had much attention.

What chiefly Wall Street watched was the new vigor of attacks upon the local traction stocks. Curious tales went the rounds as to what conspicuous traders propose in them. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was chiefly under assault, and it was knocked down about four points. No news of the company's affairs was current; 90 per cent. of the sales of it were palpably for short account, and the short interest in that stock is practically half a dozen times as great as all similar commitments in any other security on the list. One erratic trader, whose personal grievances against controllers of the property are of long standing, is credited with the boast that he is individually short 100,000 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. That isn't a few.

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In money-market conditions the tendency toward improvement is marked. The situation as to funds here is materially better than a week ago. Cables from London, moreover, indicate materially easier feeling in bank circles there.

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It is to be counted upon, of course, however, that the bear contingent upon the New York Stock Exchange will continue aggressive, so long as accumulated "paper profits" are unextinguished.

Some bear courage is incited by the statement that Mr. James R. Keene has been prevailed upon to publish in a New York and a Brooklyn newspaper to-morrow his reasons for being despondent over prosperity. It is much quoted in advance by all the little traders who feel sure that they know everything Mr. Keene is doing. And yet there have been times when they didn't.

AS TO THE BANK STATEMENT.

The opinion of the Street yesterday seemed to be that while the bank statement to-day might not show much material change from last week, yet whatever change there was would be favorable in its nature. It is known that some money has been lost to the interior, and to the Sub-Treasury, but on the other hand, in the last few days there has been some return of money from the interior which will act as an offset to the shipments earlier in the week. Then, too, there are to be counted in the direct gold imports from Europe which arrived this week.

One authority has it that the total loss to the banks by interior shipments and on the Sub-Treasury account has been $2,450,000; while the gain through imports, local and foreign, totals $3,550,000—a net gain of $1,100,000.

There has also been a contraction of loans, but exactly how much it is, of course, impossible to say.

On the whole the opinion is that it would not be surprising to see the surplus reserves increase, but, as has been said, not to any great amount. Next week, however, with the anticipation of the November interest better results will show.

OUTLOOK FOR THE BEARS.

A well-known Stock Exchange broker, discussing the condition of the market yesterday, said: "While it looks just at present as if the bears were in control, events may prove that their control, if it be control, will cost them dearly. Unless they are able to force out the stocks they are going to be badly caught, and my opinion is that they will be caught. No stocks are pressing for sale now, and when the bears try to buy in they may find no stock on the market at the prices which they would like to see. Sometimes a bear may overstep the mark—particularly when he is counting on a continuation of tight money and on the results of a war in South Africa, which will help rather than harm us.

"This scare about a scarcity of gold will affect only those people who forget that there has this year been an enormous increase in the output of gold all over the world."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC FOURS.

The $28,818,500 Southern Pacific 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Central Pacific stock collateral of 1949, were yesterday admitted to the regular list by the Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange under authority previously granted.

The Central Trust Company yesterday began delivering the new securities to those persons who had already surrendered their certificates of deposit. In this connection a number of banking houses yesterday announced that they would accept the temporary certificates as collateral in loans where Central Pacific stock is taken up for exchange, and the new securities are not available until the next day.

STEEL COMPANY'S EARNINGS.

Discussing the affairs of the American Steel Hoop Company, the Directors of which have put the preferred stock on a 7 per cent. dividend basis, President C. S. Guthrie said yesterday that the Directors were fully justified in their action, inasmuch as the company, in the first six months of its existence, had already earned enough to pay the full year's dividend.

President Guthrie added that the Directors of the company have purchased a one-fifth interest in the Mahoning ore properties, said to be the largest in the Mesaba region. "These mines," said Mr. Guthrie, "are now shipping 750,000 tons, and next year will ship 1,000,000 tons. The company is rebuilding all three of its blast furnaces and will double their capacity, giving the company an output of 1,200 tons of pig iron daily when the work is completed. The company has also completed a new ten-inch mill at Youngstown. The company now has on its books orders for 310,000 tons of material for delivery from now to April of next year. Nearly all of this is new business, which, of course, means high prices. Our entire pig iron product up to the end of the year is sold ahead. The company's plants are being operated to their full capacity."

SUGAR EXPORTS TO CANADA.

As bearing out the statement made yesterday of the increased shipments of refined sugar, particularly refined yellow, to Canada, figures for the eight months ending August, 1899, show that 6,875,000 pounds were exported to different countries, as against 4,184,000 for the same period in 1898. Of this total, Canada received no less than 2,680,000 pounds, as against 44,450 pounds in 1898.

The indications are that so long at least as the present war between the sugar refining companies continues the export figures will show an increase rather than a decrease.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

It is announced, in relation to the affairs of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, that for August the surplus earnings, after interest charges and taxes, applicable to dividends amount to $46,000. It takes $16,000 per month to pay the dividends on the first preferred stock, which would leave $30,000 for the month for the second preferred.

Discussing the condition of the road, a Director says that the demand for coal in the Wheeling's territory is larger than ever before. "We can," said this Director, "sell a great deal more coal than we can handle, and we are able to get much better prices when we are willing to guarantee deliveries. However, our earnings are not alone from coal, but from a generally heavy merchandise business, which we are seeking to cultivate. In fact, our purpose is to make the Wheeling more of a passenger and general freight line and less of a coal line than it has been in the past. Our business in that line has recently increased 50 per cent."

EARNINGS OF RAILROADS.

Again this week comes the story of increased earnings on the part of the railroads of the country, as witness the following figures, which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day publish. For the first week in October the statements of fifty-three roads show 8.08 per cent. increase in earnings in the aggregate over the same week last year, while for the fourth week of September statements of seventy-nine roads show a net increase in earnings of 12.51. The figures follow:

First Week of Oct.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$41,375		$8,459
Ann Arbor	30,083	2,427	
Bal. & Ohio S'west.	149,962	549	
B., R. & P.	94,657	15,699	
Canadian Pacific	695,000	61,000	
Chesapeake & Ohio	232,422		17,461
Chi. & East. Illinois	116,280	7,763	
Chi. Gt. Western	143,582	22,861	
C., M. & St. P.	391,885	69,702	
Chic., Ind. & Louis.	85,486	16,144	
Chi. Term. Transfer	26,266	2,590	
C., L. & W.	34,951	5,685	
Col., Sand. & Hock.	18,223	2,971	
Denver & Rio Grande.	207,100	8,000	
Evans. & Indianapolis.	6,740	619	
Evans. & Terre Haute	25,124	1,274	
Flint & Pere Marq'te	68,303		277
Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	10,333		6,869
Georgia	33,596		7,712
Hocking Valley	95,970	30,020	
Int. & Gt. North.	106,971		11,651
Iowa Central	56,062		7,603
Lake Erie & Western.	81,094	13,228	
Lous., Evans. & St. L.	39,257	5,415	
Louis. Hend. & St. L.	12,443	982	
Louis. & Nash.	535,570	65,115	
Mexican Central	288,609	1,202	
Mexican National	135,721	22,435	
Minn. & St. Louis.	65,528	11,251	
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	120,632	11,829	
Mo., Kan., & Texas.	337,477	6,940	
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt.	588,000	8,000	
Central Branch.	28,000	7,000	
N. Y., O. & W.	82,920	20,808	
Norfolk & Western.	252,774		21,683
Ohio River	26,389	1,072	
Peo.ia., Deca. & Ev.	21,614	1,023	
Pitts., Besse. & L. E.	51,882	23,034	
Pittsburg & Western.	69,192	2,050	
Rio Grande Southern.	10,697	1,497	
Rio Grande Western.	73,500	16,200	
St. J. & Gr. Island.	31,664	193	
St. Louis. & San Fran.	172,477	30,420	
St. Louis Southwestern	140,300		4,300
Southern Railway	633,013	64,112	
Texas Pacific	170,918	485	
Toledo & Ohio Central.	40,549	4,320	
Tol., Peoria & West.	22,588	1,712	
T., St. L. & K. C.	41,715		3,478
Wabash	351,564	42,828	
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	39,495	8,152	
Cleve., Canton & So.	17,535	1,758	
Wisconsin Central	129,658	26,220	
Total (53 roads)	$7,883,374	$662,847	$73,281
Net increase (8.08 p.c.)		589,566	

4th Week Sept.	1899.	Inc.	Dec.
Previously rep'd, (52 roads)	$11,377,750	$1,339,446	$48,723
Bur., Ced. R. & Nor.	178,435		3,943
Chattanooga Southern.	2,473	984	
Chicago Term. Trans.	29,528		225
Chi. & West. Mich.	68,786	9,124	
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	466,960	36,152	
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	57,408	17,110	
Col., Sand. & Hock.	23,672	3,819	
Det., Gr. Rap. & W.	42,520	50	
Dul., So. S. & At.	71,078	28,628	
Fla. Cent. & Penin.

425,521; increase about $10,600,000; domestic merchandise exported, $109,123,647; increase, $10,800,000; gold imports, $2,572,028; decrease, $14,800,000; gold exports, $1,056,749; decrease about $2,000,000; silver imports, $2,040,914; increase, $40,000; silver exports, $3,622,147; decrease, $1,500,000. The exports of merchandise during the last nine months are shown to have exceeded the imports by $76,606,787.

MONEY AND CASH MOVEMENT.

The call loan money rate yesterday was steady at 5 per cent., with exceptions at 6 and 7 per cent. and at 4 per cent. in the late afternoon. The transactions were large, and in them figured the Exchange house of Lazard Frères, who placed $2,500,000 at 5 per cent. At the Sub-Treasury $83,000 in coupons, payable on Monday, was received in prepayment. Uneasiness as to the effect next week on the money market of the payments on account of Central Pacific readjustment was removed by the announcement that Speyer & Co., who are conducting it, will take the temporary certificates as collateral when the stock is taken up for exchange and the new securities are not available. Other banking houses were reported as willing to take a similar course, which will largely do away with displacement of loans.

On the money situation the New York News Bureau issued this bulletin:

The two main features of the "known movements" of cash this week have been—first, that the banks in the last few days began to receive back considerable sums from the interior, and second, that the only credit of the New York Sub-Treasury against the banks was on account of the money deposited for transfer. It is the first time in several months that the Sub-Treasury did not gain from the banks on its own account. In the first two days of the week shipments to the interior were heavy, and at the same time few of the banks received any money from the interior to offset the drain. The late return flow of express money, and the large receipts of gold, including the direct imports from Europe, and the cashing of San Francisco and other credits, were the turning points of the cash movement. The net result of the imports of gold, the Western credits, and the express movement of money is a gain to the banks of $1,098,975.

The banks shipped direct by express to the interior $2,812,038, and received $1,412,013, a loss on the movement of $1,400,025. The deposits at the Sub-Treasury made an additional loss of $1,052,000, a total loss of $2,052,025. In the week beginning last Friday and up to the close of business yesterday, the Assay Office received $2,800,000 in foreign gold. The Western credits amounted to about $750,000, a total credited to the banks of $3,550,000.

On Monday the New York Sub-Treasury will pay out in anticipation of November interest on the coupon Government bonds a considerable sum which cannot be secured in advance. Schedules have already been presented representing several hundred thousand dollars.

The following table summarizes the known movements of money in the week: Banks lost through direct shipments to interior, $1,400,025; banks lost by deposits for transfer at Sub-Treasury, $1,052,000. Total loss, $2,452,025. Banks gain through imports, local and foreign, $3,550,000. Total net result gain to banks, $1,098,975.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

New Southern and Central Pacific bonds placed on the regular list of the Stock Exchange.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Federal Telephone Company, with a capital of $10,000,000.

Increase of $774,500 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $670,029 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of 696,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer.

New York Suburban Gas Company $1,000,000 first mortgage gold 5 per cent. bonds listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Orders amounting to 100,000 tons of freight canceled at Montreal in consequence of the scarcity of vessels.

Arrival of $350,000 gold from Europe.

Orders placed by the Canadian Pacific for thirty or forty new locomotives.

Dominion Iron and Steel Company's stock admitted to dealings on the Boston Stock Exchange.

Advance of from 25 to 33 per cent. in freight rates at Montreal.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 3½@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5½@6 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $192,681,667; balances, $6,815,190; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,651,984.

Money on call in London, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅝@4¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4 9-16@4⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was a shade easier. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅜@$4.82½; demand, $4.86⅜@$4.86⅜; cables, $4.87⅞@$4.88. Commercial bills were $4.81⅞@$4.82¼.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½ and 5.19⅝; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium @ par. Chicago—80c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ¾c off over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—90c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @35c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—American securities, after a dull opening, were firmer but inactive. The market was quiet, awaiting news from the Transvaal. The closing was quiet but steady.

Consols, for money, 103 11-16; consols for the account, 103⅝; Canadian Pacific, 93¾; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 37; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 77; St. Paul, 127; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 19⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 76; Atchison, 20⅞; Louisville, 83¾; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 9⅞.

Bar silver was steady at 26¾d per ounce.

Money, 3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 4⅝@4½ per cent., and for three months' bills 4 9-16@4⅝ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 60.

Gold to the amount of £183,000 was taken into the Bank of England to-day, and £425,000 was withdrawn—£300,000 for shipment to South Africa and £125,000 for shipment to South America. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 136.60; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 41.50; Rome, 7.30.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Bourse opened hesitating, but improved later, easier money in London encouraging speculation. Italians were steady after being offered in consequence of rumors of difficulties in Rome. Spanish fours were in good demand, as were also Portuguese. Rio Tintos rose. Kafirs opened dull, but rallied on the strength of numerous repurchases. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 30c for checks. Spanish fours, 61.35.

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—The Boerse opened firm to-day, largely stimulated by the firmness of the London market. Foreigners were higher, and Americans and Canadian Pacifics were well maintained. Local securities were in better demand. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 13.—To-day's market, though quiet, was firm. Portuguese advanced.

VIENNA, Oct. 13.—The Boerse to-day showed distinct improvement.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—Spanish 4s closed to-day at 60.99. Gold was quoted at 28.22.

Trust Company's New Branch.

The Williamsburg Trust Company has leased the premises formerly occupied by the Fulton Bank, in Fulton Street, opposite the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, wherein it intends to establish a down-town branch of its main offices in Broadway, in the Eastern District. The new branch will be under the direction of Moses May, Vice President of the company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in yesterdays' market for outside securities was fairly active, but prices were irregular and one or two issues were very weak. The sharpest declines occurred late in the afternoon, and there was little reaction before the close, so a number of stocks ended the day with substantial net losses. On the other hand, advances of several points were recorded in one or two of the less active stocks, and among the preferred stocks were a few that showed very substantial advances over Thursday's closing bids. Much of the business done is trading, and at present nearly all the traders are working on the bear side of the market. They have been encouraged by some recent success, and they are confident in predicting further declines among the stocks dealt in on the curb. Yet whenever a disposition to buy stocks appears prices advance easily, a proof, seemingly, that the amount of stock weakly held is relatively small.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was fairly active and weak. The opening sale was made at 90½, and this was the highest for the day. On sales of 500 shares or more, the stock declined to 90, and then rallied slightly and remained dull until late in the afternoon. Several selling orders then appeared in the market and the price was forced down about 1 point, to 89¼. It closed at 89¼ bid, a net loss of 1¼ points. The total sales in Amalgamated Copper amounted to between 1,000 and 1,500 shares. Houses with Boston connections were the principal sellers of the stocks, which was viewed as an unfavorable influence, for this market is likely to follow the Boston market in copper stocks. Those inclined to consider the present price of Amalgamated Copper as too high, point out that Amalgamated Copper established on a 6 per cent. basis with the probability of 1 or 2 per cent. extra dividend is no more than most of the preferred stocks of the new industrial companies, which are now paying 7 per cent. Several of these preferred stocks are selling at figures about 10 points below the present price of Amalgamated Copper. The argument is of somewhat doubtful merit, but it appeals to those who are now bearing Amalgamated Copper.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was the weakest, as well as the most active, stock in yesterday's market. The curb generally feels very bearish on this stock, and yesterday traders made efforts, and fairly successful ones, to depress further the price of it. Distilling of America stocks. In addition to the unconfirmed reports to the effect that the interests which recently became identified with the distilling industry are not working very harmoniously with the other interests represented in the Distilling Company of America, rumor has it that prominent insiders have of late been sellers of the stocks. It is of course impossible to say how far the report is true, but there are some indications that the report is not without foundation. The common stock opened yesterday at 14, and on transactions amounting to about 1,500 shares sold down to 12¾. It closed at 12½ bid, a net loss of 1¼ points. The preferred stock on sales of only 500 shares declined to 40, and closed nominally at 39 bid, a loss of over 7 points for the day. Declines of as much as 3 points were recorded between sales.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was less active than usual, and there was little variation in the price of this issue. The preferred stock, however, on the purchase of about 400 shares, advanced 2 points, to 56. But only a small part of this gain was kept till the end of the day. The closing bid was 54½, a net advance of only one-half of 1 point. The bonds advanced 1 point, and closed at 96 bid.

BAY STATE GAS was in good demand at 1⅝, and several thousand shares sold at that figure. Gossip has it that an advance will soon occur in Bay State Gas, but on what grounds the advance is to be made does not appear. Those responsible for the report seem to consider the mere statement sufficient for the purpose. The more general opinion in regard to Bay State Gas seems to be that the stock, save as a market toy, is worthless.

FLEMINGTON COAL AND COKE was traded in to the extent of 400 shares at figures somewhat above the closing bid of Thursday. This stock has been quite firm for some time, and, with the exceptions of the most prominent issues, it has been one of the most active stocks.

NATIONAL SALT preferred sold at 75, and closed at 75 bid, a net gain of 1½ points.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP preferred having sold at 73, ended the day at 72⅝ bid, a net gain of 1⅛ points.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION was very weak. On the sale of 100 shares, the price declined a full point, to 7¼. It closed at 7⅛ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅝
New Amsterdam	29½	29¾
New Amsterdam pf	54½	55
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96	97

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	41¾	42½
American Agricul. Chem. pf., ex div.	79½	80½
American Wool Goods	25¾	26¼
American Wool Goods pf	82¾	83
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	31	33
Beet Sugar pf., ex div	81	83
Distilling Company of America	12½	12⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	39	41
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat	15	20
Electric Boat pf	30	36
Havana Commercial	21½	23
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	63	65
International Pump	22	24
International Pump pf	72⅜	73
National Gramophone	69	71
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf., ex div	75	76
National Tube	45½	46
National Tube pf., ex div	98	99
Otis Elevator	33½	34½
Otis Elevator pf	93	96
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div	98¾	99
Rubber Goods Mfg	27	28
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82½	83
Sloss-Sheffield	41	43
Sloss-Sheffield subs	138	140
Sloss-Sheffield pf	79½	79¾
Standard Oil of New Jersey	464	466
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper, ex div	89¼	89⅝
American Air Power	35	45
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	8	8½
Asphalt Company of America	16	17
British Columbia Copper	11	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs	109	110
Chicago & Alton 8s, (new) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	78	81
Electric Vehicle pf	..	105
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅞	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	30	30¾
General Carriage	30	35
Illinois Transportation	4	4½
*Markeen Copper	9	11
Mexican 5s	99	99¼
New England Transportation	7¼	8
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	17	17¾
Pittsburg Bessemer & Lake Erie	22½	23½
St. Louis subs	138	..
St. Louis common, when issued	..	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	92
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	..	17½
Trust Company of America	239	241
*Union Copper	..	30
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	29	31
Whipsaw Copper	..	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	239	240
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	108	110
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	91½	92½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	96
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	27½	28
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	35¾	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	108	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	11
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81½	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	..	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	50	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87¼	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	46	48
Denver Gas 5s	89½	90½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	55	60
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	55	60
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	44	49
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	66	68
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	61	68
New England Gas & Coke	26	27½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	78	79
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	100
Ohio & Indiana	44	49
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	48	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60½
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	138
Standard Gas 1st	118	118
Syracuse Gas stock	12	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	79½	81
Western Gas	106½	..
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	107¾

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	86	..
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	96½	97½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43½	45
Union Ferry bds	103	104

Industrials.

American Ginning	21	23
American Type Founders	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	55	58
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	55	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	115	117
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	25¾	26½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump	108	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	8	..
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	18½	21

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Dominion Coal was subjected to another sharp "drive" in the local market to-day, which generally was attributed to selling by Lawson. Under the pressure the stock broke sharply to 41¼; then supporting orders put in an appearance, which speedily lifted the price to 44, from which, however, it subsequently receded a fraction. The transactions in the stock during the first two hours aggregated 3,500 shares, and at one time a prominent insider was bidding 42½ for any part of 10,000 shares. Officials of the company say they knew of no reason for the break in the stock beyond manipulation. They are making all the contracts at $3.25 per ton for coke they desire, and if the works could produce four times as much coke there would be no difficulty in marketing it all. In the outside market New England Gas and Coke sympathized with the decline by selling off to 25½.

At the Clearing House to-day 6 per cent. was the rate on all the loans, and New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. Money on call is ruling at from 6 to 7 per cent. Some banks quote 6½ per cent. as their Street rate. There is comparatively little doing in time money. Rates are largely 5½@6 per cent., though there are a few exceptions at 5 per cent., influenced by special considerations. There is a fair movement of commercial paper at 5@6 per cent. Some strong names are passing at 5½ per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¼	7
Allouez	5	5½
Arcadian	46	48
Arnold	10	10½
Ash Bed	1	2
Atlantic	27½	28½
Baltic	24	25
B. & C. C.	50	55
Bost. & M.	350	355
Butte & B.	..	75
Cal. & Hec.	760	765
Centennial	29	30
Franklin	17⅜	17¾
Humboldt	1¾	..
Isle Royale	..	43
Mohawk	21	21¼
Old Colony	..	8¾
Old Dominion	30½	31
Osceola	83½	84½
Parrot	..	44
Pioneer	2⅞	3
Quincy	152	158
Rhode Island	6	6½
Santa Fe	12	12¼
Santa Ysabel	12	12½
Shoe	36	36¼
Tamarack	210	220
Utah Cons.	35	..
Washington	2½	2⅝
White Knob	14½	15½
Winona	8¾	9
Wolverine	40½	41

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	Cent. M. pf.	60
Bost. & Low.	240	Fitchburg pf.	119
Bost. & Me.	199	N. Y. & N. E. 8s	114¾
Bost. & Prov.	303	N. Y. & N. E. 5s	116
Bost. Elev.	107½	N. Y. & N. E. 4s	94
Bost. G. 5s	86	West End	94
Cent. Mass.	14		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	370	Mex. Tele.	5¼
Chi. S. Y.	141	N. Eng. Tel.	151
Dom. Coal	43¾	U. S. Oil	43½
Dom. C. pf.	117	Westinghouse Electric	47¼
Erie Tel.	114		

Sales.....354,156

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Trading was exceedingly narrow to-day, and while some stocks were inclined to ease off in the forenoon, recoveries were in order later. There was no apparent tendency to liquidation. Brokers reported that they were carrying few weak accounts, and that these were not being increased, for purchases were not encouraged except for cash. Electric Storage Battery declined 2½ to 125. A decline in Pennsylvania Electric Vehicle preferred stock was due to a report that the company would call $5 a share. This was denied by an officer of the company, who stated that of the $400,000 originally called there was still in the treasury over $300,000. All the steel shares were steady to strong. Union Traction found better support and recovered from yesterday's weakness. Consolidated Lake Superior was ¾ higher. American Asphalt also was strong, rising from 16½ to 17⅜, and closing with 17 bid.

The market closed steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23⅜	23½	Penn. Mfg.	271	273
Choctaw	41	42	Phil. Trac.	95⅞	96⅛
El. Stge. B.	122	125	Union Trac.	37⅜	37⅝
E. S. Bat. pf.	125	130	U. Gas Imp.	161	163
E. Co. of Am.	16¼	16⅜	Welsb. Lt.	49	50
Lehigh Val.	25½	25¾	W. N.Y. & P.	6⅛	6¼
Marsden	13½	13¾			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—There was a big increase in the volume of business to-day. Biscuit and Metropolitan Elevated got the bulk of it. The former opened at 43, and under persistent selling was beaten down to 41⅛, closing at 41¾. The preferred stock closed at 97½, having opened at 97⅛ and sold to 97⅝. Union Traction common opened at 30½ and closed at 29. The preferred brought 80@80¼. Metropolitan preferred, after opening at 72⅝, sold to 73½, and closed at 72¼. Metropolitan common brought 24, and the bonds 94½@94.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33	C. & Chicago C. & D. Company	74
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	128	National Biscuit Company	41½
National Biscuit Company pf	97	Chicago Brew. & Malt. Company	2
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Company pf	12	Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Company	3¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Br. Co. pf	18	Chicago Pkg. & P. Company	12
Chicago Pkg. & P. Company pf	30	North Chicago Street Railroad	237
West Chicago Street Railroad	118⅜	South Side Elevated Railroad	99
Lake Street Elevated	17	Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs	15½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¼		

USED THE MAILS TO DEFRAUD.

Conviction of Kauffman, Who Guaranteed 1,000 Per Cent. on Stock.

Ellsworth Kauffman, who was arrested in March last by Post Office Inspector O'Brien on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Thomas, in the Criminal Term of the United States Circuit Court.

The charge against Kauffman was that as John H. King, or representing him, he sent out a large number of circulars bearing the name of Sloane, Blair, King & Co., having offices in the Hudson Building, 32 Broadway. These circulars stated that the firm was in a position to know that certain stock would advance and that they would guarantee at least 1,000 per cent. profit to investors who forwarded them money. The individual names of the members of the firm as given in the circular were J. William Sloane, W. H. Blair, John H. King, and D. L. Mills, Jr., the latter of whom was designated as "special."

The case was given to the jury shortly after 3 o'clock, and after half an hour's deliberation they returned with a verdict of guilty. Judge Thomas deferred sentence, and Kauffman was remanded to Ludlow Street Jail.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Oct. 13, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
200	..	10	Albany & Susquehanna	210	210	210	210	.....
15½	16	118	Am. Car & Foundry	16	16	16	16	— ⅜
60¼	61	340	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61	61	61	— ⅝
44	44¼	1,300	American Cotton Oil	44⅜	44⅝	44	44⅝	— ⅛
95	95½	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95½	95½	95	95	— ¼
10	10¼	541	American Linseed	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
49⅞	50	629	Am. Linseed pf	50⅜	50¾	50	50	— ⅛
11½	14	500	American Malting Co.	13	13	11⅛	12	— 2½
53½	55	850	Am. Malting Co. pf	58	58	53	53	— 6⅛
4½	5½	50	Am. Spirits Mfg	5	5	5	5	.....
35	36	1,970	American Ice	36	36	34½	35	— 1⅝
51½	52	7,935	Am. Steel & Wire	52¼	52⅝	51¼	51½	— 1⅝
95½	96	610	Am. Steel & Wire pf	95½	95¼	94⅜	94⅝	— 1¼
141¼	141½	18,980	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	142½	142⅝	140¼	141½	— ⅝
115¾	117	40	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	.....
97	100	110	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	99	99	99	99	— ⅝
37¼	38	740	American Tin Plate	37¼	37⅝	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
36¼	36¾	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	37	37	36½	36½	—1
87	87½	10	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	87⅜	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	.....
119½	119⅝	17,070	American Tobacco	121	121	119¼	119½	—1½
42½	42¾	600	American Steel Hoop	43	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
83⅞	84	375	Am. Steel Hoop pf	84	84	84	84	— ½
43	44⅞	154	Ann Arbor pf	44	44	44	44	+1½
20	20⅝	600	At., T. & S. F	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
61⅞	62	16,020	At., T. & S. F. pf	62¼	62½	61⅞	62	— ¼
38	38¼	1,310	Anaconda Copper	48¼	48½	47⅝	48	.....
42⅜	43	4,875	Baltimore & Ohio	50¼	50¼	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅜
41¼	41⅞	500	Baltimore & Ohio pf	70	70¼	69½	69½	— ¼
96	98	100	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	86¼	81⅞	82⅝	—3⅜
135½	141	150	Brooklyn Union Gas	139½	139½	139½	139½	+1½
20¼	30	1,420	Brunswick City	15	15	15	15	—1
2⅜	3	144	Canada Southern	52½	52⅝	52	52	— ⅜
50⅛	50½	1,515	Chesapeake & Ohio	25½	25½	25	25	— ¼
95	96	1,605	Chicago Con. Traction	49½	49½	49½	49½	.....
117½	118	100	Chi., R. I. & Pac	111½	112	111⅜	111⅜	— ⅛
141	145	945	New York Air Brake	141	145	139½	140½	—8½
133¼	133½	1,300	New York Central	134	134	133½	133½	— ¼
31	35½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	32	32	32	32	.....
24	24¼	2,175	N. Y., Ont. & West	24½	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
23¾	24	1,110	Norfolk & Western	24	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ½
68½	68¾	200	Norfolk & West. pf	68½	68¾	68¼	68½	— ½
12½	13	1,300	North American	12½	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅛
51⅝	51⅞	2,900	Northern Pacific	52	52	51⅜	51⅝	— ⅛
74½	74⅝	1,030	Northern Pacific pf	74¼	74⅜	74	74	— ⅛
37⅞	38	5,005	Pacific Mail	39	39	37¾	37¾	—1⅝
130½	130¾	2,410	Pennsylvania R. R	130⅞	130⅞	130¼	130¼	— ⅝
108⅞	109	4,560	People's Gas, Chicago	109¼	109⅝	108⅝	108⅝	— ⅜
71¾	75	300	Phila., C., C. & St. L	72¾	72¾	72⅜	72⅜	—1½
13	14	500	Pitts. & W. pf. ctfs	13½	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
57½	58	300	Pressed Steel Car	57⅝	57⅝	57½	57½	— ½
89	90	125	Pressed Steel Car pf	89	89	89	89	— ½
197½	199	2,567	Pull. Pal. Car Co	196	196½	194	196¾	.....
201½	203	500	Reading	21	21	20½	20½	— ¼
56¾	57	8,620	Reading 1st pf	57	57¾	57¼	57¼	— ⅜
31½	32	1,500	Reading 2d pf	31½	31¾	30⅝	31½	—1½
27	27¾	710	Republic Iron & Steel	27½	27½	27	27	— ½
71½	72	795	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	71½	72¼	71½	72	.....
13	100	100	St. Louis Southw	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	.....
32⅝	33	3,942	St. Louis Southw. pf	33	33	31	31½	—1
56⅜	63½	100	St. Paul & Duluth	61	61	61	61	—2
118	120	25	St. Paul & Omaha	120	120	120	120	.....
36½	36⅝	15,100	Southern Pacific	36⅝	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
111½	111⅝	210	Southern Railway	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
51¾	51⅞	3,065	Southern Railway pf	51¾	52⅛	51¼	51⅜	— ⅛
6½	7¼	305	Standard R. & T	7	7⅛	7	7⅛

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mercer Street Buildings Sold—Other Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

M. & L. Hess have sold to Boehm & Coon the four-story buildings 91 and 93 Mercer Street, the former 25 by 125, for Dr. Henry C. Eno, and the latter, 25 by 100, for Ellen Griffen.

J. Hamilton Hunt has sold for a client to A. D. Graff the four-story dwelling 532 West End Avenue.

Steindler & Gussaroff have bought, through Morris Kahn, the five-story double tenement 660 Water Street, 25 by 88.9.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold to a Mr. Cogswell, for $40,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 301 West Ninetieth Street, 18 by 100.5.

Lionel Froehlich's Son has sold for a Mrs. Sieba to Joseph Lustig, 113 Second Street, a five-story building, with store, 25 by 106.6, for $25,000; also to David Well, for Leopold Hermann, 203 East Seventy-second Street, a three-story high-stoop, brownstone dwelling, 20 by 50 by 73, at $14,000.

William Ebling has sold to a builder, for improvement, the plot of twelve lots at the northwest corner of Cauldwell Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

Gustave L. Morgenthau has made a building loan of $200,000 to Dorothea Welbel on the property fronting 260 feet on One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, beginning 178 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

By a series of deeds recorded yesterday, William Wetterer took title to a small gore at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, fronting 1 foot on the avenue and 12 feet on the street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Third Avenue, east side, 56.6 feet north of its junction with Franklin Avenue and running through to Franklin Avenue, 25.6 by 78 by 30 by 78, vacant; foreclosure sale, to William Rankin..... $5,550

Washington Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 50 by 101, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Excelsior Savings Bank 4,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Belmont, formerly Cambreling, Avenue, east side, 157.2 feet south of Pelham, formerly Union, Avenue, 75 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rose T. Mosher.... 2,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for three three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 46; Thomas Farley, owner; Thomas Riley, architect; cost, $10,500

Nos. 117 and 119 Avenue C, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 33.8 by 69; Lewis Bachrach of 31 Nassau Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $45,000

No. 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 87.5 by 25; A. M. C. Hayon of 80 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $20,000

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, between Walnut and Locust Avenues, for a one-story frame shed, 90 by 75; Central Union Gas Company of 350 Alexander Avenue, owner; H. S. Ihnen of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $500.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-ninth Street, for two six-story brick flats, 50.11 by 95 and 50 by 90; Thomas Graham of 1,238 Madison Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $200,000.

Canal Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a frame traveling crane; James H. Young of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Railroad Avenue, owner; D. H. Hunt, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

Mount Hope Place, north side, 245 feet east of Monroe Avenue; to a one-and-one-half-story frame stable, 15 by 24; Celia J. Ferguson, owner; C. S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $150

First Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street; to six five-story brick and stone tenements; Peter Doelger of 339 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Bathgate Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; to a two-story brick dwelling; John Jordan of 203 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; J. L. Jordan, architect; cost, $500.

No. 7 East Sixty-seventh Street; to a five-story brick and stone dwelling; Chauncey S. Truax of 780 Madison Avenue, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 114 Union Place; to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Catherine Schmidt of 112 Union Place, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $300.

No. 132 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Joseph Hyman of 224 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 196 Clinton Street; to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Abraham Dworsky of 239 East Sixtieth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $400.

No. 103 Avenue B; to a four-story brick flat; estate of Abraham Levy, premises, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Washington Avenue; to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling and store; William H. Payne of 231 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; Louis Feld, architect; cost, $500.

No. 16 East Forty-second Street; to a four-story brick and stone office building; C. Weinburg of 31 West Twenty-third Street, owner; W. Livingston, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Oct. 13.

BOSTON AV, s e s, 417.6 ft n e of Perot St, 24.6x79.11x25.7x87.6; the Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Mary A. Kieran..... 100

CRESTON AV, e s, 274 ft n of 184th St, 125x100; Creston Av, s e s, 250 ft s w of Irving St, 125x100; Creston Av, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 150x100; Ryer Av, w s, 344 ft n of 184th St, 30x100; 3d Av, e s, 176.11 ft s of 3d St, 75x90; Isaac Landsberg to Katie Levine..... 1

CROTONA AV, widened, e s, 25 ft n of 180th St, old line, 50x102; C. Adelbert Becker to Friedrich Pirk..... 2,800

HOUSTON ST, n s, 71.9 ft e of Avenue A, 18x89.9x17.1x71.4; Valentine Bendinger and others to Frederick Voegelin, quit claim..... 1

HOUSTON ST, n e s, 219 ft e of Avenue A, 24.9x106; John P. Clarke, referee, to Leon Pizer and another..... 21,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 104th St, 17.7x55; Lexington Av, 1,652, w s, 16.8 x55; Lexington Av, 1,654, w s, 16.8x55; Flora Pohalski to Henry Pohalski..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 103d St, 26.11x70; Flora Pohalski to Henry Pohalski..... 1

MAIN ST., w s, 481.4 ft n of Fordham Av, 49.8x irregular, City Island; Mary E. Leake to Johanna A. McDonnell..... 1,200

MILFORD AV, w s, 270 ft n of Alice St, 100x—x75x100; Alonzia Krajicek and another to Gustav Gluck..... 1

STATE ST, n s, 83 ft w of Whitehall St, 28x100x irregular; Charles W. Ogden to the Lutheran Emigrants' House Association of New York..... 1

THOMPSON ST, 180, 25x100; Anna Majewski to Frank Donnelly, ½ part..... 2,000

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 25 ft n of 175th St, 165x100; also plot bounded on w x Jerome Av, on n x 175th St, on e x Townsend Av, and on s x centre of Oxford Place; Fannie E. Lawrence to Annie E. Brown. 1

3D AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 183x75; Solomon Rose and wife to Betsy Alpert..... 1

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 ft to Manhattan Road, x — to 119th St, x w 12; Susan Holdsworth and another to William Wetterer..... 50

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 ft to Manhattan Road, x — to 119th St, x w 12; Samuel T. W. Connor to William Wetterer..... 50

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 ft to Manhattan Road, x — to 119th St, x w 12; Winthrop G. Connor to William Wetterer..... 25

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 ft to Manhattan Road, x — to 119th St, x w 12; Francis J. O'Connor to William Wetterer..... 25

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, runs n 1 ft to Manhattan Road, x — to 119th St, x w 12; Margaret Holdsworth and others to William Wetterer..... 25

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 1 ft to Manhattan Road x — to 119th St x w 12; Anna E. White to William Wetterer..... 25

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 1 ft to Manhattan Road x — to 119th St x w 12; Alexander MacKenzie and another to William Wetterer..... 25

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 1 ft to Manhattan Road x — to 119th St x w 12; Abel C. Poillon to William Wetterer..... 25

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 1 ft to Manhattan Road x — to 119th St x w 12; Ada E. Dye to William Wetterer..... 25

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 1 ft to Manhattan Road x — to 119th St x w 12; Anna C. Eldred to William Wetterer.. 25

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 1 ft to Manhattan Road x — to 119th St x w 12; Lauriston Wiley to William Wetterer.. 25

6TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 1 ft to Manhattan Road x — to 119th St x w 12; Williemiene B. Townsend to William Wetterer..... 75

7TH AV, n s, Lot 391, map of village of Wakefield, 100x114; Charity Tompkins to Ruth Baker..... 1

8TH AV, n w corner of 150th St, 100x86.6; Nelson J. Ferris to Myer Heilman..... 1

48TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Francis C. Cantine, referee, to Alexander and Robert L. Maitland, trustees..... 12,000

61ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x100.5; John E. Duffy, referee, to John H. Hudson, trustee..... 20,000

61ST ST, s s, 340 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x100.5; John E. Duffy, referee, to John H. Hudson, trustee..... 20,000

61ST ST, s s, 370 ft w of Columbus Av, 30x100.5; John E. Duffy, referee, to John H. Hudson, trustee..... 20,000

65TH ST, 340 East; Flora Pohalski to Henry Pohalski..... 1

91ST ST, s s, 286.2 ft e of 5th Av, 20.6x 100.8; Grant Notman to Andrew Carnegie and wife..... Nom.

91ST ST, s s, 255.7 ft e of 5th Av, 30.7x 100.8; William H. Fain to Andrew Carnegie..... 1

91ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; John F. Devlin to Andrew and Louise W. Carnegie..... 1

91ST ST, s s, 306.8 ft e of 5th Av, 51.1x 100.8; John F. Devlin, to Andrew and Louise W. Carnegie..... 1

93D ST, n s, 134 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x107.7 to Apthorp's Lane x17x108.3; Daniel B. Freedman to Louise V. Weber

108TH ST, 316 West, 19.1x100.11; Joseph A. Farley to J. Aspinwall Hodge, Jr.... 1

122D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 40x 100.11, ½ part; Annie McKeon to Elizabeth Nagle..... 1

131ST ST, n s, 397.6 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6x 99.11; Marian A. Dale to Walter J. Madill..... 10,000

134TH ST, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to William M. Kingsland..... 13,000

142D ST, 105 West, 19x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch to William Frahm..... 1

143D ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 28.9 x108.6, to Hamilton Place x71.2x99.11; Isaac Stiebel to Nelson J. Ferris..... 61,000

143D ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 28.9x108.6 to Hamilton Place, x71.2x 99.11; Nelson J. Ferris to Martha A. Lynch..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of the Boulevard, 50x99.11; Andrew A. Bibby to Ralph O. Ives..... 1

151ST ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Augusta L. Fuller..... 100

161ST ST, 569 West, 18x99.11; Lena Grinberger to Robert Aaron..... Exchange

161ST ST, 569 West, 18x99.11; Robert Aaron to Rosa Franklin..... 3,000

185TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 79.11; the Deane Realty Company to Peter C. Eckhardt..... 1

185TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 79.11; Lillie T. Toran and another, executors and trustees, to the Deane Realty Co..... 3,042

Recorded Leases.

HECHT, Joseph, to American Hide and Leather Company; Cliff St, 92 to 98, 10 years..... $12,000

MENN, Howard, to Herman Brothers; Union Av, s w corner of 166th St, 2 years..... 1,500 to 1,650

MOSTCHNICK, Joseph, to Frederick Wittlinger; Amsterdam Av, 1,410, 3½ years..... 660 to 780

SMITH, Annie D., to Solomon Kalvin; 42d St, 53 West, 6 7-12 years..... 900 to 1,200

WILSON, Henderson, to Edward Rafter; 3d Av, 2,195½ to 2,199, s e corner of 129th St, 10 years..... 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to William R. Bell; Columbus Av, s e corner of 108th St, installments..... 2,300

ARCHER, William J., to Mary R. Fitzpatrick; Ernesciff Place, s s, 62.11 ft w of Lisbon Place, 3 years..... 800

AXELROD, Rachel and Jacob, to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 99th St, n s, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,000

COSTELLO, Ellen and Augustine E., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 119th St, s s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 8,000

DARCY, Bridget L., and others, to Anna Fithian; Ernesciff Place, n s, 501.10 ft s w of Grenada Place, 3 years..... 500

DOYLE, Joseph F., to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c.; 420 West 36th St, 3 years..... 25,000

DOYLE, Joseph F., to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c.; 418 West 35th St, 3 years..... 25,000

DOYLE, Joseph F., to John Davis; 418 West 35th St, demand..... 3,250

DOYLE, Joseph F., to Adam Huston; 420 West 35th St, 8 months..... 2,450

DOYLE, Joseph F., to John Davis; 420 West 35th St, demand..... 1,250

ECKHARDT, Peter C., to Herman H. W. Neslage; 185th St, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

FELLOTT, August C., to Patrick H. Lynch; 151st St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 10,500

FERRIS, Nelson J., to Isaac Stiebel; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 142d St, 99.11 x71.2 ft to Hamilton Place, 2 years.... 11,000

FISCHER, Barbara, and Joseph N. Serf to the West Side Savings Bank; 305 West 39th St, 1 year..... 2,000

FLEURY, Charles, to Charlotte M. Tytus; 229 7th Av, 3 years..... 11,000

FLORY, Franz, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 37th St, s s, 128 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 15,000

FRAHM, William, to Patrick H. Lynch; 512 West 142d St, 1 year..... 500

GAIGE, Mary D., to United States Savings Bank; 4th Av, e s, at n e s of Garfield St, 28.6x113.9, 2 years..... 1,000

GORDON, Frank W., and others to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 161, map of partition of Lott G. Hunt estate, demand..... 2,000

GUENTHER, Edward P., to Edward and Bertha Guenther; 36th St, s s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years..... 1,000

HEFFRICK, Matthew, to Edward P. Shields; 5th Av, s w corner of 38th St, 3 years..... 5,000

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., to Frederic N. Goddard; Bedford St, s e corner of Commerce St, 1 year..... 30,000

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., to Henri Strasbourger; Bedford St, s e corner of Commerce St, 1½ years..... 3,500

KOEDDING, Frederick, to John Bussing, Jr., and wife; Fulton St, n w s, Lot 167, map of Washingtonville, installments..... 2,500

LYONS, Jeremiah C., to Elizabeth L. Dixon; 74th St, n w corner of Park Av, 2 years..... 20,000

MALLEBRE, Henry, to Empire City Savings Bank; Clinton Av, e s, 80 ft n of Jefferson St, 1 year..... 2,000

MALLEBRE, Henry, to Empire City Savings Bank; Clinton Av, e s, 100 ft n of Jefferson St, 1 year..... 2,000

MCDONALD, Hanora, to Charles Askey; Main St, w s, 60 ft s of Bay Av., City Island, demand..... 400

MENDES, Henry P., to Amy S. Wheeler; Lenox Av, s e corner of 121st St, 1 year. 20,000

MENNIE, John D., to East River Savings Institution; 100th St, n s, 270 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 15,000

MENNIE, John D., to East River Savings Institution; 100th St, n s, 245 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 15,000

MENNIE, John D., to East River Savings Institution; 100th St, n s, 220 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 15,000

MENNIE, John D., to East River Savings Institution; 100th St, n s, 195 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 15,000

MORRISON, William J., to William R. Rose; Lot 435, Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 500

MURRAY, John, to Margaret A. Murray; Columbia St, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, secures income per month of..... 20

NAGLE, Elizabeth and John H., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 123d St, n w corner of Lexington Av, 2¼ years..... 5,500

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to Elizabeth B. Downes; Crotona Park North, n s, 177.4 ft e of Clinton Av, ¾ year..... 21,000

O'MALLEY, John, to Louise L. Dudgeon and another; Rogers Place, e s, 612.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 years..... 3,000

PERRIN, PAYSON & CO. to Randolph Hurry Walnut Av, w s, 139.5 ft n of 141st St, 1 year..... 2,200

PIRK, Friedrich, to C. Adelbert Becker; Crotona Av, e s, widened, 25 ft n of 180th St, 1 year..... 5,000

PIZER, Leon and Jacob, to Winston H. Hagen, executor, &c.; Houston St, n e s, 219 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 2,000

PRIOR, James C., to Thomas F. Reid; 106th St, 37 Av, demand..... 20,000

QUINN, Sarah C., to Central Trust Company; 11th Av, n e corner of 51st St, 3 years..... 2,000

RAFFERTY, Mary, to Mary E. O'Rorke; 2d St, n s, adjoining w line of Lot 29, map of Adee estate, 24th Ward, 2 months..... 23,000

SCHNUCK, Francis J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 8th Av, n e corner of 154th St, ¼ year..... 267

STEELE, Frank W., to American Mortgage Company; 163d St, s e corner of Jackson Av, 1 year..... 5,000

STIESS, Henry, to John Sloane, executor and trustee; Gerard Av, e s, 300 ft n e of James or 167th St, 3 years..... 24,000

VOEGELIN, Frederick and Antoinette, to Mary D. Rose; Houston St, n s, 71.9 ft w of Avenue A 1 year..... 2,000

VOEGELIN, Frederick and Antoinette, to Bowery Savings Bank; Houston St, n s, 71.9 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 3,000

WAGNER, Mary, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; Lot 115, map of St. Raymond's Park, 24th Ward, demand..... 25,000

WASHERN, John W., to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Loring Place, e s, 320.6 ft s of Fordham Road, installments..... 2,000

WEBB, Lisette, to Gustav Berg; Briggs Av, s s, 370.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 3,500

WEBB, Lisette, to Gustav Berg, as guardian, &c.; Briggs Av, s s, 370.4 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,275

WHEELER, Schuyler S., to Amy Sutton. 20,000

WILLIAMSON, Elia, to George Nembach. 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, whole front from 138th to 139th St, 199.10x100; Henri Fouchaux against Harry Chaffee, owner and contractor..... $3,500

BURNSIDE AV, n e corner of Ryer Av, 113x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Thomas Morgan, owner and contractor.. 1,760

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 94th St, 100x75; Comes & Bunt against Joseph and J. Arthur Pinchbeck owners and contractors..... 239

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 94th St, 100x75; Comes & Bunt against Joseph and J. Arthur Pinchbeck, owners and contractors..... 200

HEWITT PLACE, s e corner of 156th St, —x—; Giacomo Vicari against Joseph Gallo, owner and contractor..... 26

HEWITT PLACE, s e corner of 156th St, —x—; Salvatore Orlando against Joseph Gallo, owner and contractor..... 54

PARK AV, 3,814 and 3,816, and 1,521 and 1,523 Washington Av; Goldner & Rappaport against Abraham Farber, owner; Arthur Farber, contractor..... 350

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against George Blumenthal, owner; A. B. Woythaler, contractor..... 61

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; Oscar G. Borkstrom against George Blumenthal, owner; Albert B. Woythaler, contractor..... 111

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 70 ft s of 81st St, 44x105; Harry Rolph against Mary O'Connell, owner; Peter Sponheimer & Son, contractors..... 19

22D ST, 427 East, Candee & Smith against Henry D. Bultman, owner; Thomas Dobbia, contractor..... 1,852

66TH ST, 352 East; John Vance against Andrew Schaefer, owner and contractor. 22

76TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of avenue, —x—; Cirio Gennusa against Arthur Gorsch, owner; John Philips, contractor..... 24

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of the Western Boulevard, 100x100.11; Congress Varnish Works against Emilio Vigna, owner; Conti & Borrelto, contractors..... 42

106TH ST, 65 and 67 West; Giustino Rocciola against Antonio Cuneo, owner; Louis Colangelo and Joseph Vegliante, contractors..... 50

106TH ST, 212 and 214 East; David W. Binns against Peter J. Herter, owner; Wiedbusch & Schwartz, contractors.. 284

117TH ST, 429 and 431 East; Maxwell & Dempsey against Davis Karp, owner and contractor..... 186

122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 103x 100.11; Tremel & Fuchs against Marcus Hoffberg, owner and contractor..... 14,225

131ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John Kelly against Thomas Moloney, owner and contractor..... 1,900

133D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x 100; John Madden against Albert Ruff, as contractor..... 50

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

FULTON AV, w s, 250 ft n of 173d St, 125x100; Anthony Donley on Morris Marks to John Bell & Son, (two orders). $950

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

138TH ST, n s, 178 ft e of 7th Av, 260x 199.10 to 139th St; Gustave L. Morgenthau with Dorothea Welbel, eight payments..... $200,000

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, n w s, at n s of North 3d Av, 88.3x75.9x86.9x46.3; Arthur Sandon against William H. Dunn and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Sutherland.

CHERRY ST, 149, 153, 155, and 156; Selina G. Dargon against Edward McArdle and others, (dower, &c.;) attorney, J. R. Smith.

GREENWICH AV, 39, and 1 and 3 Charles St; the Greenwood Cemetery Company against James W. Ketham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. H. Adee.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 34th St, 23x80; 95 Rivington St; 35th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; 6th Av, w s, 100 ft s of 46th St, 25.2x100; 6th Av, w s, 99.6 ft s of 46th St, 0.6x100; 41st St, s s, 141 ft e of 2d Av, 16x 88.9x17.6x81.6; 56th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; 119th St, s s, 260 ft e of 4th Av, 25x ½ block; Benson St, s s, 450 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.6; South Broadway, (Albany Post Road,) e s, adjoining n line of land of William Burke, 50x200x57x200, and Railroad Av, e s, 51 ft St, 75x150; Anna A. White and Archibald M. Shrady against Martha M. Shrady, individually and as administratrix, and others, (amended partition;) attorneys, Brownell & Patterson.

WASHINGTON AV, widened, w s, 300 ft s of Talmadge St, or 285.11 ft s of 180th St, 100x 145; Gibson Putzel against James A. Lane and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Beebe.

WEST BROADWAY, 101 to 105; Department of Buildings against the Episcopal Church of St. Peter in Westchester, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

WEST END AV, s e corner of 103d St, 20.11x80; William Johnstone against Alexander Johnstone and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Ward.

107TH ST, 350 East; Henrietta Lippmann against Babetta Bachrach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. I. Green.

22D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Annie Lange and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

53D ST, 319 East; Cordelia Friedman against Herman J. Bohlmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102x 2; Jeanette K. Manne against Niels Toelberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Manne.

86TH ST, n s, 198.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.4x 102.2; Henrietta M. Parker against Margaret Quin, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. E. Parker.

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 44x100.11; Elizabeth Rankin against Fortunato C. Lomonte and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

165TH ST, s e corner of Union Av, 53.6x101; Ferdinand Hecht and another against Frank Fechteler, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

EDWARD C. ADAMS.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an execution yesterday for $15,800 against Edward C. Adams, salesman, for a butter firm at 169 Chambers Street, in favor of Harmon D. Reasoner on a judgment obtained in Orange County.

EMILE B. PICKHARDT.—Judgment for $15,982 was obtained here yesterday against Emile B. Pickhardt in favor of Moses W. Richardson on three notes made by Mr. Pickhardt on March 2, May 2, and June 26, which have gone to protest. Mr. Pickhardt was served with the summons at Tarrytown.

JOHN PETTIT.—Deficiency judgment for $75,389 was docketed yesterday against John Pettit, the real estate operator, who disappeared in July, 1898, in favor of Isaac J. Greenwood, as executor of the estate of Isaac J. Greenwood, deceased, growing out of the foreclosure sale of 102 and 104 Fulton Street.

WILLIAM PARCHEN.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against William Parchen, grocery, corner Third Avenue and 129th Street, from Davis & Kaufman, in favor of Carsten Droge. The claim has been in litigation for some time, and Mr. Parchen is said to have transferred the business to a relative over two years ago.

COHEN & SMITH.—Ralph Cohen and Isidor Smith, composing the firm of Cohen & Smith, manufacturers of skirts, at 73 and 75 West Houston Street, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to Frederick Wiener. The partnership was formed on Jan. 1, 1896, and they never had any capital rating at Bradstreet's. They used the style of the Manhattan Manufacturing Company. Mr. Cohen was formerly in the general store business at Uniontown and Montgomery, Ala., and Mr. Smith was formerly of B. Schneer & Co., wholesale ribbon dealers of this city, and was appointed receiver for that firm in January, 1895. Horwitz & Samuels, the attorneys, said that the assignment was due to the stringency of the money market, by which they were unable to raise money to meet current liabilities, and the refusal of some creditors to indulge them further, these creditors bringing suits yesterday which precipitated the assignment, as the firm did not want them to get the advantage over other creditors by taking judgments. The liabilities are about $40,000. It is impossible to state what the assets will amount to yet, but they will not exceed $15,000. An inventory is being taken to see the exact condition of the firm, which, when completed, will be laid before the creditors and a proposition of settlement offered. Late yesterday a petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against the firm by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, four creditors, Sol. Friedman & Co., $2,780; William Marx & Co., $989, and the H. B. Claflin Company, $98. They allege that the firm committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ERNEST L. WALKER.—Ernest L. Walker, salesman, at 756 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as a partner in the late firm of Walker Sons & Co., cotton commission brokers of Memphis, Tenn., who failed in 1882, on account of the failure of the cotton crop in that year. Mr. Walker is unable to give a complete list of the creditors and the amounts due them, as he could not get the books of the firm, which were turned over to their lawyers when the concern failed. He gives the names of fifteen creditors, four of whose claims aggregate $5,066, and the balance are unknown.

LEOPOLD KAHN.—Leopold Kahn, buyer, of 446 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,208 and no assets.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed William P. Burr receiver of the firm of Thomas C. Adamson & Co., manufacturers of ladies' cloaks and suits at 65 to 69 Fourth Avenue, and of the Lenox Cloak and Suit Company, on the application of William Seidermann, in a suit brought by him against his partner, Mr. Adamson, for the dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between them. The partnership was formed on March 15 and dissolved on Oct. 9. The liabilities are $4,000 and assets $8,000, in stock, fixtures, and book accounts.

Receiver Appointed.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Conrad Saxe Keyes receiver for the United Loan and Investment Company, formerly at 11 Broadway, on the application of the Heine Safety Boiler Company of Missouri, which obtained a judgment against the company for $2,848 on April 28 for boilers in a building on Bleecker Street. It was stated that the United Loan and Investment Company was organized to erect a building on Bleecker Street on the site of the old savings bank, but the venture did not succeed, and the property was sold under foreclosure of a mortgage, and the liens of the plaintiffs and others were wiped out. The remaining assets of the company are less than $1,000.

J. C. Jewett's Claim Against Mexico.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday received the attachment obtained a week ago against the United States of Mexico by James C. Jewett. The amount mentioned in the warrant is $168,078, with interest from May, 1860. The attachment was served on J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers, to attach the money received from the sale of Mexican bonds, to the amount of $650,000.

Selig Bardin Still Missing.

Deputy Sheriff Strauss said yesterday that he had not yet learned anything about the whereabouts of Selig Bardin, manufacturer of clothing, shirts, &c., of 343 Broadway and 126 Greene Street. Another writ of replevin was received yesterday by the Sheriff in favor of the Chace Mills for sixteen bales of gray cotton cloth valued at $859, which, it is alleged, was wrongfully taken by Mr. Bardin on Sept. 23. In the trade it is said that Mr. Bardin recently claimed to own real estate in Rochester, N. Y., valued at $8,000, mortgaged for $2,300.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 164 failures in the United States during the week, against 146 for the preceding week, and 233, 196, 279, and 289 in the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 55; New England, 36; Southern, 14; Western, 38; Northwestern, 8; Pacific, 10, and Territories, 3. Canada had 19, against 24 for the previous week. About 90 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Creditors of Solomon Marcus.

A meeting of the creditors of Solomon Marcus, manufacturer of neckwear at 34 Walker Street, was held yesterday at the office of Max Altmayer, at 290 Broadway. Mr. Altmayer said that the liabilities are $14,898 and assets $5,000, and the creditors agreed to accept a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar in indorsed notes at two and four months.

Bowery Lodging House to be Sold.

Deputy Sheriff Radley has set down the sale of the contents of the Majestic Bowery lodging house, at 270 Bowery, for Thursday next under an execution for $1,200 in favor of the National Bank of America against the Gary & Loveless Company, the proprietors of the place, who started it in 1894.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Edward C.—Harmon D. Reasoner..$15,800
BERNHARDI, William—The Bergner & Engel Brewing Company..... 319
BISCHOFF, Anna—F. C. Neale..... 283
BELGARD, Jacob—J. T. Richards..... 160
BERTHELOB, John B.—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 98
BASKIN, Joseph, and Alexander Newman —William Engel and another..... 70
CAREW, John J.—M. Rosenfield and others..... 107
CASEY, Daniel—Henry S. Gamp and another..... 27
COHEN, Betsey—Robert O'N. Ford and another..... 1,076
DIXON, William T.—M. Rosenfield and others..... 84
DOWD, Thomas—S. Oppenheimer and others..... 90
DONNELLY, Francis J.—M. Rosenfeld and others..... 93
DAVID, Julius and Therese L.—N. Whitman and others..... 206
DAVIDSON, John H.—Asa Lemieln and another..... 507
DUMONT, James A.—A. J. Kahn..... 42
DUNICAN, John W.—M. C. O'Brien..... 661
DUANE, John, and John J. McAdams—J. J. Devit and another..... 168
FOWLER, George A.—Cora B. Fowler, costs..... 121
FRANKEL, Meyer—Henry Berghorn..... 62
GILMORE, Barney, and John Leonard—Isaac V. Lorsch..... 35
HYMAN, Solomon A.—H. B. Parsons..... 38
HENTZE, Robert—D. Meschendorf..... 133
HOFF, Frederick P. and Harriet C.—J. F. Williams..... 482
HOEFLER, George J.—J. S. Henry, as committee, &c..... 840
HIGGINS, Algernon S., Jr., and Ida M.—G. S. Kutz..... 1,040
HAYES, George A.—Thomas C. Murray.. 229
KLOPPENBURG, Henry G.—H. Pohl..... 810
LENON, Patrick H.—S. Oppenheimer and others..... 108
LING, How, also known as Wong Gate Show—Wong S. Gip..... 102
MALLOY, Michael J.—D. Meschendorf.... 122
MARRIOTT, Matilda—Charles Joseph.... 440
MURRAY, James I.—George Harjes and others..... 317
O'REILLY, Patrick—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Company..... 530
O'REILLY, Patrick—Hugh O'Reilly and others..... 495
PICKHARDT, Emile B.—M. W. Richardson..... 15,962
PARKER, Thomas G.—The Bourbon County Distilling Company..... 37
PHINNEY, William B.—George W. Sweney..... 97
PETTIT, John—Isaac J. Greenwood, executor, &c..... 75,389
POTTER, Sarah—Smith Premier Typewriting Company..... 34
PHIFE, Harry J. L.—Seaman..... 183
SHENESSY, William—Joseph L. Barker.. 32
SOMERS, Mary F.—H. P. Dodge, costs.. 85
STEELE, Charles H.—J. F. Barrell and others..... 321
SCHMERL, Herman—E. Zucher and another..... 26
SCOTT, Samuel, Seymour, and William—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company..... 372
SCHNEIDER, Lois A.—George F. Krumm. 102
TREANOR—John A. and James A.—S. A. Tolman..... 164
AMERICAN STEEL HOUSE COMPANY—E. A. Smith..... 1,500
THE AMERICAN PNEUMATIC TOOL Company—The Pratt & Whitney Company..... 293
THE ACME SOAP COMPANY—E. A. Houchin and another..... 170
MESENGER BICYCLE SADDLE COMpany of New York—P. and F. Corbin of New York..... 1,170
THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railway Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Ferdinand Traud..... 1,399
THE METROPOLITAN ELEVATED Railway Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—An

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARRIS BOSKEY, individually and as a member of the firm of Fine & Boskey, bankrupt.—No. 1,432.

Notice is hereby given that Harris Boskey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 13, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WILLIAM C. CASEY, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William C. Casey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York October 13th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NELSON S. CUBBERLEY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nelson S. Cubberley of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Nelson S. Cubberley was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE EUGERT, JOHN J. CONNOR, and BARNETT WEINBERG, individually and as members of the firm of EUGERT, CONNOR & COMPANY, Bankrupts. No. 1,427.

Notice is hereby given that George Eugert, John Connor, and Barnett Weinberg, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GUSTAV HANDTE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustav Handte, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 13th, 1899.

NO. 1,394—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—WARD E. ROBINSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ward E. Robinson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 25th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—AARON REINHARDT, Bankrupt. No. 1,447.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron Reinhardt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 10th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 12, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR S. HERENDEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Arthur S. Herenden of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Arthur S. Herenden was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—WENZEL FRIEDRICH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Wenzel Friedrich bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX SILVERMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,502.

To the creditors of Max Silverman of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Max Silverman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 12, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN W. STEVENS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Stevens, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Oct. 3, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 18th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH WEINSTEIN, bankrupt.—No. 1,436.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Weinstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-law6mSa

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Fran. T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of April, 1899. WILLIAM J. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—Supplemental citation.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Clinton Wilder, one of the heirs and next of kin of Henry L. Clinton, deceased send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S Clinton of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HENRY L. CLINTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

s16-law6wS

ELSWORTH RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy8-1aw6mSa

PRASS, PHILIPPINA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frederick Lanzer, Katie Schmidt, Frederick Schmidt, Andreas Schmidt, Henry Breheisen, Frederick Breheisen, Andreas Breheisen, Charles Breheisen, Minna Amann, Louise Bohlen, Frederick Schmidt, Philippina Prass Brown, Ida Brown, Peter Lanzer, Mary Gowdy, Ida Eckels, Katie Trunk, Albert Hartmeyer, Louis Hartmeyer, George Hartmeyer, Robert Hartmeyer, John Hartmeyer, and Sadie Boyer, the heirs and next of kin of PHILIPPINA PRASS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frederick Marz of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our county of New York, to have two certain instruments in writing, dated June 28, 1893, and March 31, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament and codicil thereto of Philippina Prass, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament and codicil thereto.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 12th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

o7-1aw7wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE P. MORELL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George P. Morell of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, the said George P. Morell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN TEMPLE GRAYSON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Temple Grayson of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said John Temple Grayson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID F. MANN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that David F. Mann, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 28th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. MORELL, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George P. Morell of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1899, the said George P. Morell was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX LESSER and NATHAN LESSER, individually and as members of the firm of Max Lesser & Co., Bankrupts. No. 1,427.

To the creditors of Max Lesser and Nathan Lesser of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Max Lesser and Nathan Lesser were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES B. GUNN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James B. Gunn of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said James B. Gunn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX LESSER and NATHAN LESSER, individually and as members of the firm of Max Lesser & Co., Bankrupts. No. 1,427.

To the creditors of Max Lesser and Nathan Lesser of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Max Lesser and Nathan Lesser were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine St., New York City, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. LIVINGSTON, Bankrupt. No. 1,356.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Livingston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 12, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES B. GUNN and DAVID F. MANN, bankrupts.

To the creditors of James B. Gunn and David F. Mann, bankrupts, of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that the 10th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said James B. Gunn and David F. Mann were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City. ap15-1aw6mS

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York. sep2-1aw6msat

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

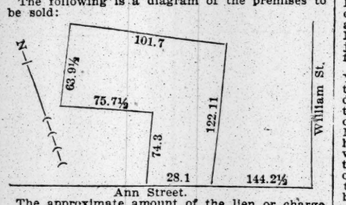
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, that lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, from the corner of Ann and William Streets; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ann Street twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street, and beyond the same seventy-four feet and two inches more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five, (55,) fifty-three, (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine, (49) Ann Street seventy-four feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others, so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company, one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton, and thence southwestwardly along said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street, at the place of beginning, being now known by the street numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife, by deed dated February 1, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $50,355.43, with interest thereon from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,399.18 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

o13-2aw3wF&S&n3

SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JULIA L. WALDO, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Horace Waldo, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. LLOYD and CHARLES M. LEVY, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twelfth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21 day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

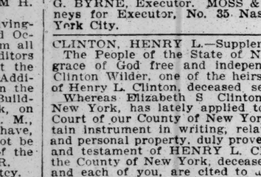
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and taken together as one parcel are bounded and described as follows, Viz.: Beginning at a certain point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and thirty feet westerly from its intersection with the westerly side of the Second Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of said street seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches; thence easterly parallel with said street seventy-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with said avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 58 Wall Street, New York City.

Nos. 227, 229, and 231 East 75th Street.



Seventy-fifth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,601.00-100, with interest thereon from the 3d day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $222.60-100, with interest from the 12th day of January, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $6,209.49-100 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to three first mortgages for $11,000 each and interest thereon at 5% from September 1st, 1899.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

CHARLES B. COLE, Referee.

o12-2aw3wTh&S&n2

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—THOMAS BRADY et al., plaintiffs, against ARTHUR G. MUHLKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

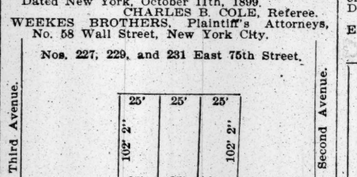
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being in the City of New York, and land map of the City of New York, known by the street Number 226 West 123d Street, New York City, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street with the easterly side of the Eighth Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same, twenty-five feet; thence northerly again parallel with the Eighth Avenue, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to encroachments, if any, mentioned in a certain deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2,299 of Conveyances, Page 30.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

123d Street.



The approximate amount for which the above-described premises are to be sold is $10,055.82, including costs and allowance, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, and the expenses of the sale. The amount to be allowed the purchaser for taxes and Croton water charge is $170.62. The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage to secure $7,000 and interest thereon from June 1st, 1899, at five per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BEGGS, wife of Robert Beggs, the said Robert Beggs, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

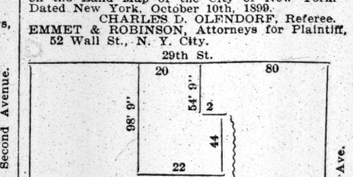
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

The leasehold under lease made by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors and trustees under the will of Richard Ray, deceased, unto Mary A. Beggs for the term of twenty-one years from the first day of May, 1890, for the yearly rent or sum of six hundred (600) dollars, which lease was dated February 1st, 1890, and was recorded on August 14th, 1890, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2354 of Cons. p. 139 in and of the following described premises: All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, being part of a certain lot distinguished on a certain map of lands in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated 11th February, 1834, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York, by the number 134, (one hundred and thirty-four,) bounded and described as follows, viz.: Southeastwardly in front by the Eighth Avenue, southwestwardly by a line parallel with the northeastwardly side of Twenty-eighth Street, and distant one hundred and seventy-nine feet and eight inches northeastwardly therefrom; northwestwardly by a line parallel with the northwestwardly side of said Eighth Avenue and distant sixty feet northwestwardly therefrom; and northeastwardly by the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street. Containing in width in front on said Eighth Avenue and in the rear seventeen feet and ten inches more or less, and in length on each side sixty feet. Subject to all claims and demands of all persons claiming or to claim under a certain lease heretofore granted to Cyrus Mason, and to all taxes, assessments, and incumbrances of what kind soever which may have been made, done, committed, or suffered by the said Cyrus Mason or his assigns or any or either of them since the date of the said lease to him so far as the same relates to or in any manner affects the hereinbefore described premises, and also to all taxes and assessments since imposed thereon. The land affected by said mortgage lies in Section 3 of Block 752, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, October 10, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall St., N. Y. City.

29th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $16,350, with interest thereon from 1st day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $346.36, with interest from 20th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is about $2,128 and interest.—Dated New York, October 10th, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

o11-2aw3wW&S&n1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against ROBERT BEGGS and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1899, as amended by order bearing date July 31st, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

The leasehold under lease made by The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, executors and trustees under the will of Richard Ray, deceased, unto Harriet L. Shove as executrix of the last will and testament of Harriet Smith, deceased, the term of twenty years from the 1st day of May 1st, 1890, for the yearly rent or sum of five hundred and forty-six (546) dollars, which lease was dated March 15th, 1890, and was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2316 of Cons., p. 399, on the 19th day of June, 1890, which was assigned by said Harriet L. Shove as executrix as aforesaid, to the party of the first part as aforesaid mortgage by assignment dated June 19th, 1890, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 2316 of Cons., page 410, on June 19th, 1890, in and of the following described premises: All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, being parts of four certain lots distinguished on a certain map of lands in the Twelfth (now Twentieth) Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Ray, deceased, dated 11th February, 1834, made by Edwin Smith, City Surveyor, on file in the Register's Office of the City and County of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.:

"Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eldridge Street with the northerly side of Hester Street, running thence northwardly along the easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches; thence eastwardly parallel with the said northerly side of Hester Street, and through a party wall fifty feet and eight inches; thence southwardly and parallel with the said easterly side of Eldridge Street nineteen feet and six inches to the said northerly side of Hester Street, and thence westwardly along the said northerly side of Hester Street fifty feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning—be the same more or less."

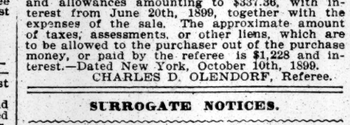
Dated New York City, October 13th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street numbers are 64 Eldridge Street and 105 Hester Street:

Allen Street.



Eldridge Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,480.80-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of April, 1897, together with costs and allowance amounting to $283.02, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid to the referee is $450. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $19,000, with interest thereon from the 7th day of April, 1899, at five per cent., and to a second mortgage upon which the sum of $1,500 remains unpaid, with interest thereon from the eighth day of September, 1896, at six per cent.

Dated New York, October 13th, 1899.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF

MAZET COMMITTEE RESTS

Chairman Says Final Adjournment Has Not Been Considered.

NEW BUILDING CODE ASSAILED

Simon Sterne Declares It the Most Mischievous Piece of Legislation Ever Before Him.

The Mazet Investigating Committee has taken a recess until a week before election. When the committee adjourned yesterday Chairman Mazet announced that it would meet again on Tuesday, Oct. 31, and added:

"In view of the statements quite generally made of late in the public press that an early final adjournment of the committee is contemplated, the committee wish to state most positively that this report is without any foundation, and that the question of final adjournment has not yet been considered by the committee.

"The recess is taken at this time at the request of several members of the committee, who feel that, after giving several months' attention to the work of the committee without any compensation, they must have a brief respite in order that they may dispose of matters of a business and personal nature now pressing upon them."

The new Building Code was the chief subject considered at yesterday's sitting, and Simon Sterne, who opposed the code at the hearing before the committees of the Municipal Assembly as counsel for the City Club, was the first witness to testify concerning it. Mr. Sterne said the most serious objection to the code from a lawyer's point of view is the vast amount of discretion given to the Building Commissioner.

He quoted the charter provisions relating to the erection and repairs of buildings, and said that the existing law gives some discretion to the Commissioner of Buildings, but that that discretion was subject to an appeal to the Board of Building Commissioners, and from them to a legal tribunal.

"In that respect," said the witness, "the new code is the most mischievous piece of legislation that has ever come before me. In sections 148 and 149 it gives absolute power to the Commissioner to make his own conditions without any regard to the provisions of the charter or any existing law."

TOO GREAT A TEMPTATION.

Mr. Sterne said he looked with horror upon the granting of any such power to a perhaps unscrupulous Commissioner. "Such a Commissioner," he said, "could collect great sums for himself or his organization. I do not wish to insinuate that the present Commissioner is any such unscrupulous or dishonest person, but the temptation is too great. No such power should be lodged with any single representative of frail humanity."

Mr. Sterne expressed doubt of the constitutionality of the provision of the charter which gives the Municipal Assembly the power to make a building law conflicting with existing statutes. He believed it to be the duty of the Legislature to undo the mischief it has done with that provision.

Ernest Flagg, architect, indorsed the view expressed by Mr. Sterne, that the code lodges too much discretion in the Superintendent of Buildings and the Board of Examiners, who are answerable to nobody. The trouble is, he said, that the code is not definite enough. In the matter of fireproofing, for instance, it is necessary to go to the department with every individual case, though it always turns out that the hollow terra-cotta block system has to be used. The Board of Examiners, the witness averred, was not so constituted as to inspire confidence. He believed the department to be guilty of favoritism, and he fully expected to be annoyed as a result of his testimony before the committee.

Robert W. Gibson, architect, said that the Board of Examiners provided by the code is good in theory but bad in practice. The societies that compose it are not now representative. Further, he did not think that the board should be self-perpetuating.

Mr. Gibson thought the new Building Code a great improvement over the old. His main objection to it was that it does not state specifically what the citizen is required to do, and leaves too much to be decided by the Commissioner, which makes it necessary constantly to be running to that official about matters which might just as well be set forth in the code.

OTHER DEFECTS IN THE LAWS.

James M. Macgregor, ex-Superintendent of Buildings of the old City of New York, gave a long exposition of his views of the defects in the building laws. He called on Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, when the appointment of the Building Code Commission was being considered and offered his services.

"Mr. Guggenheimer told me the commission would be appointed by the organization," said the witness. "Afterward I met ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer, and he told me, if I wanted to get on the commission, to see Croker."

Mr. Macgregor objected to the new Building Code because it allows the Board of Examiners, whom he spoke of as a "lot of outsiders, not appointed by the City Government," to overrule the Commissioner. He would make the Commissioner's authority absolute and hold him responsible. The law, he said, should be fixed so as not to need modifications. It is not from honest men, but from "skin" architects and builders that the pressure for modification of the law comes, he said.

The witness referred to the Third Avenue Theatre, which was reconstructed after the fire there, he declared, in open and flagrant violation of the law. He attributed that to the fact that the work was done by W. J. Fryer, a member of the Board of Examiners.

Albert S. Macgregor, an architect, pointed out what he considered defects in the new code. Under it, he said, spruce beams are allowed to carry only 40 per cent. of the load allowed by the old code, while yellow pine is allowed to carry only 51 per cent. as much. This, the witness admitted, seemed to indicate that the code was framed in the interest of the ironmakers.

Under the new code, said Mr. Macgregor, public buildings are required to be built to carry a strain of only 90 pounds to the square foot against 120 in the old code, and against 150 in Boston and Philadelphia. The new law also gives the Board of Examiners control over materials, which they did not have before. These changes he pronounced unfortunate.

ALLEGED UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

William Miller, formerly an Inspector of the Building Department, now in the employ of the committee, reported a number of alleged cases of defective construction discovered by him. One of these was a block of 16 houses on One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, between Washington and Vanderbilt Avenues. These houses, Miller said, violated the law in the amount of lot they covered, which was 6½ inches more than the law allowed. The front wall also was defective, he declared, and was about to fall.

David Quigley was put on the stand and testified that Mr. Ginsberg, the builder of these sixteen houses, had borrowed $400 from him, saying that his houses covered too much ground, and that he wanted the money to "fix it" with the Building Department.

At 78 and 80 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Miller testified, there are two six-story buildings under construction in which "every clause of the Building Code has been violated." The beams supporting the front wall are not bolted together and not set on metal tablets, as required by law, he said, and in consequence have split the walls. The front walls have not a single anchor, and are likely at any moment, the witness testified, to fall into the street.

"If I wasn't connected with this committee," said Miller, "I'd take out an injunction against that building, just in the interest of the public safety."

Miller swore that on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, between First and Second Avenues, he found a six-story house being put up out of old materials, and on five-story plans. That was also in danger of collapse, he asserted.

The witness testified to having inspected the Dewey Theatre, which, he declared, violated all the provisions of the law regarding theatre construction.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hoffman, Miller admitted that he was removed by Commissioner Brady on charges of "gross incompetency," but he alleged that the real reason was his refusal to contribute $1 a week to a blackmailing fund.

FAVORITISM IN ASSESSMENTS.

Frank J. Bell of the Department of Taxes submitted figures showing that the total increase in assessments in the Borough of Manhattan for the year 1899 was $302,807,225, of which $38,413,500 was credited to "improvements" and $264,393,725 to "equalization." The greatest percentage of increase was 22 per cent., in the section between Fifty-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets, Central Park West and the Hudson River.

Instances of apparent favoritism in assessments, compiled from the tax books, were detailed by Charles B. Stark, a committee employe. According to this witness, the assessment of 66 West Ninety-eighth Street, the residence of James J. Phelan, was increased $1,500, while that of the houses adjoining on either side was increased $3,000. The assessment on 245 West End Avenue, the residence of Hugh J. Grant, was increased $1,000, while that of his neighbors was increased $2,000.

The assessment on the Pontiac Club, 444 Amsterdam Avenue, the Tammany club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, was increased $2,000, while that on the adjoining house was increased $4,000.

A story of gambling by women was told by Mrs. Florence V. Soyer, who testified that she had visited pool rooms conducted by women and patronized exclusively by women. One was at 212 West Forty-sixth Street and was kept by a Mrs. McKay. Another, at 171 West Forty-fifth Street, was operated by a Miss Wheeler. The Forty-sixth Street place was known as the "Culture Club."

"There was a mixed crowd of women of all classes and ages there," the witness testified. "I saw girls there under seventeen years old and a woman who must have been seventy-five. I bet at both places and lost every time."

MR. BRADY REPLIES TO ATTACKS.

Buildings Commissioner Says William Miller Is Discredited.

Commissioner Thomas J. Brady of the Department of Buildings was asked last night if he cared to say anything in reply to the statements made by William Miller on the witness stand at the Mazet committee's session yesterday.

"That man," he said, "has an animus against the Department of Buildings. He is a dismissed employe, and that ought to be borne in mind in considering what he says. I found him in the Department of Buildings as an Inspector in January, 1898, and I was soon obliged to discharge him for incompetency and carelessness in the performance of his duties. He did not properly inspect buildings in his district and failed to report violations of the law. I accorded him a fair trial, at which he was fully represented by counsel. All his rights were protected. The evidence was such that I had to dismiss him. Now, if he was a victim of injustice, he had his remedy in a writ of certiorari.

"I therefore think that no importance can be attached to anything he says against the department. I did not hear all of his testimony to-day, but I can say in regard to the Ginsberg case that those buildings are not up to the law's requirements, and that I have dismissed the department Inspector, Emerson, whose duty it was to look after them. Proceedings have been brought against the builders to compel them to comply with the law. These proceedings are now pending in the court. As to the story that Ginsberg borrowed $400 from David Quigley to 'fix' the Building Department, all that I can say is that it is the first I have heard of it. If there had been any such thing, I most likely would have heard of it.

"As to the two houses in East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street said to be unsafe, that is the first intimation I have had of such charges. I shall at once have the matter fully investigated.

"I consider the treatment of the department by the Mazet people to-day outrageous. They had all the department employes there from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., thus bringing the entire business of the department, representing millions, to a standstill. Not one of us was even called to the witness stand. We had to sit there all that time and listen to the long rigmarole without being allowed a single chance to refute what was alleged.

"It was an unfair, one-sided proceeding, the evident intention being to get all they could against us, and let it be made public without allowing us to tell our side of the story or to dispose of the unjust assertions against us."

PLEAD FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

Washington Heights Men Urge Construction in Upper City.

The Washington Heights Progressive Association, an organization which comprises among its membership a large number of business men and property owners in the extreme northern section of the city, yesterday sent to Corporation Counsel Whalen a copy of a resolution recently adopted by the association urging Mr. Whalen, the Mayor, and the Rapid Transit Commission to take immediate steps for the construction of the underground tunnel, starting at Fort George and ending at Forty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. The resolutions point out that the northern part of the city is in urgent need of transit facilities, and that the city will derive immense benefit from the increase in the assessed valuations of property which will result from the building of the road in that locality.

This is one feature of the rapid transit plan in which Mr. Whalen is especially interested, and he will undoubtedly do all in his power to induce the commission either to begin the construction of the tunnel from the northern end or at least to begin building at both the northern and southern ends of the route simultaneously. Mr. Whalen said yesterday that he did not believe that the carrying out of his plan will cause any trouble because of the lack of sufficient funds, for the reason that before active work begins, the Constitutional amendment separating the county from the city debt will have been adopted, thus extending the city's borrowing capacity by $20,000,000.

MR. GLEASON A COMPLAINANT.

Appears Against Policeman Cumming, Who He Says Assaulted Him.

The first trial of a policeman to take place in Queens Borough occurred yesterday, when Commissioner Abell heard testimony in the case of Patrolman James Cumming accused by ex-Mayor Gleason of assault. The charge against Cumming was assault on a citizen and conduct unbecoming an officer. Decision was reserved.

Mr. Gleason had Cumming arrested for the alleged assault, but the case was dismissed. The assault is supposed to have taken place in the Long Island Railroad Station at Jamaica on Sept. 5, when the policeman ran the ex-Mayor out of town.

Mr. Gleason testified that he went to Jamaica to see his lawyer and on his way back to the station he met Cumming, whom he did not then know. Cumming was in citizens' clothing. Cumming told him to get out of Jamaica at once. He must not come to Jamaica and mix in politics there. Mr. Gleason said he thought it was a joke, and did not resent the language.

He had occasion to go to Jamaica once more on the afternoon of the same day, this time to visit the County Clerk's office. He went to the office, transacted his business, and started back for the station. He once more encountered Cumming, who, he declared, said: "What are you doing up here again? I want you to get out quick and keep out or I'll break your head."

Mr. Gleason said Cumming walked with him to the station and kept warning him to remain away from Jamaica. Mr. Gleason said that owing to his weak heart and the excitement resulting from this experience he was almost in a state of collapse when he reached the station. He had some words with Cumming, and the officer took hold of him by the vest and tore open the front of it. Mr. Gleason then called Cumming a loafer.

Harry Smith, a ticket chopper, testified he heard Cumming threaten Gleason and saw him rip open the vest. He said the threat he heard was to break the ex-Mayor's skull in a thousand pieces if he did not keep away from Jamaica. Smith was cross-examined by Cumming, but did not weaken.

On his own behalf Cumming said he had known Mr. Gleason for twenty-five years. When he accosted him, it was only to ask about a speech Mr. Gleason had made in Jamaica a few days before. Mr. Gleason called him a loafer and a bum. He walked to the station with Gleason because he was an old friend. He denied any violence and said he did not strike the ex-Mayor, but only pushed him away when he called him a loafer.

John Mulvey, a motorman, heard Mr. Gleason call Cumming a loafer, but did not see Cumming offer any violence to the ex-Mayor. On cross-examination he admitted hearing Mr. Gleason tell Cumming to go away and leave him alone. Joseph Miller, a painter, of Jamaica, heard Mr. Gleason call the officer a loafer, but did not see any violence.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has become famous under this name because of the cures everywhere following its use.—Adv.

CITY AID FOR CHARITIES

Few Objections to Controller Coler's Plan of Reform.

UNIFORM RATE TO BE PAID

Board of Estimate Assents to Mr. Coler's Resolution Governing Disposition of Public Appropriations.

Contrary to general expectations, practically little opposition to Controller Coler's plan for reforming the present system of municipal aid to private charities was manifested by the representatives of charitable institutions who appeared before the Board of Estimate yesterday to urge their claims for appropriations for next year. The Controller's plan was so radical that it was generally believed that the institutions affected would make strong objections. Those who attended the meeting of the Board of Estimate, however, not only commended the plan, but expressed themselves as being willing to abide by its terms. These terms, in brief, were the making of all donations from the budget to the exclusion of the excise and theatrical funds; the payment of a uniform rate of $2 a week for the maintenance of children over two years of age and 38 cents a day for infants; the abolition of lump-sum payments to hospitals and the substitution of a uniform rate of $1 a day for surgical cases and 70 cents a day for medical cases; the limitation of the amount paid by the city to be 50 per cent. of the amount received by institutions from private sources; the ultimate abolition of homes for the aged, and to that end the cutting down of the expenses of such institutions for 1900 to half the amount received for 1899; the discontinuance of outdoor relief and the placing of institutions favored by legislative enactment on the same footing as all others receiving aid from the city.

After the Controller's recommendations had been read the Mayor invited the representatives of institutions which had submitted estimates to explain the same. Each person who appeared was asked if he were willing to accept city aid on the terms proposed by the Controller. Senator Guy, who appeared on behalf of St. Joseph's Deaf and Dumb Institute, raised the question if these terms applied to institutions such as that. He was told that they did not, whereupon he gave his unqualified approval to Mr. Coler's recommendations.

Isaac Stern, Vice President of Mount Sinai Hospital, informed the board that that institution asked the same amount for next year as it received this. When asked if he had any objections to the Controller's suggestions, he answered: "Not at all. By the Controller's plan we would get 70 cents a day. At present we get 40 cents a day."

"If you can get along on 40 cents a day for each patient, why can't others do the same?" the Mayor asked.

"I don't know," Mr. Stern replied. "Four-fifths of our expenses are defrayed by private subscriptions."

A woman, speaking for the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, began her remarks by saying, "While I am on my floor—" when the Mayor interrupted her, saying, "I hope you are never on the floor, Madam." The woman thanked the Mayor for his good wishes and assured him that she meant to say "feet" instead of "floor," and then went on to say that her institution would willingly take the 70 cents per capita proposed by Mr. Coler.

The representative of the Society of the Lying-In Hospital said that the per capita plan would work a hardship on the society, much of whose work is done outside. He explained that the society sends relief out to poor persons, who otherwise would be unable to get it. In most cases, he said, these persons are foreigners of the lower classes.

"If we permit every institution to send out in that way, there will be no limit upon the demands made upon us," Controller Coler said.

"Then you are not disposed to favor our application?" the society's representative inquired.

"No; not for outside relief," the Controller replied. "The charter precludes it."

Another objection to the Controller's recommendations came from the American Female Guardian Society. Mrs. Knox, who represented the society, explained that in addition to its home, the society maintains twelve schools for children of indigent parents. She asked for $25,000, the same amount the society received last year. She complained that the Board of Education allows the society only $10 a year for each child educated in its schools, whereas the city pays $30 a year for pupils in the public schools. She thought that this per capita amount should be doubled.

"If we were to do that," the Mayor said, "it would pay us to close up our public schools and let your society educate all the children in the city. You get now $25,000 a year from the budget, $24,689.44 from the Board of Education, and $15,587.14 from the Excise Fund, for the care of committed children. That's over $65,000."

"Well," said Mrs. Knox, "we cannot continue our work on the per capita basis without injuring its value."

Others who assented to the Controller's plan were the representatives of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and a number of Brooklyn and Queens institutions.

In executive session the Board of Estimate considered all the applications for appropriations and agreed that it would be advisable to put Mr. Coler's plans into effect.

The board also assented to the resolution offered by the Controller, governing the disposition of public funds appropriated to private charitable institutions. This resolution, as it now stands, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Estimate and Apportionment hereby determines and declares the following as the terms and conditions upon which public moneys shall be disbursed by the Controller on private estimates for which appropriations may be made in the budget:

The accounts of all charitable institutions receiving public moneys shall be so kept as to show the receipts of and disbursements from public moneys separately from the other funds of such institutions, and all institutions shall keep an exact record, to be corrected from time to time, in a form to be approved by the Controller, showing the addresses of the parents, guardians, or nearest relatives of inmates, and other information designed to facilitate inquiry into their financial inability to provide for such inmates.

Moneys received from the City Treasury shall be used by such institutions only for annually recurring expenses of "care, support, and maintenance."

All institutions receiving public moneys shall be at all reasonable times open to the visitation and inspection of duly authorized representatives of the Department of Public Charities and the Department of Finance.

Upon its appearing to the satisfaction of the Controller that it would be to the public interests to withhold payments to any charitable institution for which an appropriation has been made, he shall give written notice to such institution of his intention to so withdraw such payments, and the right of such institution to receive payment for services rendered thereafter shall thereupon cease.

No payments shall be made for inmates of private charitable institutions unless the same shall have been accepted by the proper Commissioner of the Department of Public Charities as a proper charge against the city.

No formal vote was taken on the resolution, but it was said that it will be adopted early next week.

CIVIL SERVICE TEST CASE.

Suit to Compel Certification by the Municipal Commission.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court yesterday, reserved decision on an application made by John R. Fellows, Jr., for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Municipal Civil Service Commission to certify that he had been appointed to his position as a clerk in the office of the Collector of Assessments. The Controller has declined to pay Mr. Fellows's salary without the certificate from the Civil Service Commission, that he had been appointed in accordance with the provisions of the law and the rules of the civil service promulgated in accordance therewith. The Civil Service Commission, although advised by the Corporation Counsel that it should issue the certificate, has refused to do so, holding that the relator, having been appointed before the act of 1899, which requires the issuance of such a certificate, became law, cannot obtain the certificate.

The case is a test case, several other clerks' salaries having been held up in the same manner and for the same reason.

Mr. Fellows claims that he was appointed subject to the provisions of the law of 1893, and that the law of 1899 cannot repeal his appointment. The certificate which the Civil Service Commission has declined to issue, he maintains, does not need to certify that he was appointed under the late act, but merely that he was appointed according to law.

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CITY BOND SALE POSTPONED.

Bankers Urge Controller Not to Add to Money Market Stringency.

Owing to the tightness of the money market, Controller Coler yesterday decided to postpone the sale of $9,087,107.32 of municipal 3½ per cent. bonds which had been advertised to take place on Wednesday, Oct. 18. The Controller has not fixed upon a date for the postponed sale. He has decided not to offer all of the bonds at once, but to divide them into lots of from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

A number of bankers who have been among the principal buyers of city bonds called upon the Controller yesterday and urged him to take this step, in order that the large amount of money involved in the transaction might not be withdrawn from circulation at this time. The Controller has been for some time considering the advisability of postponing the sale, for the reason that in the present state of the money market it would be impossible to obtain the usual prices. At the last sale of city bonds, when something over $10,000,000 worth were disposed of, the accepted bid was 109.45. At the last previous sale $1,000,000 of bonds were sold to the City Trust Company at 112.246.

$300,000 FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Warehouses of the Bush Storage Company and a Large Amount of Cotton Destroyed.

A fire which broke out shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in a warehouse at the foot of Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, caused an estimated loss of $300,000. The property destroyed was owned by the Bush Storage Company. The several warehouses of the company faced on the bay front, and were brick structures of great length and depth. All the buildings were stored with cotton, which burned fiercely.

William A. Grodie, Superintendent of the company, discovered the fire in Building No. 3. The blaze had already gained great headway and four alarms were sounded. These brought out all the fire engines and trucks in the lower part of the borough. Thousands of people followed in the wake of the engines and crowded about the burning buildings. The fireboats New Yorker, Robert A. Van Wyck, and David A. Boody were also summoned, and the work of fighting the fire was directed by Chief Dale of Brooklyn and Chief Croker of Manhattan.

After the fire had been burning a short time a shout of warning suddenly went up. There was a great crash, and a cloud of sparks and dust ascended with the smoke. One of the walls of the building had fallen, and it seemed to the watching crowd that two of the firemen had been buried under the falling mass of brick. But when the dust cloud lifted the two fire fighters were seen to be safe. The firemen George Wilson and George Ryan of Engine No. 2 had been pinned against the opposite wall, but had been rescued by their comrades. They were badly bruised and temporarily blinded by flying mortar dust, but were able to resume work after a time.

A few moments later another wall fell, and a man standing on the pier was knocked off his feet. He escaped, however, with a few bruises. A third wall fell near where a large crowd of spectators stood, but no one was hurt.

After three hours of hard work the firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control, but streams of water were kept playing on the ruins for several hours longer.

Building No. 3 was entirely destroyed, and Building No. 2, owned by the same company, partially so. No. 3 was four stories high, 200 feet deep, and 66 feet in width. About 7,000 bales of cotton were stored in this building, all of which were destroyed. Building No. 1, owned by the company, was destroyed by fire about a month ago.

Superintendent Grodie estimated the loss by yesterday's fire to be about $300,000. The cause of the fire is not known. The main offices of the Bush Storage Company are at 27 William Street, Manhattan. Frederick Studwell is manager of the company.

The Independent Stores, Nos. 2 to 6, of the Bush Company, Limited, were insured as follows: Helvetia, $32,500; Home, $27,750; Lancashire, $27,750; Westchester, $18,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $18,500; Howard of Baltimore, $18,500; Total, $143,500. Of this amount $25,000 applied to Store No. 3. The cotton was fully insured, and will occasion a loss either directly or by reinsurance to most of the companies doing business in the city.

BIG FIRE IN QUEENS.

Equitable Silk Works Burned, with a Loss of About $85,000.

A fire, presumably caused by an explosion, early yesterday morning, completely destroyed the extensive Equitable Silk Works at Prospect Avenue and Cornelia Street, on the outskirts of Williamsburg, in Queens County. The plant was a two-story frame building, 200 by 100, with the entire roof of glass. More than fifty men and women were employed.

When the night watchman made his midnight tour of the premises everything was seemingly safe. An hour later the watchman heard a dull report, like that of an explosion, and a few minutes later he discovered a blaze in the westerly part of the building, where most of the looms were located.

He tried to put out the flames with buckets of water, but the fire continued to spread, and then he rang the fire alarm bell to summon the village fire apparatus. The local firemen were slow in responding, and after a delay of more than twenty minutes, the watchman ran nearly a mile to a fire box, at Myrtle and Wyckoff Avenues, from where he summoned Williamsburg firemen. Three engines and a hook and ladder company responded. On account of the bad road the apparatus had difficulty in reaching the fire. There was a scarcity of water, and nearly all the water that was directed on the flames came a long distance. The loss on stock and machinery was placed at $70,000 and on building $15,000.

A. G. Vanderbilt to Go to Newport.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who left Chicago on his way East at 10:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon, will not come to this city, as was expected. In compliance with his mother's wishes, he will proceed directly to Newport, where he will arrive soon after 5 o'clock this afternoon. He will join his mother and other members of the family at The Breakers, and whatever conference there may be regarding the contents of his father's will is likely to be held there.

What It Isn't.

It isn't that we carry a larger stock;

It isn't that we have more skillful cutters;

It isn't that we're direct importers, and buy a hundred yards where the tailor buys one;

It isn't that our prices are one-third less.

The secret of our growing success in the Custom Dep't is due to all of these advantages.

Business Suits, $30 to $45.
Overcoats, $35 to $60.
Trousers, $10 to $15.

Custom Department is a new feature at the Chambers St. store.

Stores open this evening.

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Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

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"A Couch for Luxury." —Hamlet.

The average couch is not sufficiently roomy for pure, unadulterated luxury. We have some really comfortable couches, almost as roomy as a bed; long enough for ample elbow room. Many varieties, shapes, designs and upholsteries, and all at factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 and 47 WEST 23d ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

LEGAL NOTES.

CLAIM FOR ALLEGED UNLAWFUL CONVICTION.—John Roberts, in May, 1895, more than eighteen years after his conviction for the crime of burglary, and nearly seventeen years after his pardon by the Governor, presented a claim to the Board of Claims for $138,976.54 as damages he claimed to have sustained because of his alleged improper conviction and imprisonment. The claim was made under a law passed in April, 1895, authorizing him to make it, and the Board of Claims to hear and pass upon it. The Legislature provided that the "claim" was "by reason of his improper conviction and imprisonment." The judgment of the Court of Claims in his favor for $7,500 was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Third Department, and that decision has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Martin, in his opinion, in which all the Judges concurred, holds it to be manifest that Roberts's pardon and restoration to the rights of citizenship had no retroactive effect upon the judgment of conviction, which remained unreversed, and what the party convicted had already endured or paid, the pardon did not restore. The pardon was granted, not as a matter of right, but of grace. The judgment of conviction for which Roberts sought to recover damages being in all respects proper, he was not entitled to recovery unless that right was expressly conferred by the statute of 1895. The primary and fundamental question for the Court of Claims to pass upon under the law was held to be whether the claim was proper and valid. If Roberts was improperly convicted and imprisoned, then he had no valid claim, and it was the duty of the board, under the statute, to dismiss the proceedings. No evidence was given which justified the board in finding that the conviction and imprisonment were improper. But instead, the evidence upon which he was convicted and the judgment of conviction were introduced in evidence, both of which show that his conviction was proper, the former presumptively and the latter conclusively." Therefore the Board of Claims it was held had no power or authority to award him any damages whatsoever.

***

THE CONSOLIDATED CORPORATION WAS LIABLE.—Jehiel T. Hurd, as receiver of the Commercial Steam Laundry Company, after that corporation had been consolidated with the New York Steam Laundry Company, under the name of the New York and Commercial Steam Laundry Company, brought suit against the last-named corporation to compel it to account for and pay over the value of the property of the Commercial Company, which it had obtained. Justice Beekman, before whom the case was tried, yesterday gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff. It appeared that at the time of the absorption of the assets of the Commercial Company there was a claim against it in favor of Eliza M. Hall, the validity of which was in dispute. In an action which she brought against in, in 1891, she secured judgment, in August, 1893, for $4,381.16. Then Mr. Hurd was appointed received in an action against the debtor corporation for sequestration of its property. Justice Beekman holds that the sale of the old company's assets was made in the usual course of business, but with the intention, participated in by the defendant, that its business should thenceforth cease, and for a division of the stock of the defendant, which was issued to pay for the property, among the stockholders of the old company, dissipating its capital and leaving it an empty shell, with nothing out of which a creditor could obtain satisfaction of his claim. It mattered not that the transaction may have been accomplished without any actual intention to defraud, and in the belief that there were no claims against the corporation capable of legal enforcement.

***

IS A MONTHLY ALLOWANCE UNDER A WILL ASSIGNABLE?—John Foster, deceased, by his will, directed his executors, pending the sale and distribution of his property, to pay out of the income of the estate $100 a month to each of his children. John L. Foster, one of the sons of the testator, before such sale and distribution, assigned $20 a month out of his $100 monthly allowance to Bernard Katz, until an alleged debt of $500 should be paid. Thomas K. Foster, one of the executors, having refused to turn over this sum to Katz, claiming that this income was not assignable, the latter brought suit to compel its payment. Justice Gildersleeve, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday overruled a demurrer to the complaint, holding that the question of the assignability of the $20 a month should be raised by answer rather than by demurrer, as it did not sufficiently appear on the face of the complaint that such legacy was not assignable.

Policeman Indicted for Murder.

The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Policeman John McKenna for murder in the first degree. McKenna was intoxicated when on Aug. 17 he went into a saloon on the West Farms Road about midnight and there accused two brothers, Louis and George Renk, of robbing him. He shot them both as they were getting into their carriage. George died three weeks afterward.

The Suit Against Max Goodman.

Max Goodman, the young Pole who is being sued by Miss Minnie Haberman for $2,800 for breach of promise, and whose case will come up in the City Court next week, will not lose it through lack of legal advice. Not only is Lawyer N. W. Solomon giving him the benefit of his experience, but Lawyer Alfred B. Jaworower also. The latter has been Goodman's attorney since the beginning of the action, he says.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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With the business man personal appearance is a part of his capital.

We pay the highest rate of interest on this capital, because our Clothes are perfect in style, material, make and fit.

Safe investments in Men's Suits, $15 to $35.

Or in Top Coats, $15 to $32.

Fancy German Half-Hose, 50c.
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Imported Bath Robes, $5 to $15.
The best Derby to be had, $3.

English Squares, special, $1.00

Prompt attention to post orders.

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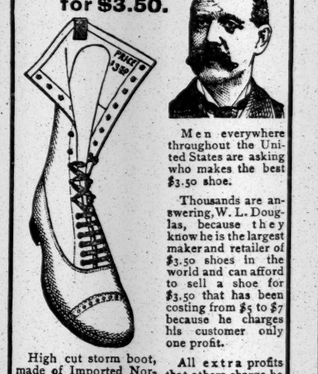
W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The Best in the World for $3.50.



Men everywhere throughout the United States are asking who makes the best $3.50 shoe.

Thousands are answering, W. L. Douglas, because they know he is the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world and can afford to sell a shoe for $3.50 that has been costing from $5 to $7 because he charges his customer only one profit.

High cut storm boot, made of Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Country Club last. Full bellowstongue, which keeps out snow and rain. Full double sole to heel. The top was especially designed to admit tucking trousers inside. This storm boot elsewhere would cost $5 to $7.

All extra profits that others charge he puts into the quality of his shoes. It is admitted everywhere that W. L. Douglas leads the fashions.

Catalog free.

Factory, Brockton, Mass.

Sent by Mail for $3.75.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1,349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2,202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1,367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

WILL OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

Ex-Justice Daly's Statement as to Rumor that Unexpected Claims Would Reduce Bequests to Charities.

There was a persistent rumor in local dramatic circles yesterday to the effect that the executors of the will of Augustin Daly have been presented with a number of unlooked-for bills against Mr. Daly's estate, and that the charitable institutions mentioned in the will would not receive much on the final settlement.

Ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly was seen yesterday afternoon and asked if the rumor had any foundation. "I cannot tell," he replied, "what the charitable institutions or any of the beneficiaries will receive. The settlement will not be made for some time, and we have not yet come to the estimating or dividing point. As for unlooked-for bills, we have received a large number.

"One crank claims that Augustin Daly's estate owes him something like $25,000. He says that he would have been the greatest actor in the world if Mr. Daly had only recognized his ability and carried out a contract with him. We have several unlooked-for bills on that order. Perhaps that is the foundation for the rumor. As for any legitimate bills, we have not yet heard of any which we did not know of shortly after Mr. Daly's death.

"We are now advertising for bills against the estate, and this advertising will continue until the first of next year, six months, according to the law. Then the executors will have decided what to do with the copyrights, theatres, &c. We have not sold anything except the New York house, and we will not likely sell the London house now because the property is in litigation.

"I cannot tell at this time what the estate will sum up when the time comes for a settlement. We are keeping everything out of which we can earn any money for the estate, and disposing of what we consider should be turned into cash. It is a big job. My brother did the work of a corps of men. I have had to devote a very large part of my time to the settling up of his affairs, and, although we have all worked hard, the end is not yet in sight."

The institutions named in the will are the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, the Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, St. Joseph's Hospital for Consumptives and Incurables, St. Patrick's Church Branch, St. Vincent de Paul's Society, New York; Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, and St. Zitka's Home and Refuge, in St. Patrick's Cathedral parish.

THE MANHATTAN'S EXTENSION.

Surveys to Bedford Park and Other Work Completed.

Officials of the Manhattan Railway Company admitted yesterday that the plan of last Spring, to extend the system from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Bedford Park, had gone beyond the preliminary stage. They declined to speak for publication on details and cost, but gave an outline of the project as it stands to-day.

It appears that the surveys of the route, which is along the line of Third Avenue and presents no engineering difficulties of importance, are completed, as are some of the plans for the structure, terminus, and stations. Work is in progress on specifications for several plans, on which bids will in course of time by invited. Consents of property owners along the line of the extension are being obtained, and no objection of consequence has been encountered. The extension will be two miles long. Because of the distance of the present northern terminus of the system from the company's yard, a yard that will have ample capacity for all future extensions beyond the Bronx will be constructed at One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

No official would give an estimate of the cost of the extension and its auxiliaries. It will come out of the proceeds of the sale of $18,000,000 of new stock voted by the stockholders for electrical equipment, extinction of floating debt, and betterments and underwritten by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Briefs Filed in the Carter Case.

Gen. John W. Clous, Judge Advocate General of the Department of the East, as counsel for Capt. B. K. Roberts, Commandant of Governors Island, yesterday filed the final briefs for the respondent in the Carter habeas corpus proceedings. Abraham J. Rose, counsel for ex-Capt. Carter, has the privilege, after looking over these briefs, of filing his final briefs with Judge Lacombe. This he will do probably to-day, and Judge Lacombe is expected to render his decision early next week.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Last week—Evgs., 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON in the New Comic Opera, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

SPECIAL—BEGIN'NG NEXT MONDAY. Mr. Charles Frohman will present the EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY Including Wm. Faversham and Miss Millward, in R. C. Carton's great success, LORD AND LADY ALGY. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. DRESSLER. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Kalatechnoscope. Kitty Mitchell, Edward Lauri, 30 other features. YACHT RACES from MARCONI DIRECT

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. Bonnie Thornton. 30 others. Cont. Perf., 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, afts., 10c.

GRAND EXHIBITION RARE PAINTINGS. ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. Open daily, 10 A. M.

The New York Times.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

The announcement of a new novel by a writer of well-sustained fame is always a matter of keen interest to the reading public, and it is quite certain that a note concerning Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett will, in this respect, be particularly welcome. For several years this author has been at work on what she hopes will prove a great novel of American life as seen at the Nation's capital—the culminating effort of this author's volumes of fiction. The work is now complete. It is called "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim." It will be published early in November by Charles Scribner's Sons. The scenes of the story, which are laid in the South, in New England, and principally in Washington, centre around the great "Claim" which is being fought out in Congress. We have already had something of Mrs. Burnett's Southern and New England types, but it may be expected that the Washington scenes and characters will be strong and intimately drawn, for there the author is, both figuratively and literally, at home. We await the book with much pleasant anticipation.

We have it on the authority of the genial humorist and man of letters himself that Mark Twain was not serious when, in an unguarded (possibly) moment, he announced that he intended to write his autobiography to be published a century hence. Possibly his gentle egotism allowed him for the moment to wonder as to how his extraordinary statement would be received. He found out. From his contemporaries came one long, dismal howl of discontent, complimentary but selfish; we wanted to read his life now; what could Mr. Clemens owe to the people of 2000 anyway? And so the humorist set to work. He has at least begun his autobiography. How far he will proceed nobody can tell. One chapter, however, we are assured of. The editor of The Century has it, and he holds it tight. It will first see the light in the November number of his magazine, where it will be called "My Début as a Literary Person." We are quite sure that the author will have no regret on any score that he has decided not to cater to the uncertain tastes of the reading public of 2000. May the chapters rapidly multiply!

Nominally the late Phillips Brooks was Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts; spiritually he was the intellectual and human head of his Church in this country. His admirers were not confined to the Bay State, nor were they limited by their own actual creeds or modes of worship. A permanent and authoritative story of this man's life has been long looked for. People have from time to time been told that one was in preparation. But unavoidable circumstances have delayed its publication. At length we hear something definite. It was in 1895 that his brother, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, died, and his family placed in the hands of the Rev. Prof. A. V. G. Allen of Cambridge the material for completing the exhaustive "Life and Letters of Phillips Brooks." This work is now accomplished; part of it, at least, is already in the printer's hands, and unless some unforeseen contingency arises it will probably be laid before the public toward the end of the present year. It will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. By those who have been privileged to learn of its character, it is said to possess a distinction and value fully justifying the expectations it has aroused.

A genuine book-lover's volume will be the posthumous autobiography of John Sartain shortly to be issued by D. Appleton & Co. under the title of "The Reminiscences of a Very Old Man." Not only owing to his distinction as an artist, engraver, and editor, but from his broad acquaintance in the world of arts and letters, Sartain's position was unique. In his memoirs, which date back to the London of 1808, he describes the persons and events in every department of the fine arts with which he came in contact. The American memoirs begin with the year 1830. The work will be illustrated with reproductions of Sartain's engravings and from his original pictures. Benvenuto Cellini once said that a man ought not to write his own biography before he had attained the age of forty. And in his introduction, Sartain pleads thus in modest extenuation of his efforts: "Now, as I already number much more than twice that many years, it is fair to assume that Cellini would pronounce me fully qualified at least in the matter of age."

Word comes from London that a unique figure in contemporary Shakespeare history has just passed away in the person of Mrs. Baker of Anne Hathaway's cottage, at Shottery, Stratford-on-Avon. To thousands of tourists who have visited the place Mrs. Baker stood as the type of the old-time English countrywoman. But of herself she claimed more distinction as the descendant of Mrs. William Shakespeare, through Susan Hathaway, Anne's niece. She had lived in the cottage for more than eighty years, where the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace had established her as caretaker. When the trustees purchased the cottage they acquired at the same time the great bedstead in the upper room. Shakespeare's chair, however, was taken to Hampstead, where it became the property of Miss Crump. On her death it passed to America.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis is at length bound in leather—six volumes, gilt top, small 16mo. To many young women this simply means that their favorite author will now be recognized as, what they have for a long time effusively believed him to be, a classic. To others the six small books in olive-colored leather will suggest an appropriate gift to these same young women. We are not disposed to cross swords with the admirers of Mr. Davis, who sincerely assert that he has successively climbed to the summit of the classical Parnassus. Much might be said, and well said, on both sides. But we are quite sure that Mr. Davis, in the edition that Charles Scribner's Sons have just prepared for him, is most artistically and appropriately dressed up. There can be no question, therefore, as to the gift feature of the edition. Each volume has a photogravure frontispiece and a rubricated title page. The volumes include "Gallagher," "Soldiers of Fortune," (two volumes,) "Cinderella," "The King's Jackal," and the author's latest story, "The Lion and the Unicorn," and there are many other shorter tales.

THACKERAY.

Lewis Melville's Two Volumes Which are Interesting Though Very Disappointing.*

Mr. Melville's volumes on Thackeray prove to be a great disappointment, not being the critical biography we had hoped for, but a mere undigested mass of facts—important or trivial as the case may be. Still, the book is one for which to be thankful, for the reason that, badly arranged as it unquestionably is, and adding little or nothing to our knowledge of one of the greatest men of the century, it yet brings together, in the compass of about six hundred pages, the essence of many volumes, giving us in a readable enough form innumerable extracts from the letters and biographies of well-known people, referring either to Thackeray or his work.

The preparation of the book has doubtless involved much labor on Mr. Melville's part, containing as it does a perfect mine of quotations, not only from Thackeray's own pen, but from innumerable other sources. Mrs. Ritchie's introductions to the biographical edition of her father's works, it should here be said, really added in the most charming manner to our personal knowledge of Thackeray's life; his manner of working, the conditions under which the different books were produced, and, in fact, all that it was necessary for us to know about them.

In his preface Mr. Melville states that "until now there has never been published a life of Thackeray which has had any pretensions to finality. * * * Mrs. Ritchie's interesting biographical introductions are little more than material for a full life." He refers to Thackeray's wish that no biography should be written, but thinks this was not intended to be interpreted literally. "I cannot think," he says, "that Thackeray wished the story of his life to remain unwritten. I think his only desire was that the truth should be told; that all the scars should be painted in the portrait, for he himself liked to read of the lives of literary men." "Finally," Mr. Melville says, "I humbly claim for myself that, to the best of my ability, I have endeavored to fill a void in the literary history of the century." Remembering, then, that Thackeray's is one of the greasest, if not the greatest, name in the century's literary history, we can only accept Mr. Melville's work for what it is, and while acknowledging a certain indebtedness regret that the result is not more worthy of the greatness of the subject.

With the Thackeray family, first mentioned in the fourteenth century, it was not until the early part of the seventeenth century that Walter Thackeray, the first of the name as now spelled, settled in a small village in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Many references are made to the early Thackerays, who became well known, both in England and in the East, our Thackeray's father being one of eleven children, nine of whom went to India, including Richmond Thackeray, who held various posts in India, being promoted to the Collectorship of the Calcutta district in 1811, which position he filled until his death. Richmond Thackeray married Anne Beecher, a connection of an old Bengal civilian family, and she at twenty-three was left a widow with one son, the subject of this biography.

Born at Calcutta in July, 1811, Thackeray was sent to England in 1817, to be educated, his early days in England being spent at Chiswick with an aunt, his mother, who remained in India, having married again, her second husband being Capt. Carmichael Smyth. Thackeray's aunt discovering one day that her husband's hat fitted the little boy, became much alarmed and took him to the well-known physician Sir Charles Clarke, who reassured her and added that the boy had a large head, but that there was a good deal in it. At Thackeray's death, indeed, it was found that his brain weighed fifty-eight and a half ounces. Thackeray's school days at Chiswick Mall are supposed to have suggested Miss Pinkerton's celebrated academy. His school days here were not too happy, but he was still there when his father and mother came home in 1822. Mrs. Ritchie has said of her grandmother:

> She was a very beautiful woman, "a daughter of the gods, divinely tall," and, as became an Englishwoman of social position in Paris, with an inborn taste in dress of an unconventional kind; * * * she used to walk out in a red merino cloak, trimmed with ermine, which gave her the air of a retired Empress wearing out her clothes. * * * She was a woman of strong feeling, somewhat imperious, with a passionate love for little children, and with extraordinary sympathy and enthusiasm for any one in trouble.

Surely a very attractive picture of the "Grannie" who was all in all to Thackeray and his "girls"! Thackeray's life at Charterhouse receives much attention. This is a school which he more than any one else has made familiar to us in the pages of his novels as well as his classmates there, including

*THE LIFE OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. By Lewis Melville. With Portraits and Illustrations. Two volumes. Cloth, gilt top. Chicago and New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. 1899. $10.

Venables, Lushington, Liddell, Richmond, Shakespeare, Alfred Gatty, and many others. Many of these, notably Dean Liddell, have published their recollections of those old days. Venables, to a fight with whom Thackeray owed his broken nose, says of him that "he came to school young, a pretty, gentle, rather timid boy. * * * With the boys who knew him, Thackeray was popular, but he had no skill in games, and I think no taste for them." But the best description is one from Thackeray's own pen, too long for quotation: "Arthur Pendennis's schoolfellows at the Greyfriars School state that, as a boy, he was in no ways remarkable either as a dunce or as a scholar. He did, in fact, just as much as was required of him, and no more." "Tunbridge Joys," a Roundabout Paper, is cited where Thackeray the boy, having spent all his own money, takes 4d. of his stepfather's to satisfy his hunger at a coffee shop, confessed his crime, and was only scolded for not buying a comfortable breakfast.

I had confessed; I had been a prodigal; I had been taken back to my parents' arms again. It was not a very great crime as yet or a very long career of prodigality; but don't we know that a boy who takes a pin which is not his own will take a thousand pounds when occasion serves, bring his parents' gray heads with sorrow to the grave and carry his own to the gallows. * * * Oh, Heaven be thanked, my parents' heads are still above the grass and mine is still out of the noose.

Mr. Melville thinks this story of much importance, applying equally well to the man, Thackeray's faults all being of the fourpenny order. Bayard Taylor tells of a visit paid with Thackeray to the sculptor Marochetti, who took down from his walls and gave Thackeray a small Dürer, "St. George and the Dragon." Inspecting it with delight, Thackeray suddenly became grave:

I shall hang it near the head of my bed, where I can see it every morning—we all have our dragons to fight. Do you know yours? I know mine. I have not one, but two—Indolence and Luxury. * * * I am serious; I never take up the pen without an effort. I write only from necessity. I never walk without seeing some pretty, useless thing which I want to buy. * * * I shall look at this picture and think of my dragons, though I don't expect to overcome them.

There are many temptations to dwell upon the Charterhouse days, so interesting are the references Thackeray constantly makes to this school. Young Rawdon Crawley, Pendennis, Colonel Newcome, and Clive, Philip Firman, and others of our old friends spending their boyhood there; while Colonel Newcome's connection with its hospital has immortalized it forever. "The bed upon which Thackeray died was given by his daughters to Charterhouse, and to the head gown boy and his successors has been awarded the privilege of lying upon it."

Thackeray's Cambridge days were mainly notable for the friends he made, including the Tennysons, Spedding, Arthur Hallam, Trench, Monckton Milnes, to name only a few, and for his contributions to The Snob, in which appeared in 1829 a parody on "Timbuctoo," which was the subject of the prize poem for that year, "won by an undergraduate of Trinity College, by name Alfred Tennyson." Thackeray's "Timbuctoo" received much praise, the latter writing his mother: "I could not help finding out that I was very proud of this same praise. The men knew not the author, but praised the poem; how eagerly I sucked it in—all is vanity." The Snob was succeeded by The Gownsman, to which Thackeray made many contributions, including "The Ramsbottom Papers." Richmond Ritchie is quoted as saying:

Cambridge fixed Thackeray's social status. Though afterward he was to consort with Bohemians and other strange acquaintances into which a man is forced by adversity, he was never a Bohemian, and always faithful to the traditions of the class in which he was born and bred.

Sir Walter Besant and others, being unable to understand how Thackeray knew enough of the manners of the upper ten to be able to picture "Society with the capital S" in "Vanity Fair," since they insist it was only on the success of that book that he obtained the entrée into those exclusive circles, forget that Thackeray was the son of well-to-do parents of the upper stratum of the middle classes, that he had a public school and university education, and that, at Cambridge, he met and made lasting friendships with Edward Fitz Gerald, Monckton Milnes, W. H. Thompson, R. C. Trench, John Sterling, Alfred Tennyson, James Spedding, John Allen, William Brookfield, and many others whose names are now well known—several of whom were among the choice and master spirits of the time, and all gentlemen of good social standing.

Thackeray's residence in Germany, especially the Weimar days, with their Goethe memories; his studies at the Middle Temple; his abandonment of all thoughts of the bar when he came of age—"it was a cold-blooded profession at best," he said, "and a good lawyer must think of nothing else all his life long but law," expressing this feeling more freely in "Pendennis," in his description of Mr. Paley, who "had no time and no eyes for anything but his law books"—all these matters are also touched upon.

Thackeray's first attempts at journalism were on The National Standard, in which Major Carmichael Smyth was interested, and which, at first edited by Bayley, (of "I'd Be a Butterfly" fame,) fell, after the nineteenth number, into the hands of Thackeray himself, who not only edited, but later on bought, the paper. Thackeray lost his fortune, the income of which was estimated at from four to five hundred pounds, soon after he came into its possession. The National Standard, which ultimately failed, cost him a considerable sum, "social robbers eased him of much more," while an Indian Bank failure swept away another portion, "much of his remaining capital being expended in loans to needy friends."

In 1836 Thackeray returned to London to assist his stepfather, Major Smyth, in the establishment of a newspaper, The Constitution, of which Thackeray was to be the Paris correspondent. "The Constitution went down, and in the wreck was lost most of the fortune of Major Smyth, and all that was left of Thackeray's patrimony, for, though nominally a joint stock company, the Major and his stepson were such large shareholders that they practically owned the paper." On Aug. 20, 1836, Thackeray married Isabella G. C. Shaw, whom he had met at his grandmother's and lost his heart when he heard her sing. He was twenty-five and entirely dependent upon his salary as Paris correspondent. Twenty years later, writing of his marriage, Thackeray said:

I married at your age, with £400 paid by a newspaper which failed six months afterward, and always love to hear of a young fellow testing his fortune bravely in that way. * * * Though my marriage was a wreck, as you know, I would do it again, for, behold! Love is the crown and completion of all earthly good.

From his marriage on we are all very familiar with Thackeray's struggles, but it is well to remember how hard he worked and how happy he was in spite of the narrowness of his income, until in 1840 there fell a crushing blow, from the effects of which he never recovered. In May of that year his third child, Minnie, afterward Mrs. Leslie Stephen, was born, Mrs. Thackeray being so ill that her mind became affected. At first thought to be a temporary illness, she never recovered, but lived until January, 1894, having been dead to the world for over fifty years. "I cannot live without the tenderness of some woman," Thackeray wrote, and of this great loss Mr. Melville writes:

How much he loved her, and how much he felt the blow that shattered his happiness and his home, he never divulged; he was not a man to parade his domestic sorrows in public. He might think of them in solitude, but if a visitor entered he would immediately look up with a smile and a joke—both forced.

From this time on Thackeray became a great frequenter of clubs, and especially of the Garrick, "the little 'G,' the dearest place in the world." He was also a member of the Athenaeum, "Our Club," while his interest in places like the "Coal Hole," the "Cyder Cellar," and "Evans" is well known. One would like to touch upon Thackeray's connection with Punch, the appearance of the different books, his lectures both in England and America, his trouble with Mr. Yates at the Garrick, which Mr. Melville thinks really a trial of strength between Dickens and Thackeray. "You must not think, youngun, that I am quarreling with Mr. Yates. I am hitting the man behind him." And yet when the end came no one spoke more beautifully of Thackeray than did Yates:

But it was true! Thackeray was dead, and the purest English prose writer of the nineteenth century, and the novelist with a greater knowledge of the human heart as it really is than any other, with the exception perhaps of Shakespeare and Balzac, was suddenly struck down in the midst of us. It seemed impossible to realize the fact. No other celebrity—be he writer, artist, actor—seemed so thoroughly a portion of London. That "good gray head which all men knew" was as easy of recognition as his to whom the term applies, the Duke of Wellington.

But space forbids further extracts, and whatever we may think of Mr. Melville's book as a whole, we cannot but be grateful to him for bringing together such a mass of information, if only as an excuse for once more reading about the man. There are those to whom Thackeray is caviare, but all who really care for him, love him and eagerly welcome all that has been said of the man and of his work. The present life has a good bibliography, is fully illustrated with portraits and reproductions of many of Thackeray's own drawings, and the volumes are attractively printed and paged.

How the Start Was Made in Thackeray's Great Career—The Meeting with Dickens.

In the year 1836 a historic scene was enacted in Furnival's Inn, London, to which none gave heed. A tall, exaggeratedly tall, young man, with an ugly, moon-shaped face, lighted up by a pair of kind, quizzical eyes that looked out through spectacles astride a badly broken nose, climbed the stairs to the landing and knocked.

This young man was William Makepeace Thackeray, and on the plate before him stood the name Charles Dickens. A short time before this Seymour, the illustrator of "Pickwick Papers," which was then appearing serially, had killed himself in a fit of mental derangement, and Thackeray was now calling with an offer to continue the work.

The offer was promptly declined.

This was the first meeting between Dickens and Thackeray; unfortunately no account of it exists. But, knowing the two men as we do to-day, it is not difficult to form a mental picture of the scene—on the one hand Thackeray, big, overgrown, apologetic for having disturbed the young celebrity in his work, but withal unmistakably the gentleman and man of the world—on the other hand Dickens, medium sized, sharp and quick in manner, full of energy and self-confidence, flushed with his great success, magnetic and impressive by the strength of his genius, yet suggesting, we are led to suspect, rather the counting house and the "city" than college and ancestors. Who at that time could have suspected that Dickens stood in the presence of his superior?

Thackeray bore no ill-will toward Dickens for refusing to let him illustrate "Pickwick Papers"; he did not reply, as often stated, "Well, if you will not let me draw, I will write!" On the contrary, with characteristic humor and good humor, he always referred to the incident as "Mr. Pickwick's lucky escape." At the time of this meeting Thackeray was twenty-four years of age, a year older than Dickens, having been born in Calcutta, India, in 1811. He had set out in life to win fame and fortune as an artist, ignorant of the trend of his genius. In fact, some time was still to elapse before he was at last brought, through the pitiless teachings of experience, to a realization of nature's intent in regard to himself, to a realization of the fact that his artistic talent was but ancillary to his literary talent.

Mr. George Venables, who broke Thackeray's nose in the famous fight at Charterhouse, describes his opponent as a "pretty, gentle, and rather timid boy," who wrote verses and made sketches instead of grinding at his lessons. This bad habit of versemaking we find him still indulging during his short career at Cambridge where he seems to have again failed as regards the grinding process. His contributions to the two moribund college papers, The Snob and The Gownsman, are unsigned, but who can fail to recognize his peculiar, trenchant, kindly humor in the parody on Tennyson's prize poem "Timbuctoo," and in the so-called "Advertisement, a Statement of Fax Relative to the Late Murder"? "I reserved from his disleveled hair and vegetated appearance that something was praying on his vittles. When I heard the cause of his vegetation, I was putrified." Who but Mr. Charles Yellowplush, or Mr. Michael Angelo Titmarsh, or Mr. Jeames could have written this? In 1830 Thackeray left Cambridge and drifted to London in his delightfully aimless way, having fixed his wandering eye on the Chief Justiceship. But could there in all England have been found a man less likely to succeed in the arduous, arid profession of law than this good-natured, desultory rhymer, with his tender heart and his incurable tendency to put off till to-morrow what should be done to-day? Taprell's Chambers, No. 1 Hare Court, in the Temple, soon proved too narrow for the growing powers of the young satirist. Before long we find him writing to his mother: "This lawyer's preparatory education is certainly one of the most cold-blooded, prejudicial pieces of machinery that ever man was slave to." Before the year was out Thackeray had ignominiously fled from law to Weimar, where the days of Goethe's long reign were drawing to a peaceful close, and thence to Rome and Paris. In the secure possession of a comfortable income from his father's estate, rich in friends and in the capacity for enjoyment, what had Thackeray still to wish for? He was not strictly an ambitious man; he valued fame, I think, more for what it brings—financial security and a certain market for one's wares—than he did for the sake of the notoriety. Had nothing occurred to force him to the exercise of his powers we should hardly have seen his best work. Thackeray was lazy; he tells us as much, with tears and promises of reform, but method and system were not in his line, and necessity was the force that kept him at his desk. Even so, under the spur of financial pressure, he worked by fits and starts, half killing himself at times to get his promised "copy" in on time, the result of previous procrastination. Fortunately, however, Thackeray lost his money and the world gained a great novelist. But during these early days in Paris he was still in possession of his patrimony and still under the delusion that he could become an artist. Certainly no one would deny to him the possession of artistic ability of a thoroughly unique kind, but no one, surely, would call him an artist. At first thought it seems strange that he should ever have been in doubt as to his true calling, but our surprise vanishes when we examine more closely into his career. Thackeray's literary genius was of extremely slow development—in direct ratio, we may say, with the ultimate relative strength of his creative powers—and at the time of his Paris sojourn there was hardly more reason to predict brilliant success for him with the pen than with the pencil. Moreover, he was a modest man, distrustful of his ability and of the public's good-will even after he had become renowned. "What am I to turn my hand to?" Anthony Trollope reports him as saying. "They are getting tired of my novels. They don't read it." This apropos of "Esmond." Naturally the man who could speak thus at the height of his fame was hardly likely to display overweening confidence in his powers at a time when, considering native ability, he may be said to have had only failure to look back upon. And he was now browsing round the art galleries of Paris instead of applying himself to the routine study of art at Gros's atelier in the inner court of the Institute. Consciously or unconsciously, however, he was fitting himself for the literary career which he shortly afterward inaugurated by his letters from Paris to various English newspapers, notably The National Standard, mainly on artistic subjects. Exactly how or when Thackeray drifted into literature is difficult to say, as he himself has left no record of his life, and as those from other pens are peculiarly fragmentary and unsatisfactory, but we can readily believe that this step was inevitable on the part of a nature demanding artistic expression. A man of Thackeray's temperament could not have kept silence permanently. Doubtless, also, the desire to augment his income of £500 played a part in directing him into the proper path. In 1832, when Thackeray was twenty-one years of age, his first story, "Elizabeth Brownrigge," appeared in Fraser's Magazine. The story did not bear his name, nor, indeed, many or marked signs of his peculiar style with which readers of his later work are familiar. Here and there, however, are flashes of wit that proclaim the coming humorist. It was hardly to be expected that the tale would do much toward augmenting the fame of the

young writer; as a matter of fact, it served him mainly by strengthening his connection with the magazine, in which the greater part of his early work appeared. Thackeray, however, longed for new fields to conquer; like other young men of means who have paid dear for their lesson, he wished to have his own periodical in which to express his opinions. The consequence was that in 1836, in conjunction with his stepfather, Major Michael Smyth, he purchased the old Public Ledger and transformed it into The Constitutional and Public Ledger, for the enlightenment of the world and for the dissemination of knowledge. Douglas Jerrold was appointed dramatic critic and Thackeray Paris correspondent. His first letter from the French capital bore date Sept. 24, 1836, and his last letter, and also the last issue of the periodical, appeared July 1, 1837. Less than ten months had been required for the proprietors to learn that the price of inexperience is usually failure. In this case it was certainly so. The journal was defunct, and Thackeray's last shilling was buried in its grave. Previous to this disastrous venture he had managed to lose a portion of his inheritance at cards, and another portion had disappeared with the failure of an Indian bank in which he was interested. Thackeray now stood face to face with the problem of winning his bread and butter by means of his pen. Almost his first step was to take unto himself a wife, Isabella Shawe, whom he married in Paris before the new year. This period seems to have been the turning point in his career, or, at least, the time when under the spur of necessity he settled down to the serious work which was so long in winning merited recognition. It is, however, not within the scope of this account to follow step by step his progress toward fame, which he can be said to have achieved only with the publication of "Vanity Fair" in 1848, when thirty-seven years of age. From the time of his marriage until the appearance of this novel Thackeray's literary output was constant and considerable, both in quantity and quality, but despite steadily increasing strength of work, no single one of his books seemed to hold within itself the power of penetrating the tough crust of public indifference. "The Fatal Boots," "Catherine," "Epistles to the Literati," "The Shabby Genteel Story," "The Hoggarty Diamond"—stories, sketches, and criticisms followed each other in rapid succession, most of them appearing in Fraser's Magazine, but still Thackeray remained practically unknown by name to the great reading public. To us of a later, self-advertising age this appears inexplicable, but knowledge of the methods of those days serves to illuminate the mystery. In the first place it was then the custom of many authors to publish anonymously or under the cloak of a pen-name, but Thackeray added to the disguise by constantly changing his pseudonym. "Jeames," "Michael Angelo Titmarsh," "Ikey Solomon," "Launcelot Wagstaff"—how was the incurious public to know that these were but varying titles for one modest English gentleman by the name of Thackeray, or Thackwary, as he loved to call himself in imitation of an unconsciously funny waiter? Moreover, at this period there were no incompetent critics on the lookout to discover immature geniuses for exploitation by sensational newspapers, and in consequence men climbed the ladder of fame more slowly, but with steadier brain. These considerations are sufficient, perhaps, to account for the world's tardiness in recognizing Thackeray's genius as displayed in the books already mentioned, and even in the writings of Mr. Yellowplush and his confrères; but for the comparative apathy displayed on the publication of "Barry Lyndon" in 1844 I am at a loss to account. The book is a masterpiece; as has been observed, it is difficult to see how pure intellect can rise higher in the construction of a story. Yet who of Thackeray's contemporaries proclaimed the advent of a new immortal, who hailed the young writer "Master!" In a lucky day, however, for himself and for all parties concerned, as Shirley Brooks remarked, Thackeray and Mr. Punch found each other at the birth of the latter in 1841, and for many years thereafter hardly an issue appeared without something from Thackeray's pen or pencil. Men began to ask each other who was the "Fat Contributor" and "Mr. Jeames." Yet, despite this, "during the years in which he did much for Punch," says Anthony Trollope, say from 1843 to 1853, he was still struggling to make good his footing in literature. Thackeray was a literary bohemian in this sense—that he never regarded his own status as certain while performing much of the best of his life's work; he was not sure of his market, not certain of his readers, his publishers, his price, nor was he certain of himself." "The Hoggarty Diamond" was shortened at the order of the editor of Fraser's, and even "Vanity Fair" itself was refused by The New Monthly Magazine on the strength of the opening chapters. Fortunately, however, more discriminating publishers were found in the owners of Punch, and in 1848 the novel began to appear in yellow covers, to distinguish it from Dickens's novels. Thackeray at last found that he had touched the heart of the English people. To be sure, the recognition of even this masterpiece was tardy, but in the end it was inevitable, and Thackeray's name became linked with that of Dickens throughout the world. At thirty-seven years of age he had gained that which had come to his younger rival fifteen years before.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

Thackeray in America—Mr. Reed's Privately Printed Volume of Many Years Ago.

The recent revival of interest in Thackeray's writings and personality by the delightful reminiscent notes of his daughter attached to the volumes of the latest edition of the novelist's work bring to mind his visits to this country. Of these episodes in his life some charming glimpses are to be had in a thin volume "privately printed" in the year 1864 entitled "Haud Immemor." These thirty-odd octavo pages contain "A few personal recollections of Mr. Thackeray" from the pen of William Bradford Reed, and admit one to certain traits and characteristics of Col. Newcome's biographer exceptionally interesting. "An author's copy" is in the possession of the Boston Public Library, a gift from the family of George Ticknor. The following extracts from a letter of Thackeray to Reed shows us the novelist as a man—of his external life and his spiritual life—beyond which his books reveal.

There are half a dozen houses I already know in Philadelphia where I could find very pleasant friends and company; and that good old library would give me plenty of acquaintances more. But home and my parents there, and some few friends I have made in the last twenty-five years, and a tolerably fair prospect of an honest livelihood are the familiar London flagstones, and the library at the Athenaeum and the ride in the park and the pleasant society afterward; and a trip to Paris now and again, and to Switzerland and Italy in the Summer—these are little temptations which make me not discontented with my lot, about which I grumble only for pastime and because it is an Englishman's privilege.

I never feel pity for a man dying; only for mourners, if there be such, passionately deploring him. You see the pleasures the undersigned proposes for himself here in future years—a sight of the Alps, a holiday on the Rhine, a ride in the park, a colloquy with pleasant friends of an evening. It is death to part with these delights, (and pleasures they are and no mistake.) Sure the mind can conceive others afterward; and I know one small philosopher who is ready to give up these pleasures, quite content (after a pang or two of separation from dear friends here) to put his hand into that of the Summoning Angel and say, "Lead on, O mesesnger of God, our Father, to the next place, whither the Divine Goodness calls us!" We must be blindfolded before we can pass, I know; but I have no fear about what is to come, any more than my children need fear that the love of their father should fall them. I thought myself a dead man once, and protest the notion gave me no disquiet about myself—at least the philosophy is more comfortable than that which is tinctured with brimstones.

An interesting reference to this episode is made in the following extract from a letter to Reed:

The Secretaryship of our legation at Washington was vacant the other day, and I instantly asked for it; but in the very kindest letter Lord Clarendon showed how the petition was impossible. First, the place was given away, next, it would not be fair to appoint out of the service. But the first was an excellent reason, not a doubt of it.

Next we have a glimpse of Thackeray's love for children, for home, and a touching reference to his wife. Mr. Reed writes:

My personal relations to him happened to become very intimate. He seemed to take a fancy to me and mine; and I certainly loved him. He used to come to my house, not the abode of wealth or luxury, almost every day, and often more than once a day. He talked with my little children and told them odd fairy tales; and I now see him (this was on his second visit) one day in Walnut Street, walking slowly along with my little girl by the hand—the tall, gray-headed, spectacled man with an effort accommodating himself to the toddling child by his side; and then he would bring her home. And one day, when we were to have a great dinner given to him at the club, and my wife was ill and my household disarranged, and the bell rang, and I said to him, "I must go and carve the boiled mutton for the children, and take for granted you do not care to come," and he got up and with a cheery voice said, "I love boiled mutton and children, too, and I will dine with them," and we did. And he was happy, and the children were happy, and our appetite for the club dinner was damaged. Such was Thackeray in my home. There was a great deal of dining out while "the great fahrift," as we used to address him, was here; but, although always genial, I do not think, according to my recollections, he was a brilliant conversationalist. Those who expected much were often disappointed. It was in close, private intercourse he was delightful. Once—it was in New York—he gave a dinner at which I happened to be a guest, to what are called "literary men"—authors and lawyers and actors (two very accomplished ones and most estimable gentlemen still living) and editors and magazine men. There he made what seemed to be an effort. He talked for the table. He sang some odd post-prandial songs—one in a strange sort of "recitative" about Dr. Martin Luther. But, as I have said, it was an effort, and I liked him better at home and alone. It was on this occasion, or, rather, on our return journey to Philadelphia, that, on board the steamboat, (here again am I localizing,) he spoke to me of domestic sorrows and anxieties too sacred to be recorded here. He referred to a friend whose wife had been deranged for many years, hopelessly so, and never shall I forget the look, and manner, and voice with which he said to me, "It is an awful thing for her to continue so to live. It is an awful thing for her so to die. But has it never occurred to you how awful a thing the recovery of lost reason must be, without the consciousness of the lapse of time? The friend, the lover of her youth, a gray-haired old man and her infants young men and women! Is it not sad to think of this?" And yet, it was this man whom vulgar-minded people called heartless! As he thus talked to me I thought of lines of tenderness, often quoted, which no one but him could have written:

"Ah me too quick the days are flitting;
I mind me of a time that's gone
When here I'd sit, as now I'm sitting
In this same place, but not alone.
A fair young form was nestled near me;
A dear, dear face looked fondly up
And sweetly spoke and smiled to cheer me—
There's no one now to share my cup!"

What charming touches are in the following epistolary extracts:

I see you, (after that little supper with McMichael,) on Sunday (at your own table where we had that good Sherry-Madeira) turning aside from the wine cup with your pale face! That cup has gone down this well so often that I wonder the cup isn't broken and the well as well as it is.

Though I am rather slow in paying the tailor I always pay him; and as with tailors, so with men; I pay my debts to my friends, only at rather a long day.

In what an inimitable way does he show us up to ourselves as we are, and yet our ancestors seem not wilder in some of their ways and customs!

The European Continent swarms with your people. They are not all as polished as Chesterfield. I wish some of them spoke French a little better. I saw five of them at supper at Basel the other night with their knives down their throats. It was awful. My daughter saw it, and I was obliged to say: "My dear, your great-great-grandmother, one of the finest ladies of the old school, always applied cold steel to her victuals; 'tis no crime to eat with a knife," which is all very well, but I wish five of them at a time wouldn't.

This of his love for humanity:

I wish we were going to have another night * * * and that I was going this very evening to set you up with a headache against to-morrow morning. By Jove, how kind you all were to me! How I like people and want to see 'em again! You are more tender-hearted, romantic, sentimental than we are. I keep on telling this to our people here.

Here we are told of his remuneration as an author:

I am about a new story, but don't know, as yet, if it will be any good. It seems to me I am too old for story-telling, but I want money and shall get £20,000 for this, of which (D. V.) I'll keep fifteen.

Altogether this little volume of Mr. Reed's is worth reading. Mr. Reed was a grandson of Gen. Joseph Reed of Washington's staff, was an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from this country under President Buchanan in 1857-8, and he negotiated an important treaty. Among his many writings especially to be noted are the "Life of Joseph Reed" and "The Life of Ester De Berdt, Afterward Esther Reed." Another volume should be mentioned, published anonymously and long since out of print, but most interesting and piquant, "Among My Books." HORACE P. CHANDLER.

Dr. C. W. Doyle's New Book.

The author of "The Taming of the Jungle," Dr. C. W. Doyle, has just finished another book which the Lippincotts will issue next week. This is "The Shadow of Quong Lung." The action of the story takes place in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, and is said to contain some amazing revelations concerning the life of slave girls.

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MAXIMILLIAN.

The Tragedy of His Life in Mexico —A Woman's Reminiscences.*

M. Alphonse de Lamartine's "Le Lac" (music by Niedermeyer) is as charming a composition in verse to-day as when it was written, but nothing could have been more absurd than an article of the poet, written in 1864, wherein he showed with great vividness that "the establishment of a European monarchy in Mexico must insure to European nations a share in the commerce of the New World," and, besides that, the author of "Jocelyn" insisted that "the Old World should not recognize the right of the United States to control its wealth and power." Then M. de Lamartine argued, too, that the American Continent was nothing short of being European property. There was a writer on politico-economics of that time, during the Louis Napoleon era, M. Michel Chevalier, and he had paid a visit to Mexico. Supposably he was informed as to precise Mexican conditions, for he, too, saw all kinds of beautiful things sure to come about in the French annexation of Mexico. France, to M. Michel Chevalier, was the rising sun which was to warm the world with its civilizing rays, and that general calorification was the mission of the Latin race.

But was the annexation of Mexico a brand-new conception, a purely Napoleonic idea? Why, as far back as 1821, when Iturbide and Santa Ana were in the lead in Mexico, there had been arrangements made for manufacturing a Mexican crown, and it was to be offered to Ferdinand III., or, in case he did not want to wear it, it was to have been proffered to the Archduke of Austria or the Infante of Spain, Don Carlos Louis, or to Don Francisco Paulo. But Ferdinand declined with haughty thanks; he was not prone to accept what he thought really belonged to him. Even the Duc de Montpensier was asked to take Mexico, but he was too wise to give his assent. After our war with Mexico, renewed efforts were made in Europe. In 1839 Gen. Miramon of Mexico "was commended to the attention of the Archduke Maximilian."

The confusion then in Mexico was great. The two parties, the Liberal and the Reactionary, were fighting for supremacy. Here is a letter, written from the City of Mexico, by the brother of the lady, dated Nov. 19, 1860:

> Things look dark—so dark, in fact, that for the present I do not think it advisable to risk any more money here. There is a fair prospect of the decree of Juarez being annulled. If so, our bonds go overboard. There is a prospect of Juarez signing a treaty. If so, our bonds go up 15 or 20. It is rouge et noire—a throw of the dice. The Liberals have been beaten at Querétaro, where Miramon took from them twenty-one pieces of artillery and many prisoners, among them an American officer of artillery, whom he shot the next day, as usual. Oajaca has fallen into the hands of the clergy. The Liberals, under Carbajal, attacked Tulancingo, and were disgracefully beaten by a lot of ragged Indians. They are losing ground everywhere, and if the United States does not take hold of this unhappy country it will certainly go to the dogs. There is a possibility of compromise between Juarez and Miramon, the effect of which is this: The Constitution of '57 to be revised; the sale of clergy property to their profit; the revocation of Juarez's decree of July about the confiscation of clergy property to the profit of State; religious liberty, civil marriage, &c.

The partisans of Miramon were defeated at Calpulapan Dec. 22, 1860, and they were scattered. Among the refugees were many of the blue-blooded Spaniards and clerics, who sought an asylum in France. Did they influence the Empress Eugenie, a Spaniard herself? She was a devout Churchwoman. Juarez was making sweeping reforms.

The struggle that had been carried on for so many years in Mexico with varying vicissitudes was not purely one of partisan interest based upon a different view of political Government; it was the struggle of the spirit of the nineteenth century against the survival of Spanish mediaevalism; it was the contest of American republicanism against the old order of things, religious and social as well as political; of progressive liberalism against conservativism and reaction.

The French intervention as planned by Napoleon III. was therefore a glaring paradox, and betrays his absolute ignorance of the conditions with which he was undertaking to cope. As a matter of fact, the party upon whose support he relied for the purpose of developing the natural resources of Mexico, and of bringing that country into line with European intellectual and industrial progress, was pledged by all its traditions to moral and political retrogression.

Louis Napoleon's mind was made up. Here was his chance. Maybe there was some idea of glory in such an inroad into Mexico. He might become a second Alexander, the arbiter of two worlds. All he was waiting for was the opportunity, and such pretexts for war never are wanting. You search for them or make them. When Juarez was President he had no money. A great deal of money had been borrowed abroad before he came to the front, and there was interest to pay. In July, 1861, the Mexican Government suspended payment. The bulk of the creditors were French and English, and naturally the representatives of Great Britain and France entered formal protests. They got no satisfaction, and in July they suspended all diplomatic relations with the Mexican Government. Now enters that most unfortunate Swiss banker, Jecker. Under the Mexican Government he had been the go-between for the disposal of 75,000,000 francs, and the loan was guaranteed by the Mexican Government and the house of Jecker. When the Jecker firm failed (May, 1860,) it was all up with the foreign bondholders. Jecker went to France when Juarez declared there was no money, and besides that Juarez annulled the contract under which the bonds had been issued. In Paris Jecker, who had become a naturalized French citizen, found many friends, and more particularly in the Imperial Court. Conspicuous for the part they assumed were M. de Saligny and the Duc de Morny. The Jecker loan and its validity were urged. Señor Lerdo de Trajeda, the Mexican Minister, acting under instructions from Juarez, "peremptorily declined to acknowledge a contract entered upon with an illegal Government." The rumor of a possible French intervention having reached Mexico, there was a disturbance in the capital, and the incident, bad enough in itself, was very much magnified. The French papers called it an "attaque a main armée contre Saligny."

England and Spain were in an irritable mood, and so a triple alliance was formed, at the instigation of France, the other two parties being England and Spain. The United States was asked to join, but very wisely declined. Mr. Seward, it may be remembered, just at that time had his hands very full. It was Maximilian the Emperor had in view. He was to play the cat's-paw. England certainly saw into this scheme and nosed out the ultimate object of the armed intervention.

When, on Jan. 9, 1862, the French, under Admiral Junois de la Gravière, and the English, under Admiral Milnes, landed at Vera Cruz, they found a Spanish division there, already landed, under the command of Gen. Prim and Admiral Tubalco. There were already great differences as to who should rule Mexico. While Louis Napoleon was for Maximilian, retrogressive Spain wanted a Bourbon Prince—any Bourbon, in fact.

John Bull was in bad company, and he knew it. In the several conferences held in Mexico, the English showed no desire to assume the ipitiative. Of course, the money claim was always presented, and the sum asked for was enormous. M. de Saligny all the time was urging a rupture, which the French Admiral did his best to prevent. The situation had become strained. Gen. Prim, who was decidedly opposed to the part Spain was assuming, sided rather with the English representative. The Mexican Government was in no hurry. Time was everything. The sickly season was nearing, and Vera Cruz was the hotbed of yellow fever and complications were many. Here were the French trying to negotiate with a Government they had refused to recognize. There were bickerings between English and French representatives. In February a treaty—that of La Soledad—was signed. It gave a lodgment to the European troops, but not a good one, since it was in the pestilential coast region.

Louis Napoleon's contingent was only 3,000 men at first. Rendered suspicious of Gen. Prim's behavior, more French soldiers were wanted, and in March Gen. Count de Lorencez arrived at Vera Cruz with 4,500 men. He was to command the expedition. That increase of force disgusted Spain and England, for now it was evident what was Louis Napoleon's game.

When Almonte landed, destined by Louis Napoleon to be the chief executive, the rupture between the allies came. Was the treaty of La Soledad to be carried out? Gen. de Lorencez wanted to break it, and rushed forward his soldiers. Almonte declared himself provisionally the supreme chief, and President Juarez responded by a decree establishing martial law and declaring all cities occupied by the French in a state of siege. Then there was war. With exceeding cleverness Prim and Sir Charles Wyke extricated themselves from the difficulty by withdrawing, and then "the ruptture between the allies was final, though peaceable."

We have dwelt at some length on what were the true beginnings of the contest, which are very clearly set forth by the author.

Gen. de Lorencez must have soon found how little he knew of the feelings of the Mexicans. They never greeted "the French as liberators." There was no great reactionary army numbering thousands, as Gen. Marquez had promised, only a few roving bands of guerrillas. Quite to the contrary. All contention between the Liberals ceased and they joined hands in opposing the French inroad. It was just then that the lady who writes this most interesting volume left France for Mexico. She describes the feeling in France, for there were many not friendly to the policy of the Emperor. The fraudulent transactions having to do with the Jecker bonds were talked about. There was rumor of a disgraceful agiotage. There was money in the French intervention, and some near the throne were to have their palms well greased. There was much anxiety felt by the lady's guardian as to the safety of the route from Vera Cruz to Mexico. But the Duke de Morny, personally interrogated, cheerfully remarked: "Oh, by the time she arrives there we will have changed all that. Lorencez is there now; our army will then be in the City of Mexico. The roads will be quite safe. Have no fear." It was almost a jubilee period in France when the lady went on board the steamer for Vera Cruz. Mexico was to yield a rich harvest to France. On landing the first news received was of a disastrous check Lorencez had met with at Cerro de Guadalupe. That arrest, momentary though it may have been, roused the spirit of all Mexican Liberals.

The author set out for the capital under the escort of a small guerrilla band, "a ruffianly looking set," but they were honest, and though many risks were run, the lady eventually reached the City of Mexico. The description of the capital at that time is not a flattering one. Murders, robberies, kidnappings were common. There was ill-feeling shown toward all foreigners. Political hatred was rife. There had been forty years of civil war, and men were hardened, indifferent to the cutting of each others' throats.

Much excitement was created both in France and in the United States during the French intervention by the relentless spirit with which the conflict was conducted between the opposing parties and by the wanton destruction of life and property which characterized the struggle. But when one realizes that the Mexican armies at that time were on both sides to a great extent made up of such predatory material, and that even their officers were frequently little more than chiefs of guerrillas, who rallied sometimes under one flag, sometimes under the other, but in either case were always ready for rapine, the brutal character of the conflict can scarcely excite surprise.

After much hard fighting the French forces entered the City of Mexico, and the author most graphically describes the scene. The incompetent General had been replaced by Marshal Bazaine. After the keys of the city had been given to Gen. Forey, the next day a junta composed of thirty-five citizens was formed, who presented and adopted the following enactments, of course the whole matter dictated by the French:

1. The Nation adopts as a form of government a constitutional monarchy, hereditary under a Catholic Prince. 2. The sovereign will take the title of Emperor of Mexico. 3. The imperial crown of Mexico is offered to his Royal Highness Prince Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, for himself and his descendants. 4. In the case where, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian should not take possession of the throne offered him, the Mexican Government trusts in the good will of his Majesty Emperor Napoleon III. to designate another Catholic Prince to whom the crown shall be offered. A regency, composed of Gen. Almonte, Gen. Salas, and Archbishop Labastida, was forthwith established, under the protection of the French.

It was a fine comedy "thinly disguised." If Almonte was laughed at by Mexicans, even by Bazaine, the dislike shown the Archbishop Labastida was general—for he was the type of clerical reaction and retrogression. Some of the measures passed by the Archbishop were colored with the bigotry of the mediaeval period. In the Parisian caricatures of 1862 these acts are ridiculed.

In 1863 Gen. Forey, who was incompetent, passed over the reins of power to Gen. Bazaine, and he had his hands full. Bazaine, besides being a fine soldier, was a clever administrator, and the work he had to do he did well. It was his business to arrange—if he could, by persuasion, or with his mailed hand—for the coming of Maximilian and Carlotta. Was it to be a bed of roses? Maximilian and Carlotta reached Vera Cruz May 28, 1864, on the Austrian frigate Novara, the French man-of-war Themis acting as escort. How difficult it is in recording the historical facts not to rub up against religious feelings! Before setting out Maximilian had gone to Rome and secured the Papal blessing, and this was accepted by the ultra-clerical party in Mexico as an assurance of returning Papal ascendency.

The French may be left alone for the arrangements of a triumphant entrée, and Maximilian's and Carlotta's coming was superbly theatrical. There were balls and banquets. There were, however, "thorns." If Maximilian was liked at first, his wife was not. The haughty manners of an Austrian Duchess were not understood. It is not positive when the most unfortunate woman's insanity made its first appearance. Mexico was apparently quiet for a time, though the clouds had not entirely disappeared. Juarez had got the worst of it, and Diaz had been taken prisoner.

But the predatory bands now fighting under the Republican flag were, like birds of prey, ever hovering near, concealed in the sierras, ready to pounce upon the hamlet or the town which the French must perforce leave unprotected, and wreaking terrible vengeance upon the inhabitants.

There were Austrian and Belgian soldiers. There was reason for the presence of the first—the protection of Maximilian—but not for the Belgians. But the fighting Liberal forces dubbed them all as mercenaries. Small successes on the side of the patriots raised the spirits of the Liberals. It was difficult to draw the line between brigandage on the part of the Mexicans, and so in 1865 martial law was proclaimed by Marshal Bazaine. Maximilian must have soon found out how alarming was the situation. He was not bloodthirsty, and inclined toward clemency. This aroused the anger of the French Marshal. Then followed that terrible decree of Maximilian's, Oct. 3, 1865, known as the "Banda Negro," (Black Decree.)

> In this fatal enactment he assumed that the war was at an end, and, while doing homage to President Juarez himself, attempted to brand all armed republicans as outlaws who, if taken in arms, must henceforth be summarily dealt with by the courts-martial, or—when made prisoners in battle—by the military leader and shot within twenty-four hours.

This decree was received with dismay by the United States. It is believed by some that Marshal Bazaine was bitterly opposed to the decree. Be it as it may, two Liberal Generals, Arteaga and Salazar, taken prisoners by Gen. Mendez, were shot Oct. 13. Then there came a cry of horror at home and abroad, and the mistake then made the unfortunate Maximilian expiated with his own blood.

With the death of de Morny, May 10, 1865, came a new order of things in France, but not a better one. France was beginning to understand more clearly the magnitude of the task she had set about. Reaction had begun. Jules Favre was outspoken. The French in Mexico had been cruel, and what business, after all, was that which required a Frenchman to take up arms which were purely partisan? The money difficulty came to the surface. The Corps Expéditionaire had to be fed and paid, and the home budget was likely to suffer. "Confidence was waning." Maximilian was believed to be incompetent. He did not please the Clerical Party. He was wanting in independence. Cardinal Antonelli complained. The retroactive party was full of sarcasm. Then all the South American States showed hostility to the French Government. With the surrender of Gen. Lee (April 9, 1865,) the United States, with a free hand, might have something to say. It could not remain passive. It may be said that now for the first time began those prejudices against France which, it is regretfully stated, Americans feel more or less to-day. It looked, too, with so many discharged soldiers who had worn the blue or the gray that they would side with the Liberal Party in Mexico and take up arms in her defense.

The upsetting now began. Briefly narrated, the Emperor of France changed front. He called off his troops and the conclusion was inevitable. Without an armed force Maximilian was powerless. He must fall. The Empress Carlotta went to Paris to beg for soldiers to hold up the puppet Louis Napoleon had put on his feet, but the Emperor of France declined all further help. The end was of the saddest. Given up by traitors and handed over to his enemies, the terrible clause of the Banda Negro was enforced. In 1867 Maximilian, with barely a regiment, was captured. Desertions had been many, though some brave men stuck by him to the very last. The unfortunate man was shot; the military execution took place June 19. His final moments are thus described:

> An officer and seven men had been detailed to do the deadly work. The Prince gave each of the soldiers a piece of gold, asking them to aim carefully at his heart, and, taking off his hat, he said: "Mexicans, may my blood be the last to be spilled for the welfare of the country, and if it should be necessary that its sons should still shed theirs, may it flow for its good, but never by treason. Long live independence! Long live Mexico!"
>
> He then laid his hands on his breast, and looked straight before him. Five shots fired at short range pierced his body; each of them was mortal. He fell, and as he still moved, the officer in charge pointed to his heart with his sword, and a soldier stepped forward and fired a last shot.

The following November the mortal remains of Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph were put on board the Austrian steamer Novara and carried to his own country. They were having a superb time of it in Paris with an International Exhibition when the news of Maximilian's execution reached the gay city. Crowned heads were hobnobbing with Louis Napoleon, and the end of the Austrian Archduke was quite overlooked. It was of no consequence.

But the flash-light and noise of French fireworks were unable to drown in men's hearts the dull echo of those distant shots fired on the Cerro de las Campanas. Nemesis was near, and only a short time after Querétaro, Sedan, Metz, and Chiselhurst were inscribed in gloomy sequence upon the pages of history.

To this work much praise is to be given. The literary method is excellent, but, above all, it draws a faithful picture of France not less than of Mexico some thirty-eight years ago. The French intervention was "a deal." There was to be money in it, and so at first French, Austrian, Belgian went into it with a laugh, and its conclusion was a "dance of death."

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*MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO. A Woman's Reminiscences of the French Intervention, 1862-1867. By Sara Yorke Stevenson. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company.

The New Amsterdam Book Company will present this month "Tristan and Iseult," abridged from the Middle German poem of Gottfried von Strassburg and translated by Jessie L. Weston, translator of Wolfram von Eisenbach's "Parzival," "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight," &c. It will be in two volumes, with full-page designs and initials by Caroline Watts. This is the poem from which Wagner obtained his "Tristan und Isolde."

REMINISCENCES.

An Officer's Wife Gives Glimpses of Macaulay, Rogers, and Tennyson.

In The Cornhill a lady, who signs herself "L. F.," the wife of an English officer of rank, presents some highly interesting reminiscences of Macaulay, Rogers, and Tennyson. Of Macaulay the lady writes:

Once I had the honor, when I was still very young, of going to breakfast with him in the Albany, and very much I enjoyed wandering about the room and hearing his remarks on some old ballads and a collection of newspaper cuttings which he had looked out for our amusement. I cannot now recollect what these cuttings were, but I have an idea that they were critiques on his writings, and that he laughed very merrily over them as he proved them to be as valueless as reviews too often are. After breakfast a huge, old-fashioned green chariot came to the door, and Miss E. and I drove with him to the Houses of Parliament, where he made himself our showman. I remember very distinctly that as we passed Whitehall, he bent forward in the carriage, leaning on his umbrella, and said to me: "Outside that window"—indicating the window from which Charles I. was led to the scaffold—"a nice little piece of business was done two hundred years ago!" and he followed up the remark by one of his animated discussions on the character and history of the King. In reading his "History of England" in after years, I did not wonder that even as a child I had been carried away by his personal eloquence and enthusiasm.

The contrast between Macaulay and Froude was marked, the latter being very reserved. Here is a very pretty incident told of Samuel Rogers. Somehow we have been taught to think of Rogers as a crabbed personage, taking the picture perhaps from Chorley. "L. F." was a child when she first met Rogers. "He was very blind and bent and feeble, but still full of conversation." The visit was paid in Rogers's house at Green Park in a room "filled with books, statuary, and pleasant things":

After we had been there some little time another guest, a lady, came in, and I was at once much struck by her face. She had already gray hair, but did not look old, and her manner was energetic and bright. Mr. Rogers said to her after a few minutes, "Will you read to me, my dear?" "Certainly, dear Mr. Rogers," she replied. "What shall it be?" "I should like a bit of the Sermon on the Mount," he returned. She took up a large Bible from the place where she seemed accustomed to find it, and read as he wished. Every word was distinct and without affectation, her tone very musical, and her whole soul seemed to enter into the meaning of the often recurring "blessed." When she closed the Book we were all silent, and then she rose, saying, "I cannot stay longer to-day. Goodbye, dear Mr. Rogers," and she went away, walking with a slight stoop which did not at all detract from her dignified air, and which I have since seen mentioned as one of the charms of this remarkable woman even in her younger days. Mr. Rogers turned to me when the door closed and said, "My dear, I asked Lady Becher to read to us to-day for your sake as well as my own. You are very young, and in days to come you can now say that you heard the once famous Miss O'Neill read to old Rogers." I never forgot that visit to the kind old poet, and when I left I tried to thank him, but I felt more than I could express. He was the first living author I had personally known, and to my mind everything I read of his became invested with a fresh interest from that time.

A meeting between Garibaldi and Tennyson is thus described:

When he (Garibaldi) drove past our house on his way to Farringford and I saw him I seemed to remember him, though perhaps pictures had partly helped to impress his face upon my mind. But few who had once seen him could forget that fine head and grand open forehead, which age had only rendered finer as it seemed to my mind. He wore a sort of loose white poncho or cloak, and had a rather conspicuous handkerchief hanging round his neck, which so much alarmed our dear little R. that he retreated indoors and could not be induced to emerge until Garibaldi was far away. When we walked up to Farringford we found that the great men were having a quiet smoke in Mr. Tennyson's study, where we joined them and sat a short time. Mr. Tennyson mentioned my former name. After speaking to my husband and making some general remarks we all went downstairs and out upon the lawn, where Mr. Tennyson asked Garibaldi to plant a Wellingtonia. He handled the spade as if he had been a laborer all his life and remarked, "I can manage this." Sir Henry Taylor, Mrs. Cameron, and her beautiful niece were the only friends present besides ourselves, and when I read of the London receptions I was thankful that our enjoyment of Garibaldi had been so perfectly quiet and free from crowds and excitement, knowing how greatly he disliked all show and publicity. It is not often that one sees three such fine heads together as those of Tennyson, Sir Henry Taylor, and Garibaldi, and that day will never be forgotten by us.

Writing further about Tennyson the lady tells of Farringford and going to take tea there. It was in 1803, on the wedding day of the Prince and Princess of Wales. There were copies of "The Welcome" to the Princess lying about, "and before we left Tennyson said: 'Do you care for that?' I said: 'Oh, yes,' very gratefully, and those who know how seldom he wrote anything will understand how much I prize my copy of it with my name in full, he especially insisting on my Christian name, 'From A. T.' in his own handwriting." One day after dinner when the lady was present, "after dessert the poet went to his study to smoke, inviting one or two gentlemen to accompany him. My husband always retained the proud remembrance that he had been the companion of Tennyson and Longfellow in that study."

Tennyson never could have been a great poet unless he had been observant. The lady comments on this trait:

We sometimes induced Mr. Tennyson to join us in a walk, and he would say, before consenting: "Where are you going? I won't go to the market place"—meaning the tiny little bay where a few idlers congregated! His taste was for the fields and downs, and (not a romantic association!) I never now smell the smell of a turnip field without thinking of these never-to-be-forgotten rambles. Although so very short-sighted, he noticed flowers in the hedges which others passed by, and would sometimes stop and say: "What is that note?" (then name the bird from which it came. And I never felt afraid of asking a question, for he was always ready to impart knowledge if he saw you were interested. He was indeed wonderfully observant of nature, as his poems show, and would bring out quite naturally, and as it were, by the way, beauties which he saw in our walks, and which others less observant would otherwise have passed by. His cloak and hat have been often described, and were well known apparently, for no sooner did strangers catch sight of them in the distance on the Downs than they would make for them, and this publicity was so unpleasant to him that we all had to fly in the opposite direction to the intruders!

I remember him one day talking of a poem he meant to write on a nightingale, which poem, however, never came to anything. A mutual friend often reminded him of it, and one day in particular I recollect her saying: "Now, Alfred, how about that nightingale?" "Oh, it's dead long ago!" he said, with amused petulance.

Holland and the Hollanders.*

Mr. Meldrum's story of Holland and the Hollanders is not a superficial account of a hasty visit, nor does it seem to have been compiled in the alcoves of a library reading room. Instead, it seems to be the careful and accurate description of one who knows this interesting country thoroughly. His general survey of the land itself, its people, Government, educational systems, its industries, and the striking differences shown by the people of its various provinces going to make up a thoroughly interesting whole.

The most fascinating portion of the volume is that in which the never-ending fight with Holland's great enemy—the always encroaching water—is told with much fullness of detail, and in a clear, forcible way. Dutch engineering works are for reclamation as well as defense, the sea being kept from further encroachments and the rivers confined to their present channels as far as possible: "No sooner does the sea leave a sufficient deposit of clay on the outer side of the dike than it is empoldered, and in this way the coast of Holland is gaining more than the sea eats out of the dunes." The fields and meadows are so verdant and fertile it is hard to realize that a moment's carelessness would mean the flooding of these plains and consequent loss of life and property. "If the sea is to be held at bay, dunes must be guarded and dikes repaired; the mills must swing their arms if the polders are to be drained; the levels of a thousand canals must be regulated to an inch, if the lowlands are not to fall back into a swamp again. That is the real significance of the characteristics of Holland that strike the eye of a traveler of to-day." The soil of the Dutch lowlands is of two kinds—a fertile sea clay and a marshy fenland only suitable to cattle-rearing; great hay crops are gathered here, and butter and cheese are made in the greatest abundance.

Mr. Meldrum says that fully half of the land in Holland is farmed by peasant proprietors, the large landowners of England or of Germany being almost unknown. The Dutch country gentleman makes his profit out of the low hazel, which is used for a variety of purposes; shoots and hunts, but has no model home farm, nor does he breed stock. That is left to the Boers, a class by themselves, between whom and the professional classes there seems to be no stepping stone. The homes of the gentlemen farmers of the Beturve, or the mansionlike farmhouses of Groningen, may be fair to see, but ideas of comfort and refinement seem to be at a very low level. In one case the farm gateway bears over it a Latin inscription, the meaning of which is perfectly familiar to the farmer, but in his sitting room is a piano, the inside mechanism of which has been removed, so it can be used as a cupboard. He tells of another instance, in the lowlands, where a wealthy Boer, with wife and several children, lived in a handsome house, but actually occupied only one sitting and living room—the kitchen—and slept together in one bedroom. The following is taken from a description of a Dutch town in the early morning:

Milk is being delivered from carts drawn by dogs yoked beneath them. * * * The barrels from which the milk is drawn are painted wood, and, of course, are bright with brass mountings. After the milk come country carts with vegetables; sometimes small ones drawn by dogs, a woman holding on by the cart handles; but more often broad, low carts drawn by horses set round with hooks from which hang baskets of cauliflower, salad, and peas and beans of bewildering variety. * * * Frequently the vegetables are bought, not by weight, but by the maaltje—that is, by the meal. "Peas and carrots for five persons," says the housewife, whereupon the woman spreads the required maaltje upon a flat basket and offers it for a certain sum, whereupon haggling begins.

The chapter on education is an interesting one, but too long and too complicated for quotation. In some of the larger cities are industrial schools for women, where the lessons of the lower schools are continued, and, in addition, there are classes in fancy work, bookkeeping, in making and drawing of patterns, wood engraving, and drawing and painting on wood, satin, and china. In some sections an annual course in butter making is open to women of seventeen who have received good elementary education. Besides the ordinary schools, both public and private, are the gymnasia—preparatory schools for the university, with a course extending over a period of six years, leading into one of Holland's four universities, the latters' courses varying from four to eight years in length, according to the subject taken up.

As has been said, the chapter on "The Fight with the Waters" is by far the most fascinating portion of the book; how interesting only a careful reading will discover—extracts can give but a faint idea of the marvels the "Waterstaat" (the Water Government) have accomplished:

The whole story of the fight with the waters surely forces upon us the consideration that, howsoever brilliant and daring and successful it has been, if it have not an enduring and ennobling influence upon the national character, then it has been in vain. * * * Our figures and our descriptions have failed of their purpose if they have not called up to the reader the picture of a whole nation going about its daily work peacefully below the level of the sea, secure in the constructive skill and patience and daring that have bridled its powers and opposed a barrier to its inexorable assaults. No estimate of Holland and the Hollanders is complete that omits that pregnant consideration.

The book is beautifully illustrated with sketches and paintings after celebrated artists, views of buildings, and photographs of women and children in the distinctive dress of the different provinces—all pictures, too, which really illustrate, and thus form a valuable adjunct to the book. The cover design, by George Wharton Edwards, is strongly suggestive of Holland, with its Dutch tiles, in Delft colors, the national flower, &c., the book as a whole being remarkably fresh and attractive, both in its matter and in the manner of its telling.

*HOLLAND AND THE HOLLANDERS. By David S. Meldrum, author of "The Story of Margrédes." With numerous illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1898. $2.

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NORUMBEGA.

Manhattan Island as that Place—A Village Near the City Hall—Men Here Before Hudson.

(Parts of a chapter in John Fiske's "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," by special permission of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

It seems to be not uncommonly believed even to-day that Henry Hudson was the discoverer of the river that bears his name. But the student of history gets accustomed to finding that the beginnings of things were earlier than had been supposed. So many famous discoveries have turned out to be rediscoveries that we become cautious about asserting that any event or achievement was the first of its kind. With regard to the Hudson River there can be no sort of doubt that it was visited by many Europeans before Hudson, and in the story of these earlier voyages there is much that is of interest.

The expeditions of John and Sebastian Cabot, in 1497 and 1498, found no traces of civilization, or of spices, or gold, or precious stones on the coasts which they visited, and hence their efforts were not followed up as otherwise they might have been. But one source of wealth attracted their attention, the fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland. Englishmen were rather slow in availing themselves of this information, inasmuch as they had long been accustomed to find codfish and haddock in plenty in the waters about Iceland.

* * * * * * *

In this voyage of 1508 the name of one of the Captains is given as Thomas Aubert, a Frenchman, and that of the other as Jean Verassen, a Frenchified form of the Italian name Giovanni da Verrazano. Concerning the early life of this famous navigator our details are meagre. He was born in Florence about 1480, and evidently received a good education. He was one of the most highly trained scientific pilots of his time, was deeply versed in geographical lore, and had a naturalist's eye for the physical contour of countries and for their plants and animals. The Norman city of Dieppe was then one of the busiest ports in France, and the place where most attention was given to ocean navigation. As Verrazano was engaged there, in command of a ship, at the age of twenty-eight, it was apparently after long experience and mature reflection that he offered his services to Francis I. to conduct an expedition for the discovery of a westward passage to Cathay. In the Autumn of 1523 he sailed from Dieppe with four ships, but all were disabled in a storm and obliged to put back. Starting again with only two ships, he ran down to the Madeira Islands, and seems to have suffered some further mishap, for when he again weighed anchor on Jan. 17, 1524, it was only with a single ship, La Dauphine. On the 10th of March he sighted land on the North Carolina coast, a little north of Cape Fear—"a new land," Verrazano calls it in his letter to the King, "a new land never before seen by men in ancient or modern times." He called it Diepa, an Italianized form of Dieppe. This is an eloquent reminder of the date of the voyage. Twenty years earlier Verrazano would probably have supposed himself to be on the coast of Japan, or perhaps of China. But since the Portuguese, sailing eastward, had reached the Spice Islands in 1511, it had become obvious that there was an immense difference in longitude between Eastern Asia and the coast discovered by Columbus. Before Verrazano started on this voyage he must have heard of the circumnavigation of the earth by Magellan. So now he did not call the American coast by any Asiatic name, but simply a "new land." Nevertheless the fragrance of Spring herbs and flowers in the Carolina woods set him thinking about spices, and the yellow soil suggested gold, as it did in later days to the English settlers of Virginia.

In his letter Verrazano tells us: "My intention in this voyage was to reach Cathay, on the extreme coast of Asia, expecting, however, to find in the newly discovered land some such obstacle as I found." The problem before him was to find a passage through this obstacle, and with this object in view he sailed slowly northward, keeping the coast in sight and occasionally landing and parleying with the natives. His vigilance, however, seems now and then to have relaxed. He must have passed the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, for he makes no allusion to such an opening; but when next he landed, it must have been, I think, on the Accomac Peninsula.

* * * * * * *

However that may have been, there can be no doubt whatever as to Verrazano's entering New York Harbor. Why he should have passed Delaware Bay and its sentinel capes without mention is not obvious, but such difficult questions perpetually encounter us in the letters of these old navigators. At all events, his description of the approach to New York is unmistakable. About the middle of April he arrived at Sandy Hook, which he called Cape St. Mary, as we learn from Maiollo's map. Northward the channel now called the Narrows seemed full of promise. The neighboring hillsides were alive with peering savages as the French ship passed between Staten Island and the Gowanus shore and entered the great landlocked harbor, which Verrazano compared to a beautiful lake. At the upper end of it was a delightful place among small steep hills, between which una grandissima riviera (a very great river) emptied into the bay. Canoes filled with red men in paint and feathers darted hither and thither. Verrazano does not call the river a strait, and did not ascend it in order to find an entrance to his western sea; so that his inferences from what he saw seem here to have been correct. He sailed out between Sandy Hook and a point of land which appears on Maiollo's map as Angoulema, the name of Francis I.'s Countship before he became King; this may have been Coney Island.

* * * * * * *

The next Captain to visit the Hudson River was the Spaniard, Estevan Gomez, who, in 1525, crossed the ocean to Labrador, and coasted southward to Florida, looking for a passage. Gomez took notice of Cape Cod, Narragansett Bay, and both Hudson and Delaware Rivers.

After Gomez we hear no more of Spaniards coming so far north, but there can be little doubt that French skippers from time to time visited the River of the Steep Hills, and even ascended it as far as the site of Albany, in order to get furs from the Mohawks. About 1540 they built a fort on a long, low island on the west side of the river "near the present southern limits of the City of Albany," but their work was partially destroyed by violent freshets. The pilot, Allefonsce, of Saintonge, makes mention of this incident in the journal of his voyage in 1542. Allefonsce came to Canada in that year with Roberval, and in the course of the Summer made a voyage by himself, and was the first to explore in some detail the shores of Massachusetts Bay. He may also have been the first to approach New York Harbor through Long Island Sound. In one passage he has been supposed to describe the dangers of Hell Gate, but his meaning is not perfectly clear. As for his mention of Frenchmen trading far up the Hudson River, it is corroborated by important Dutch testimony. In 1614 a syndicate of Dutch merchants applied to the States General of the Netherlands for a special license to trade up and down that river, and they affixed to this petition a manuscript map enriched with explanatory notes and memoranda. In these notes it is stated that the French were the discoverers of the river, and had traded with the Mohawks long before Hudson's time.

Before passing from the French to tell of the coming of the Dutch, some mention should be made of a question over which geographers and historians have long been puzzled. Immediately after Verrazano's voyage there began to appear upon maps the name "Norumbega," a name which evidently had for contemporaries much meaning, but which in less than a century fell out of use without making ample provision for gratifying the curiosity of later generations. Neither the maps nor the allusions of explorers have as yet enabled us fully to solve the difficulties presented by this name. We find it applied to three things: First, a spacious territory; secondly, a river somewhere in that territory; thirdly, a town or village somewhere upon that river.

Now the territory called Norumbega does not present much difficulty. It may be roughly defined as the land included beteen the Hudson and Penobscot Rivers. It is thus not far from equivalent to New England. But when we come to the river there is a wide difference of opinion, and as to the origin of the name there has been much brave guessing. Perhaps the most common opinion is that the Penobscot was the River of Norumbega, with a village on its banks somewhere up country, where European skippers traded with the natives for furs, and the name is often said to be Indian.

But a very different explanation of Norumbega, suggested in 1884 by Arthur James Weise of Troy, has some strange points in its favor. Mr. Weise maintains that the River of Norumbega was the Hudson, and that the town was on Manhattan Island. The name is evidently connected with Verrazano's voyage, and the Hudson River is the only one which in his letter he speaks of entering. How many other streams he may have entered without seeing fit to mention the fact we cannot say, but clearly the Hudson River and Narragansett Bay were the two localities which most deeply impressed him. He describes the Hudson as a very broad river, running between small steep hills, which indicates that he may have gone up as far as Spuyten Duyvil. Now, if this was really the River of Norumbega visited and described by this party of Frenchmen, it is fair to ask if the name may not be some French epithet, mutilated and disguised in its pilgrimage among the mapmakers. Might not the map name Norumbega be simply a low-Latin corruption of Anormée Berge? In sixteenth century French that means Grand Scarp, and where could one find a better epithet for the majestic line of cliffs that we call the Palisades? A feature so unusual and so striking that one could hardly fail to select it for description. The River of Norumbega, then, is simply the River of the Grand Scarp. It is in favor of this view that on some old maps the name occurs as Norumberg and Anorumberga. But far more important testimony may be drawn from the maps.

Here the question may arise in some minds, Why should not the maps at once and decisively settle the question? If the River of Norumbega is given upon maps under that name, why should we be in doubt as to whether it is to be identified with the Penobscot or the Hudson or with some river between them? A modern map would not leave us in doubt. Very true. A modern map is based upon full and correct knowledge of the country depicted, and its names have become firmly attached to the places and objects which they denote. The maps of the old explorers were based upon scant and fragmentary knowledge eked out by an indefinite quantity of inference, some of it sober and more of it wild. Names, moreover, once given were liable to be migratory, for an honest skipper might suppose himself to be at some particular spot which his predecessor had baptized, and yet, in reality, he might be two or three hundred miles away from it. Thus the next map might move the name two or three hundred miles. Even descriptions would suffer in this way; for your worthy skipper, observing some hill or river or wild beast which his predecessor had not mentioned because it was not there, would add it to his predecessor's descriptions, thus mingling two true pictures to make one false one. It would be hard to find a subject more abounding in pitfalls for the unwary than the geography of the great ages of discovery, and for the same token it would be hard to find a subject more full of fascination.

In most of the sixteenth century maps the coast between Chesapeake Bay and the Bay of Fundy, the region first mapped by Verrazano, appears in a very abridged and sketchy shape. Just obliterate all the names now familiar to us, take away Long Island Sound, and reduce to insignificance Nova Scotia, Cape Cod, and the Delaware Capes, and the map of our Atlantic Coast, thus bedevilled, loses much of its instructiveness. Most of the older maps give to the region now occupied by New England a very squeesed look, and the way in which your mind works depends more or less upon which side you start from. If you carry your eye westward from Nova Scotia to a river which seems in the right place for the Penobscot, and then look for some other familiar feature of New England, ten to one you are confronted with something in Maryland. Or if you start from Chesapeake Bay and look north and east for the Hudson River you may find it in a plausible position, but your next movement eastward is likely enough to drop you in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Hence it is not strange that there has been so much difficulty in locating the River of Norumbega.

Nevertheless the old maps have important testimony to offer. On many of them we find certain important names recurring in the same order of sequence. One of these names is Cape St. Helen, in latitude 32 degrees, evidently one of the capes at North Savannah River. Further north we observe a very prominent cape, one of the most prominent features of the whole Atlantic Coast; it is usually called Cabo de Arenas, or "Sandy Cape," but sometimes appears in French as Cap des Sablons, which means the same. This prominence has often been identified with Cape Cod, but there are serious obstacles to this view. On most, if not all, the sixteenth century maps where it appears this sandy cape is placed below the fortieth parallel, and usually with much persistence at the thirty-ninth. In the very interesting maps of Diego Ribeiro (1529) and Alonso de Santa Cruz (1542) the Atlantic Coast between Florida and Newfoundland is divided into two great regions, called the Land of Ayllon and the Land of Gomez. The former corresponded roughly with the territory of the Virginia Company, and was named for Lucas d'Ayllon, who in 1526 made a disastrous attempt to found a Spanish colony on the James River. The region named for the navigator Gomez corresponded roughly with New England. Now, both Ribeiro and Santa Cruz place the Cabo de Arenas in the northern part of the Land of Ayllon, a position which might answer for Cape Henlopen, but not at all for Cape Cod. Again, the historian Gomara, in a deeply interesting passage, wherein he gives many distances along the Atlantic Coast, not only gives the latitude of Cabo de Arenas as 39 degrees, but makes it 210 Spanish leagues distant from the Savannah River, thus clearly indicating Cape Henlopen. The large river, then, which appears on many old maps immediately north of Cabo de Arenas is the Delaware. It is called Rio de San Antonio, a name which Gomez bestowed probably upon the Hudson, but which was often shifted to the Delaware.

The correct identification of Cabo de Arenas is of vital importance. Fifty leagues or so to the north of it the coastline bends rather abruptly to the eastward. Now, if Arenas is Cape Cod, this eastward trend must be that of the Maine coast, and the great river hard by which often bears the name of Norumbega must be the Penobscot. But if Arenas is Cape Henlopen, the eastward trend must be that of the coast of Long Island, and the River of Norumbega must be the Hudson.

In this connection the map made by Gastaldi in Venice, about 1550, is instructive. It is under obligations to Verrazano; it calls the Coney Island region Angouleme and Narragansett Bay a Port of Refuge. The Hudson River is carried up to its junction with the Mohawk, and even higher, to an imaginary junction with the St. Lawrence. Now, on this map Norumbega is plainly comprised between the Hudson River and Narragansett Bay, over the mouth of which Block Island keeps a strict watch.

But far more decisive is the testimony of the great Flemish geographer, Gerard Kramer, whose Latinized name of Mercator is familiar to everybody who uses an atlas or sails a ship. Mercator made several maps of the world, which are all of the highest value as showing the progress that was achieved between them. On one of these maps, made at Duisburg in 1569, the Hudson River is so clearly indicated midway between Cabo de Arenas (Cape Henlopen) and Claudia (Block Island) that there could be no two opinions about it, even if it had no name attached. But it has a name attached, and that name is Riviere Grande, (the Great River,) a name appropriated to the Hudson at that day and by which it continued to be know long after Hudson's time. The Bay of New York is at its foot, and far up country the Mohawk is seen entering it; hypothetical mountains are shown as the source of both rivers. Now, on this map the territorial name, Norombega, has its first three letters on the west side of the Hudson River, and its final "a" comes due north of Block Island, thus agreeing with the Gastaldi map just mentioned. But there is something better yet. East of the river and at the head of New York Bay is a tiny picture of a village with a fort, and this village is labeled Norombega in smaller type than the territorial name just above it. Here, then, we seem to have the testimony of one of the greatest geographers of the sixteenth century that the river of Norumbega was the Hudson, and that the village of Norumbega was at the head of the bay into which it empties; that is to say, on Manhattan Island.

The original of this map is in the National Library at Paris, and in the same library is a manuscript folio of 194 leaves written by Jean Allefonsce, the navigator already mentioned. From this document it would appear that Allefonsce sailed up the River Norombègue at least as far as the site of Poughkeepsie, for he found the water tasting salt at a distance of ninety miles from the sea. This is true of the Hudson, but could not be said of the Penobscot, where the tide rises only as far as Bangor, about sixty miles from the sea. We further learn that the French Fort of Norombègue was situated on a small island (or partly submerged isthmus) in a lake upon the Island of Manhattan. In other words, it was a little north of the present City Hall. The lake, which the Dutch used to call sometimes the Collect, sometimes the Fresh Water, was a familiar feature in New York until after the present century had come in. John Fitch used it for experiments with a small steamboat in 1796. It covered a large part of the Five Points neighborhood. Here, we are told, French fur traders had a village and blockhouse in 1540; and such was then the City of Norumbega. It may well have been in its origin an Indian village, most opportunely situated between the peltries of the upper country and the great aboriginal wampum fields of Long Island.

The details of Mercator's map are closely followed by another eminent geographer, Abraham Ortelius, in his map of 1570; and the same conclusion as to the Norumbega seems borne out by the maps of Rascicotti (Venice, 1583) and Cornelius Wytfliet (Louvain, 1597.) In strong contrast with these is the vague and confused treatment of Cornelius de Judaeis (Antwerp, 1593) and Matthias Quadus (Cologne, 1608,) while a haziness of conception which lends itself readily to the Penobscot theory may be seen in the maps of Pierre Desceliers (Arques, 1546) and Franciscus Hoeius (Amsterdam, cir. 1600.) The tendency to identify the River of Norumbega with the Penobscot grew with the lapse of time, and there the good Champlain searched for "the city" in 1604 as far as the site of Bangor, but sought in vain.

This solution of the Norumbega problem seems to me the one that best harmonizes with such data as are accessible, but the subject is not one which admits of dogmatic assurance. However it may come out with Norumbega, it is clear that for a quarter of a century or more after the voyage of Verrazano the Hudson River was visited by French fur traders, and that they had blockhouses on Manhattan Island and at Albany. Then there seems to have been a falling off in these French visits; at least, we hear no more about them; and this falling off may well have been the reason why the position and meaning of Norumbega were forgotten.

Not Meant as Coals to Newcastle.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Among the many books suggested as suitable reading for those having read the more recent writers, as Thackeray, Dickens, Stevenson, Scott, Miss Austen, and others, I have seen none of those older classics with whom I have held such delightful communion. For example, there is Chaucer, whose charming "Wayside Inn" is a most suitable stopping place for any of your readers on a literary pilgrimage. Then, too, there is Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a pleasant companion for a Winter's evening.

Should they ever care to wander in that flowery field among the essayists they will be well repaid. Of course, all have read those essays of the gentle Elia's, and perhaps some of Emerson's or Holmes's, but how many have read that master, Macaulay, or the rugged, forceful style of Carlyle? If so, then read De Quincey, whose style is beautiful and expression fine. Addison, I suppose, most have read, yet I have never seen his name nor have his delightful essays been recommended in any of the lists printed in THE TIMES. Steele should be read with Addison.

Izaak Walton will while away a pleasant hour along some shady brookside while waiting for the fish to bite.

You may not care for those more ancient, yet I do pray you to read Bacon. I think it leads to a better understanding of Shakespeare, the reading of his contemporaries.

I am reading "Don Quixote" for the first time, and derive so much pleasure from it that I most earnestly advise those who have not read it to do so at once.

New York, Oct. 4, 1899. OMEGA.

Browsing Among Department Store Books.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

She was a nice little girl who prepared her mind for Sunday by reading every word in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and she accepted as gospel the letters in reply to your editorial article on "Department Store Books"—letters describing the erudition of the gentlemen and ladies who dispense books in department shops—and she took the invitations to "browse" at the counters in perfect good faith. Accordingly, when she returned to town last week she attempted to "browse." Now, "browsing" is not properly accompanied by conversation, but hers was interrupted every minute with "Anything I can show you, lady?" "Did you want any particular book, lady?" "Were you looking for a book, lady?" and at last it dawned on her that "browsing" was not regarded as admirable in that neighborhood, and she decided to buy a book and depart. But the book which she wanted was not to be seen, and, after a few moments' search, she turned to a saleswoman with "Can you tell me where 'No. 5 John Street' is?" "No, I can't. Better go look in the Directory if you want to know," said the other, and then closed her mouth as if she meant that it should never open again. The "browser" fled in terror.

There is a little group of teachers in this town desirous of knowing in what institutions of learning Mr. Stephen Crane received his education, inasmuch as he seems to regard it as quite proper for a teacher to use the phrase "Who have you been fighting with?" and to use it twice within a minute. Also, they wish to be understood as returning grateful thanks to Heaven for not having sent them one pupil as hideous as the best-looking one in Mr. P. Newell's picture in the October number of Harper's Magazine. Such a collection of hydrocephalic, wry-necked, scrofulous, ophthalmic, "whopper-jawed" babes would be extraordinary in an idiot asylum, they say. Lastly, they desire to know when "Jimmie wore a little shirt waist," inasmuch as nothing of the sort is visible among the garments which he stuffs rather than wears in the picture. CAROLUS.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1899.

THE FARMER.

His Business Side and the Principles That Underlie Making Money.*

Undoubtedly a scientific treatise on the farmer would be of high interest and great value not only to those who till the soil, but to every man who thinks at all of human development and human institutions, for in the final analysis the welfare of society as a whole is intimately connected with the producing capacity, although not necessarily with the prosperity of the agricultural classes. This distinction, although radical and important, is often overlooked in discussions of the condition of the farmer and suggestions for its amelioration, and it is generally assumed that an improvement in the farmer's lot would be equivalent to an improvement of society as a whole.

The author of "The Modern Farmer" does not treat his subject in the way that would make his book most valuable to the student; in other words, as a scientific man would treat his specimens. On the contrary, he announces frankly that the work is intended for farmers, and is designed primarily to put them in close touch with the important sociological and political questions of the day, viewed from the standpoint, or the assumed standpoint, of the tiller of the soil. This, of course, diminishes its value to all who are not directly interested in agriculture, for the book might well be called "Political Opinions Which Farmers Should Study." Among the subjects discussed are the tariff, the currency, the single-tax plan, competition, Socialism, trusts, banks, railroads, &c. The farmer is told not only what his mental attitude should be to the world in general, but also how to treat his own family and his neighbors, and, in very limited space, how he should work his farm.

On the whole, the book will prove a valuable one to the class for which it is intended, for it is written in a clear and forcible, although simple, style, and abounds in that quality which the farmer himself likes to call "common sense." In parts it is elementary enough to come within the reach of the most backward, while at the same time the broader political questions, to which even many of the most intelligent farmers devote but little thought, are treated with sufficient fullness to at least stimulate further research. The author recognizes fully the ignorance in political matters of the class for which he writes, and his descriptions of some of the institutions of society with which the farmer comes in contact such as banks and railroads, although shallow, are perhaps sufficiently full for the purpose, and are fair, so far as they go. Indeed, a special claim is made that both sides of every question are presented without bias, and in a general way this is true, although no man could read the book and not understand at the end what opinions he is expected to hold.

The old farmer, the man who had a hundred acres or so in the Western Reserve fifty years ago, never bothered himself with these matters. When he obtained his start in life by the aid of his father or with the few hundred dollars he may have saved by raising a colt or two of his own and by working out at odd jobs, he bought a piece of land, and with the timber which he cut from it built himself a log house. He was then in a condition to marry, and his wife usually brought him a cow and some crockery, besides a feather bed. Practically all necessary supplies were produced on the place. A few sheep supplied enough wool to be carded and spun by the women, who also knitted stockings, and afterward made one or two pieces of stout woolen cloth, to be converted, in the same house, into serviceable garments for both sexes. Flax also was raised and made into cloth on the place. The hide of a steer killed for family consumption was taken to a near-by tannery, and six months later came back in proper condition for the household bootmaker. The surplus of butter and eggs was traded at the village store for calicoes and small groceries. A cast-iron plow, with rakes, hoes, and scythes constituted the farm machinery. A few acres were sown in wheat, and the farmer took the product to a neighboring mill, bringing home his flour, middlings, and bran. The surplus, which was small, if any, was sold, but transportation was slow and expensive, and, as a rule, the products of each district were consumed within it. The outside trade of the average farmer would not exceed $100 per annum.

The modern farmer, on the other hand, is, or should be, primarily a business man. He must know not only how to make crops grow, but how to produce them so that they will sell for less than they cost. Under the changed conditions of to-day, he is compelled to sell for money what he raises and to buy with money what he consumes. With the enormous increase in the facilities for transportation, every farmer in the civilized world is the competitor, to a certain degree, of every other, even in the sale of products consumed at his very door. To be successful, he must know more of the business of the world, not only what is being done, but also how it is done. He must have the best machinery, and to use it to the greatest advantage he must have a large place. The successful farmer will be the broadly and thoroughly educated one, and, as the product of a small place does not justify the cost of acquiring such information and training, it is inevitable, says the author, that the small farms should be combined into larger ones, and eventually the small farmer will become extinct or will become dependent.

Within the present generation the hope of the farmer and his salvation are in more knowledge. Those who control the sources of subsistence may laugh at all others, but who is to control them? That is the whole problem. The farmers have fallen behind in the race; they have been distanced not by greater power, for their strength is undiminished, but by a wiser use of power. Others have learned to do more work with a minimum of strength; they have ascertained by experience what to do, what to attempt to do, and what to avoid. When the farmer acquires the same knowledge he will resume his condition of control; if he does not, that control will pass to some of the great "captains of industry," whose influence has been so pronounced in other fields.

No treatise on farming or farmers would be complete without a chapter on trusts. The author uses the term to mean any consolidation of large industrial or other enterprises under one management, and, what must seem strange to the average farmer, he defends these combinations. The following extracts will illustrate his attitude:

It is impossible to prevent this (consolidation) by any means short of the abolition of industrial corporations, and this, in any modern civilized nation, cannot for a moment be thought of. * * * In regard to these trusts, the first thing for the farmer to do is to accept them as a fact. They have come to stay, and will increase in number and importance with the growth of our civilization, with which they are exactly in line. * * *

The first step toward any useful study of this subject must be to dismiss all prejudices, and fully recognize that no "trust" is attempting to do anything which the reader would not do in the same position, or would not do now in regard to his own products if he had the power. Year by year the farmers of the world increase their efforts to form trusts to control the sale of their own products, and whenever they are successful there is no limit to the price which they will set, except the limit imposed by competition, or by the inability of customers to pay more. They are no more moved by contemplation of the distress which the high prices of necessaries may cause to consumers than the managers of the great trusts of the Nation. * * * The capitalist classes having the fewer number and the greater intelligence, are, as is natural, leading the way. The farmers are following as best they can. The faster they follow the better for all. * * *

The first step in an attempt to control the trusts is to get out of the darkness and into the light. We do not know what they are doing and we need to know. Then we can permit them to continue doing what is right and stop their doing what is wrong. * * * The laws—State and National—should provide that, in return for the protection of the corporation laws, the accounts and proceedings of all corporations possessing capital or transacting business above some fixed amount, should be absolutely public—no detail whatever being excluded from the public gaze, and to assure it, a representative of the public should audit all accounts and attend all meetings of Directors.

*THE MODERN FARMER IN HIS BUSINESS RELATIONS. A Study of Some of the Principles Underlying the Art of Profitable Farming and Marketing. By Edward F. Adams. Cloth, 8vo, 529 pages; appendices, 121 pages; index. San Francisco: N. J. Stone Company. Price, $3, by subscription only.

NEW BOOKS. READY OCT. 14.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1899.

AUTUMN WITH THE POETS.

Feeling strongly as we do that "now comes on the sweet of the year" and that a golden October day is much rarer than the highly lauded day in June, it is with surprise that we find the Autumn with so few to sing her praises. Nearly all writers seem to agree with Bryant's

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year.

Almost without exception this seems to be the feeling Autumn has inspired in our poets, both young and old. Hood speaks of old Autumn, standing lonely and in silence, for no bird would "sing into his hollow ear from woods forlorn," questioning, too, as to the whereabouts of the songs, the blooms, the pride of Summer, and adding, "But here the Autumn melancholy dwells."

Armstrong in his "Autumn Memories," emphasizes the same feeling—the same mood. He speaks of the beauty of the Autumn beech leaves, the golden bracken, the red haws brightening the hedge rows, and yet after all re-echoing the old story:

Then saddest thoughts revisit me.

Sir James Carnegie's "November's Cadence" has the same underlying tone of melancholy, "Be sad, be sad, thou hast no choice," referring also to the "mild, mysterious, mournful sighing" made by the linnets among the dying leaves on the linden trees. John Payne speaks of "the Autumn's chilly sun," and the flowers, which he calls "ghosts of the Summer day"; speaking, too, of heath, and pimpernel, and rue, "the Autumn's sober flowers," while Dollie Radford can only find in our favorite season "the bare trees and the cold, stern Autumn winds."

But our own Stoddard is most severe of all. He is writing of November, it is true, but we cannot agree that nothing is to be found more cheerful than his "barren realm of withered fields" and "bleak woods of fallen leaves," or the "pale mornings" and "dreariest of evenings" to which he refers. An anonymous poet speaks of "Autumn's plaintive undertone," as if Summer "wept for all her glories dead and dying."

Have our poets, then, never gloried in the October fields, yellow with goldenrod, dotted with asters varying in tint from white down through pale lavender to the deepest purple, or seen wide stretches of meadow brilliant with color, both the scarlets and pinks of a low meadow grass and the blue-lavender of the rosemary? All those who really love the Autumn, who have spent long days in the woods at this season, when the leaves are not sere and withered, but in all the varying shades of red and yellow; when the air is golden both in hue and feeling, and when the sweetest of odors rise from the fallen leaves, and as one walks everywhere there is a soft rustle, will be more apt to agree with the writer in an old Blackwood's, who sings of "the golden gleam of an Autumn day," and the tender touch upon everything:

When Summer gathers up her robes of glory,
And like a dream of beauty glides away.

For those of us who are good walkers (or good wheelmen) there is no season in the whole year so beautiful, so inspiriting as the Autumn. With just a touch of frost in the air, enough to make us walk rapidly or linger for a while in some sheltered spot where the sun is shining brightly, there is such a joyousness, such a feeling of exhilaration in the air that we can walk and walk, with very little sense of fatigue. Indeed, during October, and part of November, one fairly begrudges wasting any portion of such superb days within doors. November, too, brings its pleasures; never are seen more beautiful sunsets, and its few golden days are so eagerly looked for, counted upon, and enjoyed. The country which has no beautiful Indian Summer misses much—how much, only those who love and look forward to the Autumn days can really appreciate.

We wonder how many of our readers know the delights of bonfire building? Necessarily, this is a pleasure which dwellers in towns cannot share. But to those who live in the open country, or in villages, there is no pleasure quite so fascinating as the raking together of great heaps of leaves, and especially on days when it is too cold to be out of doors without exercising, setting fire to the pile, and then idly watching the curious and always changing smoke wreaths, in which many different colors will be seen, and which is never the same for more than a minute. Then, too, when the pile burns well down to its heart, the most beautiful flame effects will be seen, especially if it is nearly dusk, and after it all you come back to your house with blood tingling, all your little anxieties blown away by the brisk air, and with fresh energy for "the task that's nearest."

Of all Autumn songs known to us, we should have chosen to write those to be found in "More Songs from Vagabondia," by Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey. We have often wondered which of the two is to be thanked for "A Vagabond Song," one of the most, if not the most, delightful Autumn poems in the language. We know it from start to finish, and many an October walk have we taken, with our hearts, and our feet, too, keeping time to its rhythm.

Longfellow, it is true, speaks of the sober gladness with which the old year takes up his bright inheritance of golden fruits, but even while praising the deep-crimsoned ash, the silver beech, the yellow maple, goes back to the old idea of melancholy:

When Autumn, like a faint old man, sits down
By the wayside a-weary.

How welcome, then, to the lover of Autumn days is the new note struck by the singers of the joys of "Vagabondia," even when it is only in praising the joys of the road that they incidentally refer to "a crimson touch on the hard wood trees," or, again, speak of "from purple glory to scarlet pomp," or when writing of the falling of the leaves, they refer to "the racy smell of the forest loam," until the full tide is reached in the following:

There is something in the Autumn that is native to my blood—
Touch of manner, hint of mood;
And my heart is like a rhyme,
With the yellow and the purple and the crimson keeping time.

The scarlet of the maples can shake me like a cry
Of bugles going by;
And my lonely spirit thrills
To see the frosty asters like a smoke upon the hills.

There is something in October sets the gypsy blood astir;
We must rise and follow her,
When from every hill of flame
She calls and calls each vagabond by name.

ROSA BONHEUR'S WILL—A CONTEST AND A COMPROMISE.

The following extracts are from a letter recently received by an artist in New York from a French friend, the latter intimately acquainted with the late Rosa Bonheur. The facts in the case are so strange that they will be found of marked interest:

"As you have always been in sympathy with our artists, and having met Mlle. Bonheur more than once, and knew of her honorable character, her affection for her relatives, her regard for friends and servants, her generosity and sense of justice, you must have been very much surprised to hear that she had violated all of these attributes in making her last will and testament. It's a long story. Perhaps I had better begin by telling you who is the legatee, Miss Ann Klumpke. This lady, a painter of portraits and figure subjects, is one of four daughters born of German parents and partially brought up in San Francisco. Through family straits the mother removed to Geneva, Switzerland, and opened a family boarding house there. Later on she settled in Paris, continuing the same business, and was well patronized by the first American families In Paris the daughter Ann studied painting. The other sisters devoted themselves to music and medicine. Dorothea became an accomplished astronomer and now holds a position in the observatory.

"Ann was introduced to Rosa Bonheur in the following manner. It appears that some years ago Rosa desired to procure an American wild horse. She applied to a Western dealer for such an animal. Not having one in his stock, he asked Mr. John Arbuckle of Brooklyn, N. Y., (notable for his sugar and coffee operations) to sell him such a horse from his great ranch in the West. When this gentleman learned that the horse was intended for that celebrated artist, he most liberally ordered that one of the finest specimens in his large drove should be caught and forwarded to her free of any expense. Rosa Bonheur gratefully acknowledged the gift, afterward sending him a fine study of the very animal. She also invited him, should he ever come to France, to visit her at her home at By, near Fontainebleu.

"In course of time Mr. Arbuckle went abroad with his family, and lived at Mrs. Klumpke's house. On going to visit the great artist, as invited, he employed Ann to accompany him as interpreter, but no particular intimacy ensued from this and another introduction. Afterward Miss Klumke spent some time at Fontainebleu, where she painted Rosa's portrait, which picture, I believe, was exhibited at Pittsburg a year or more ago.

"Last Winter it became known that Miss Klumpke was a regular resident at By, when she painted another portrait of Rosa, which was in our late Salon, but where it did not have much success.

"Miss Klumpke accompanied Rosa in February on her annual visit to her old friend and patron, the veteran E. Gambart, at his fine villa at Nice. On returning to her home, and only a few weeks after this visit, the noble woman and distinguished artist died, after a very short illness. Then it was learned that Rosa Bonheur had only a brief time before executed a will making Miss Ann Klumpke her universal legatee of the château and its contents, lands, investments, moneys, (a picture dealer here, an old friend of the artist, is said to hold 300,000 francs of her money,) pictures, studies—in fact, all, all of the accumulations of a long and most industrious lifetime; the only exceptions being an annuity of 800 francs to Céline, a faithful servant of forty years, and an annuity of 1,200 francs to a godchild, but not a sou for any relative or a souvenir for any friend! There were her estimable brother Isadore, (a sculptor,) seventy years of age, his family, the children of her sister Juliette, and the widow and children of her regretted brother Auguste, (the well-known cattle and landscape painter,) all of whom were in very moderate circumstances. Rosa Bonheur had written that Isadore was one of the best and most honorable men alive, and that if in want Miss Klumpke should help him. One of the family says he refused to accept any gift from her, but with the other members joined in filing a caviat against the will, pledging what means they could raise to defray the legal expenses. Such expenses in our courts would amount to much more than these poor people could possibly provide. The suit was pressed, which resulted in protracted negotiations for a compromise, and finallly a legal settlement was brought about.

"Miss Klumpke is to retain all property, except the productions of Rosa Bonheur, Miss Klumpke reserving the right to select and present in her name some work to the nation. These productions by the great artist includes paintings in oil, finished and unfinished, water color drawings, innumerable and most elaborate studies in oil from nature, representing cattle of various breeds, buffaloes, horses, boars, sheep, dogs, cats, monkeys, &c., finely executed drawings in pastels, sepia, crayon, &c. All of these are to be sold at auction during the coming Winter, (presumably at Paris.) One-half of the net proceeds is to go to the legatee, the other half to the relatives.

"In regard to Rosa Bonheur's will, her friends, her doctor among them, appear to absolve her from the unjust act, saying all is a mystery. Even the notary who drew the will was not the one at By, whom she usually employed, but one in Paris. Those nearest by blood seem to be the most moved at the surprise and reproach bestowed upon their beloved relative's memory. Mr. Gambart, I know, took the matter very much to heart, considering it as discrediting the fame of his old friend. He wanted to make provision for the neglected relations and servants, also to make amends for Rosa's failure to leave some of her works to the Government, as she had always said she would. Mr. Gambart, therefore, promptly offered to the Ministry of the Beaux-Arts three pictures by her, selected from his own collection at Nice, "Cattle Crossing a Scotch Lake," "Stampede of Cattle," "Portrait of Rosa Bonheur," by Dubufe, in which she is represented leaning on the neck of a young bull—the bull painted in by Rosa herself.

"No doubt the artists will take measures to erect in Paris a statue of the woman-artist, and there will be a monument at Fontainebleau, the site having been given by the authorities on the offer of Gambart to provide for a monument at his own expense. The design settled upon is a bull, in bronze, enlarged by Isadore Bonheur, from a model made by his noted sister. There will be a bronze panel on one side of the pedestal representing in bas-relief, the 'Horse Fair.' A corresponding panel on the other side will contain a group of cattle from another of her paintings. At the rear end an upright panel will contain a stag, also from a painting. The front panel will bear her medallion portrait with some inscription. The entire work will be executed under the direction of Rosa Bonheur's brother Isadore.

"You should read in the Paris Revue des Revues of June 15 a charming tribute to her dear friend Rosa, written by that other distinguished artist, Mme. Virginie Demont Breton.

"After all, can we not ask the question, Would many of us have the fortitude and sense of justice to give up a large fortune thus dropped in our lap?"

The following from The Westminster Gazette explains what was the situation in regard to Rosa Bonheur's estate before a compromise was reached:

"A lawsuit of unusual interest is pending in France. It appears that a fortnight before Rosa Bonheur's death, although having many near relations, the great artist bequeathed her entire fortune, funded property, house and grounds, pictures, &c., to a lady companion of transatlantic origin who had not lived with her for more than two years. Naturally enough, the relations decided to contest the will, seals were set upon papers and the house, exclusive of two rooms, for the time being in the hands of the law. Meanwhile the legatee, or presumable legatee, remains in the two rooms thus made over to her, awaiting results. I learn that in the first instance she was strongly advised by friendly interveners to come to terms with the family, but preferred a legal decision.

"'It is sad to think,' adds our correspondent, 'that wealth so honorably won should form the subject of litigation. The sum total must amount to a million of francs at the least. Rosa Bonheur left nephews and nieces to whom she was much attached. The great artist, moreover, had received during her long and successful career many valuable marks of appreciation from crowned heads. Perhaps several millions would be a more correct appraisement of one of the largest fortunes ever achieved by a woman. George Sand earned during her lifetime a million francs, (£40,000,) but, as she wrote shortly before her death, she never saved a sou. Rosa Bonheur was more French, and possessed the national gift of economy.'"

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—"Gillian the Dreamer," by Neil Munro, has been published by Messrs. Isbister. The author receives more praise than the work, which is generally criticised as exasperating.

***

Mr. Murray announces a popular history of the Church of England by the Bishop of Ripon, also a work entitled "Church Problems," which is edited by the Rev. Hensley Henson of Oxford. Lord Selborne writes on "Endowment," Lord Hugh Cecil on "Parties in the Church," Dr. Gibson on "The Parochial System," Bernard Wilson on "The Church and Empire."

***

Kegan Paul is to publish a series entitled "Westminster Biographies."

***

The second number of Lady Randolph Churchill's Anglo-Saxon Review is being printed. In it the Duchess of Devonshire continues the selections from the letters of her famous predecessor, Georgeina. The Earl of Crewe writes on La Bruyère.

***

Mr. William Archer has written a group of critical essays on the poets of the younger generation, to be published by John Lane. The latter also announces a volume of Matthew Arnold's verse, with an introduction by Arthur Benson.

***

Messrs. Chatto will issue next week "Bohemian Paris of To-day," by W. C. Morrow, a Parisian student. It is printed as a human document studied on the spot.

***

Messrs. Dent will soon publish "A Practical Study of Languages," by Henry Sweep, an Oxford Man.

***

John Lane will soon present a historical romance, "Our Queen Triumphant," by Frank Matthew; he also has ready a volume of fairy stories by Henry Stackpoole.

***

Messrs. Duckworth will publish in November "Wyemasks and the Sea Fairies," by E. H. Cooper, illustrated by Dudley Hardy.

***

The Temple Dickens has reached its thirty-second volume. The Temple Scott is completed in forty-eight volumes.

***

Messrs. Heinemann will produce on Monday the "Memoirs of Victor Hugo."

***

Mr. Nimmo has ready for publication "Betwixt Two Seas, a Volume of Poems and Ballads," by "Violet Fane," who is Lady Currie, wife of the British Ambassador in Rome.

***

"Prisoners of the Tower," by Violet Brooke Hunt, will be published shortly by Messrs. Dent. It deals with the principal prisoners committed to the Tower from the time of Henry I. to the beginning of the present century. T. B. F.

Carlyle and Mr. Markham.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As yet none of your readers has called attention to the curious resemblance between "The Man With the Hoe" and two passages in "Sartor Resartus." In the chapter on "Helotage" he writes: "Two men I honor and no third. First the toil-worn Craftsman that with earth-made Implement laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's. * * * Hardly entreated Brother! For us was our back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed; thou wert our Conscript, on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. * * * But what I do mourn over is, that the lamp of his soul should go out; that no ray of heavenly, or even of earthly, knowledge should visit him; but only, in the haggard darkness, like two spectres, Fear and Indignation, bearing company. Alas, while the body stands so broad and brawny, must the Soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated!"

Space does not allow me to give the full text, but the likeness is wonderful. Still, this is not plagiarism. It is the painting of the same picture by two artists who have seen the same object. Prof. Markham's verse is good poetry. Carlyle's prose is perhaps more poetry. LUCY R. CAUTLEY.

White Sulphur Springs, West Va., Oct. 7, 1899.

MAX MULLER.

Second Series of His Reminiscences Dealing with His Indian Friends.*

The present volume is the second series of Max Müller's recollections of his friends, acquaintances, and correspondents. The first was devoted to his friends, musical, royal, literary, and even beggarly. He now turns to his Indian friends and correspondents, for, as he says, he has had many friends who were personally unknown to him.

The first chapter describes how Prof. Müller came to his first acquaintance with India. Before he was ten years of age he had had visions of the wonderful land of dreams in which his life interest was later to become absorbed. In the small German town of Dessau, in the Duchy of Anhalt, where the boy lived, nothing, of course, was known of India. His first real knowledge, if real it could be called, was from a picture of Benares which was emblazoned on one of his school copybooks. It was a rough sketch of a bathing ghat on the banks of the Ganges, with men, women, and children on their way to bathe. The mosques and temples on the shores of the river impressed him as "even more beautiful and majestic" than the churches and palaces at Dessau. As the boy was sitting idly dreaming of this beautiful region, he was suddenly taken by the ear by his writing master and told to copy several pages containing such names as Benares, Ganges, and India.

The first Hindu ever seen by the author was Dvarkanath Tagore, who was then living at Paris in truly Oriental luxury. Upon hearing of Max Müller's very lively interest in the literature of India, for by that time the young German had become a hard student of Sanskrit both in Leipsic under Brockhaus and at Berlin with Eugène Burnouf, Dvarkanath was attracted toward him and had repeated conversations with him upon Indian subjects. It was about this time that Max Müller became enthusiastic over the idea of preparing a complete edition of the text of the Rigveda, the most important of the four Vedas, together with the great commentary of Sayana. Toward this end he bent all his energies for many years. It is a singular fact that although the Rigveda is the most sacred book of the Hindus and has been so for at least 3,000 years, there had never been a printed copy of the work in existence. For many centuries, indeed up to a few hundred years ago, it had been considered impious by the pious Brahman to have any copy of even a manuscript of the sacred book. From generation to generation the priests had handed down the hymns of the Veda by oral repetition. Every Brahman was supposed to know the Rigveda by heart, and in ancient times most of them did so. By virtue of constant practice the Hindus had acquired such a degree of ability to retain a large number of verses that the task of learning the Veda was not so terrible to them as it would be to us, who are not used to exercising our memories to any very great extent. When the first edition of Prof. Müller's text of the Rigveda finally appeared, after many years of patient labor and minute research, it is not remarkable that it excited all over India a wonderful warmth of discussion. It was not so much the question of the accuracy of the text as it then appeared as it was of the impiety of printing or criticising the revered volume. Hindus were divided into many parties, the more advanced advocating the publication as tending to promote the study of the Veda, and the conservative and orthodox declaring against the new movement. A wave of religious revival spread over all India as a consequence of the growth of a knowledge of the Rigveda. Prof. Müller was soon engaged in a voluminous correspondence with his unknown friends, which has continued ever since.

One of the author's distant friends was Behramji Malabari, an Indian gentleman whose life was devoted to fighting the Hindu custom of child marriage. The position of widows in India is one of the saddest known to man. Every one despises them and shuns them, and they live either with their parents or with some compassionate friend. In the year 1881 there were over 20,000,000 widows in India, and of that number 680,000 were under nineteen years of age, and 78,000 were under nine years. Malabari's activity in this matter has already secured the passage of laws against early marriage in some of the Indian States. He has written several successful English books, and he is the best living author in the Gujerati language.

Another of Prof. Müller's friends was Ramabai, a Hindu lady, who traveled to America to obtain help in starting an Asrama or hermitage for child-widows in India. Still another friend was Anandibai Joshee, M. D., also an Indian lady, who came to the United States in 1883. She was the first Brahman lady that ever came to New York. Her determination was to study medicine at the Medical College of Pennsylvania where she took the degree of M. D. in 1886. She obtained a position in India, and returned there, but she had been attacked by consumption, and soon died in the home in which she was born.

The fourth chapter of "My Indian Friends" is devoted to "The Veda." It was a pretty thought of the author to include in the book as his dearest friends those hymns of the Rigveda, to the study of which he has given the best years of his life. The great edition of the Rigveda with its commentary will always remain the greatest accomplishment of Prof. Müller's life, and it will be his chief claim to the gratitude and admiration of scholars. Many persons have disagreed with his theories about solar myths, many have thought that his leanings toward Vedantism were too evident, and many others have found his glowing accounts of India and its life and civilization too optimistic; but no one has ever denied the great value of his study of the Rigveda. It may be well to reproduce here for the benefit of those persons not familiar with the sacred literature of the Hindus the author's definition of the Veda in its component parts: "The Vedas, as we possess them," he says, "are four systematically arranged collections of hymns and verses. The Rigveda contains 1,017 each, on an average containing about ten verses. They are all addressed to Devatas, or deities, and whatever subject is addressed in these hymns, down to bows, arrows, and stones, is supposed to become, ipso facto, a Devata, while the poet is called the seer, or Rishi. The metres are numerous and strictly regulated. The date of the Rigveda is probably about 1200 or 1500 B. C. The second Veda, the Samaveda, is a much smaller collection of hymns, most of them borrowed from the Rigveda, but different in character so far as they were meant to be sung at the ancient sacrifices.

The third, the Yajurveda, consists of sacrificial formulas and of verses, to be repeated in a low voice, by a class of priests who were intrusted chiefly with the manual work required for the performances of sacrifices.

The fourth, the Atharvaveda, probably collected at a later time, contains, besides many hymns from the Rigveda, a large number of popular verses used for magical and medicinal purposes, some of them possibly of great antiquity.

"My Indian Friends" is not a book which will appeal to the general reader as much as did the first series of "Auld Lang Syne." The persons and things treated in it are not of so wide an interest as were the others, but it is, nevertheless, a very readable volume, which will be valuable to the student of Hindu life and thought, as well as to the person who wishes only to be amused.

MONTGOMERY SCUYLER, Jr.

*AULD LANG SYNE. Second Series: My Indian Friends. By F. Max Muller. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(Up to and including Thursday afternoon.)

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE ROMAN HISTORY OF APPIAN OF Alexandria. Translated from the Greek by Horace White. With maps and illustrations. Two vols. 12mo. Pp. about xxiii.-554. New York: The Macmillan Company.

OLIVER CROMWELL AND HIS TIMES. Social, Religious, and Political Life in the Seventeenth Century. By G. Holden Pike. 12mo. Pp. vii.-286. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

FROM HOWARD TO NELSON. Twelve Sailors. Edited by John Knox Laughton. With portraits and maps. 8vo. Pp. viii.-476. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

THE TEMPLE PLUTARCH. Edited by W. H. D. Rouse. Englished by Sir Thomas North. In ten volumes. Vol. IX. 24mo. Pp. 333. London: J. M. Dent & Co. 50 cents.

THE HERO OF MANILA. Dewey on the Mississippi and the Pacific. By Rossiter Johnson. 12mo. Pp. ix.-152. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE Thackeray. By Lewis Melville. With portrait and illustrations. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about 301. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. (Advance sheets.)

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. A Critical Study. By George Brandes. 8vo. Pp. xii.-708. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.60.

BERNARDINO LUINI. Series of Great Masters in Sculpture and Painting. By G. C. Williamson. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-144. London: George Bell & Sons. $1.75.

JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND Saladin. By Walter Besant and E. H. Palmer. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-532. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING IN RHODE ISLAND. By Amasa M. Eaton. 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-128. Paper. Providence, R. I.

OLD TRAITS ON THE NIAGARA FRONTIER. By Frank H. Severance. 12mo. Pp. xii.-320. Buffalo, N. Y.

A POLITICAL HISTORY OF EUROPE SINCE 1814. By Charles Seignobos. Translation edited by S. M. Macvane. 8vo. Pp. xxi.-881. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

CUBA: ITS PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. By A. D. Hall. 12mo. Pp. 171. New York: Street & Smith.

THE PHILIPPINES. By A. D. Hall. 16mo. Pp. 177. New York: Street & Smith.

REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITD STATES, Including Changes by Interpretation and Amendment for Lawyers and Those Not Learned in the Law. By W. G. Bullitt. 12mo. Pp. xii.-360. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $2.

IMPORTANT EVENTS. A book of dates, historical, biographical, political, religious, literary, scientific, and industrial. Compiled by George W. Powers. 24mo. Pp. v.-321. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD NEW YORK. By Charles Hemstreet. Illustrated by E. C. Peixotto. 12mo. Pp. viii.-228. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A LOOKER-ON IN LONDON. By Mary H. Krout. 12mo. Pp. 352. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

PRESENT DAY EGYPT. By Frederic Courtland Penfield. Illustrated by Paul Philippoteaux and R. Talbot Kelly. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-372. New York: The Century Company. $2.50.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF ADMIRAL DEWEY. From Montpelier to Manila. Containing reproductions in fac simile of hitherto unpublished letters of George Dewey during the Admiral's naval career, and extracts from his log-book. By Adelbert M. Dewey, assisted by members of the immediate family of George Dewey. 250 illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 559. New York: The Woolfall Company.

THE MANY-SIDED FRANKLIN. By Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo. Pp. xx.-516. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $3.

HISTORIC AMERICANS. Sketches of the lives and characters of certain famous Americans held most in reverence by the boys and girls of America for whom these stories are here told. By Elbridge S. Brooks. 12mo. Pp. viii.-384. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

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A LIFE OF THE POPE. (Leo XIII.) Compiled and translated from the most authentic sources. By A. D. Hall. 12mo. Pp. 197. New York: Street & Smith.

LIFE OF ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY. By Will M. Clemens. 12mo. Pp. vi.-196. Illustrated. New York: Street & Smith.

LIFE OF CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, REAR ADMIRAL, 1807-18. By his son, Capt. Charles H. Davis. 8vo. Pp. 349. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

THE NARRAGANSETT FRIENDS' MEETING IN THE XVIII. CENTURY. With a chapter on Quaker beginnings in Rhode Island. By Caroline Hazard. 8vo. Pp. vi.-197. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

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EVENINGS WITH THE SACRED POETS. A Series of Quiet Talks About the Singers and Their Songs. By Frederick Saunders, A. M. 8vo. Pp. 574. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $2.

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DISCUSSIONS IN ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS. By Francis A. Walker. Edited by David R. Dewey. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about v.-453. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $6 per set.

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THE MEDICAL DIRECTORY OF NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND CONNECTICUT. F. Eliot Harris, Vol. I. 16mo. Pp. 882. New York: Trow Directory, Printing, and Book Binding Company.

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EDGAR A. POE.

Zolnay's Bust of Him Unveiled at the University of Virginia—Mr. Mabie's Address.

The bust of Edgar Allan Poe, in bronze, by Julian Zolnay, the Hungarian sculptor living in New York, was unveiled at the University of Virginia, in Charlottesville, a week ago to-day. It occupies an alcove in the new library building in the rotunda. The poet is represented in a reflective mood, his head bent, and one hand grasping the lapel of his coat. The features shown are those of an intellectual man in a state of dejection, with something of pathos in the impression one receives. It is not the Poe of Griswold, but the man more truly drawn for our instruction by Mr. Woodberry. The bust bears a fac simile of the poet's signature and the inscription "Edgar Allan Poe, 1809-1849. Student of the University of Virgina, February to December, 1826." The chief address at the unveiling was delivered by Hamilton W. Mabie, and, in part, is as follows:

It is the first and perhaps the most obvious distinction of Edgar Allan Poe that his creative work baffles all attempts to relate it historically to antecedent conditions; that it detached itself almost completely from the time and place in which it made its appearance and sprang suddenly and mysteriously from a soil which had never borne its like before.

There was nothing in the America of the third decade of the country which seemed to predict "The City of the Sea," "Israfel," and the lines "To Helen." * * * Poe stood alone among his contemporaries by reason of the fact that he, while his imagination was fertilized by the movement of the time, his work was not, save in its originality and beauty, representative of the forces behind it. The group of gifted men with whom he had for the most part such casual connections reflected the age behind them or the time in which they lived; Poe shared with them the creative impulse without sharing the specific interests and devotions of the period.

He was primarily and distinctively the artist of his time; the man who cared for his art and not for what he could say through it, but for what it had to say through him. Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Bryant, Irving, and, in certain aspects of his genius, Hawthorne might have been predicted; reading our early history in the light of our later development their coming seems to have been foreordained by the conditions of life on the new continent; and later, Whitman and Lanier stand for and are bound up in the fortunes of the new world and its new order of political and social life. Poe alone among men of his eminence could not have been foreseen. This fact suggests his limitations, but it also brings into clear view the unique individuality of his genius and the complete originality of his work.

His contemporaries are explicable; Poe is inexplicable. He remains the most sharply defined personality in our literary history. His verse and his imaginative prose stand out in bold relief against a background which neither suggests nor interprets him. One may go further and affirm that both verse and prose have a place by themselves in the literature of the world. * * * In the "City of the Sea," "Israfel," and the verses "To Helen"—to recall three of Poe's earliest and most representative poems—there is complete detachment from the earlier interests and occupations and complete escape into the world of ideality.

It is part of the charm of these perfect creations that they are free from all trace of time and toil. Out of the new world of work and strife suddenly magical doors were flung wide into the fairy land of pure songs, out of the soil, tilled with heroic labor and courage, a fountain suddenly gushed from unexpected springs.

A poem written for the occasion by Father Tabb was as follows:

TO EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Dead fifty years? Not so.
Nay, fifty years ago,
Death, Obloquy, and Spite
To curse his ashes came;
But, lo! the living light,
Beneath the breath of shame,
Indignant, spurned the night,
And withered them in flame.

An opportunity was given to all persons present to examine the record books of the university in order to see that Poe's career as a student was without blemish. On the same page with his name appear many other names with notes concerning suspensions, dismissals or expulsions, but his stands there without a mark. Letters were received from a great many literary men all over the United States. Among them was the following from Joaquin Miller:

Yours, asking me to the unveiling of the great poet's bust finds me in San Francisco, en route, as usual. I can only say I shall be there in the spirit. My work calls for my presence in the far Northwest, but I shall think of you and yours on the 7th of October. You are building wisely. That land that has no poets has no lasting place in history. Babylon, Nineveh, they stoned the prophets, and where are they? But for the poets round about Jerusalem their very names were not. Jerusalem is but a small place, comparatively, yet is she more than all the Orient, because she cherished and revered the poets. This is history; this is equity; this is poetic justice.

John Hay, Secretary of State, wrote:

It would give me great pleasure to share in so interesting a ceremony and pay my tribute of respect to the memory of one of our greatest men of letters, but I have made engagements for that date, from which it is not possible to free myself.

William L. Wilson of Washington and Lee University said in his letter:

I should like to be present to witness the ceremonial, and still more to testify my gratification at the acquisition by the university of the fitting memorial of a son whose literary fame has grown steadily in the half century since his death, and who seems now safely enrolled among the great names of American literature.

William Winter wrote:

I need not remind you that poems of mine have not been wanting to honor the memory of Poe. I wish that I could tell you to depend on me for still another tribute to the genius of that extraordinary and most unfortunate man. I deeply sympathize with the purpose of the university, and I thank you for the honor of the invitation and for your kind remembrance of me.

Poe and Chivers.*

This book of eighty-six pages is composed of a series of five short essays, especially devoted to Poe and two of his contemporaries, one—comparatively unknown—the Southern poet, Thomas Holley Chivers, and the other—well known—the French poet, Baudelaire. Thomas Holley Chivers's work and life are summed up in the fourth essay, and the French poet's relation to Edgar Poe is given in the final essay.

The first pages of the volume come under the title, "The Precursor of Poe," and are by far the most enlightening, the purpose of Mr. Benton being, as he informs us, "to speak of a poet little known now, who once made claim to be, or whose friends assert was, Poe's precursor." The author then proceeds to show, very plausibly indeed, the relation of the two men—Chivers and Poe—in their works. It seems to be the author's contention, not that Poe plagiarized, but that he was, perhaps, unduly influenced by the poetic and prose work of Thomas Holley Chivers. Mr. Benton presents a somewhat astonishing case of similarity in the lines of these two poets. He asserts of Chivers that "he embodies more of the Poe atmosphere and melody than exist anywhere out of Poe's verse," and adds that this "will not be hard to prove." His citations prove his contention. But with commendable discretion Mr. Benton makes no charge of plagiarism, yet shows convincingly the resemblance of their atmosphere, words, rhythm, and rhyme. The seven stanzas of Chivers's "Lily Adair" very plainly show this similarity. Then, too, the lines quoted from "The Vigil of Aiden" are certainly reminiscent of Poe. It will be well to quote a few of these in order to show their striking similarity:

In the Rosy Bowers of Aiden
With her ruby lips love-laden,
Dwelt the mild, the modest maiden,
Whom Politian called Lenore.
* * * * * * *
Then he cried out broken-hearted,
In this desert world deserted,
Though she had not yet departed—
"Are we not to meet, dear maiden,
In the Rosy Bowers of Aiden,
As we did in days of yore?"

The question then is, having seen so many marked resemblances, "Did Chivers strike first these cadences, now so familiar? Or were they the invention of Poe, who made them immortal in 'The Raven'?" Such is the problem that confronts us. Even though a case of plagiarism could clearly be made out, whether that plagiarism be unconscious or conscious, intentional and willful or otherwise, we must still feel, as does Mr. Benton, that Chivers is, on the whole, the versifier, and Poe the poet. Granting that Poe got his method and even some words from Chivers, we are compelled to say as Walter Savage Landor said of Shakespeare, "He is more original than his originals." Poe has breathed into his words and poems the breath of life.

Although the name of Poe's precursor is to-day comparatively unknown, it appears that he was known to Bayard Taylor, who said of his verse: "It has a hectic flush, a strange, fascinating, narcotic quality." He also was known and admired of Swinburne, for the author tells the story of Swinburne's meeting with Bayard Taylor, who, mentioning Chivers, caused the poet Swinburne to exclaim: "Oh, Chivers, Chivers—if you know him, give me your hand." Mr. Benton very modestly makes no attempt to prove Poe guilty of literary theft; he simply points out the similarity in a suggestive way, and permits us to draw our own conclusions.

The second essay, dealing with the controversy, occupies twenty-two pages, and contains the arguments pro and con in the once famous controversy. It remains, also, to be said that the prose passages presented contain pronounced likenesses. Parts of Poe's famous essay, "The Poetic Principle," it is claimed by an early writer, show unmistakable evidence of plagiarism. The "Railroad Song," as given by Mr. Benton, would certainly justly entitle Chivers to the appellation, rather unjustly given by Emerson to Poe, "the jingle poet." It is a poem, too, that has every evidence of having been written after reading Southey's "Cataract of Lodore." That Poe "knew Chivers's work and paid attention to him in more than one reference," seems to be abundantly proved.

The third essay has to do with "Poe's Opinion of 'The Raven.'" One statement here calls for criticism. The author asks the question: "If you take 'The Raven,' 'Annabel Lee,' and 'The Bells' from Poe's poems—if you do not consider these at all—what would his poetic fame have been? Could it have been very great?" We cannot help feeling that, omitting these, enduring fame would have rested on "Ulalume," "The Haunted Palace," "To One in Paradise," and "To Helen." "Ulalume" is, for simple, weird harmony and cadence, imagination and artistic excellence, one of the best of Poe's poems, some critics placing it even above "The Raven."

The volume is illustrated by an excellent picture of Poe after one of Hollyer's etchings. There are also other pictures—one of Thomas Holley Chivers, and others of houses associated with Poe. A manuscript poem, in fac simile, is given. An excellent, though by no means complete, list of magazine articles, is given in the closing pages. Mr. Benton has given us a readable and, to the student and lover of Poe, a valuable volume.

*IN THE POE CIRCLE. By Joel Benton. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels.

Bernhardt.*

In a volume of less than two hundred pages Jules Huret rapidly sketches, in a very readable way, the career of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt from her earliest days. Born of a Jewish mother, she was baptized and became a member of the Catholic Church. Her daring and love of fun led to her expulsion from the convent where she was being educated no less than three times. Huret tells of her admission to the Conservatoire, through the influence of the Duc de Morny; her début at the Comédie Française in "Iphigénie," where the audience laughed at her long, thin arms, and the trouble which led to her leaving that theatre for the first time. Bernhardt's sister having accidentally trodden on the train worn by one of the leading women, was so roughly pushed by her that her head was knocked against a corner hard enough to make the blood come. Mlle. Sarah thereupon struck Mme. Nathalie, and called her a great stupid; to the amusement of her fellow-actors; but the management insisted that Bernhardt should apologize to Mme. Nathalie, which she refused to do unless the latter first apologized to her sister. The whole affair caused a terrible scandal, and led not only to Bernhardt's leaving that company, but also to her finding some little trouble in making a fresh engagement.

The whole book is a history of the trials and triumphs of this ambitious woman, who, always struggling against the greatest odds, was handicapped by a frail physical condition poorly adapted to stand the nervous strain of such a life as Bernhardt's. The book has an interesting preface by Edmond Rostand, who sums up the scope of the volume as follows: "An epic narrative such as yours, with such a series of battles and victories, expeditions and conquests—we stand amazed!"

The book came into being in the following way: One day in February of last year, Mme. Bernhardt telephoned Huret to come and see her. When he reached the house Bernhardt told him she expected to enter a hospital the next day to have a serious operation performed; gave him the address of the hospital, and added: "Don't forget to come and see me when I am convalescent. I will tell you all sorts of stories so that you won't get bored." It would seem that a fine courage is the keynote of Bernhardt's whole career. Daunted by nothing, she was not at all frightened about the success of the operation, and spent her time in reassuring her friends. As she had predicted, the operation was perfectly successful, and during visits M. Huret paid Mme. Bernhardt during her convalescence, he "was able to take down from the great artiste's own lips the information contained in these pages, by far the greater part of which information will be new to the public."

The book, then, is a rapid survey of the life of a great actress, the biographical details of which would seem to be well authenticated. The sketch is profusely illustrated with photographs of Bernhardt in character as well as in private life, the whole series adding very much to the interest of the volume.

One of the later chapters, "Sarah Bernhardt's Day," contains an account of a fête given in her honor by some of her friends, which included a luncheon followed by a performance at the Renaissance Theatre, with sonnets in her honor, read by their poet authors, Coppée, Rostand, and others, the whole being a perfect ovation. Mme. Bernhardt, being asked to give the readers of The Figaro a glimpse of her feelings on the eve of that memorable event, responded by sending a letter, from which the following is an extract:

I am proud and thoroughly happy at the prospect of the fête that is to be given me. You ask me to say whether I really and truly believe I deserve this honor. If I say Yes, you will think me very conceited. If I say No, you will set me down as very blamable. I would rather tell you why I am so proud and happy. For twenty-nine years past I have given the public the vibrations of my soul, the pulsations of my heart, and the tears of my eyes. I have played 112 parts. I have created 38 new characters, 16 of which are the work of poets. I have struggled like no other human being has struggled. My independence and hatred of deception have made me bitter enemies. I have overcome and pardoned those whom I condescended to encounter. They have become my friends. The mud thrown at me by others has fallen from me in dust, dried up by the scorching sun of my determination and faith in my own powers. I have ardently longed to climb the topmost pinnacle of my art. I have not yet reached it. By far the smaller part of my life remains for me to live, but what matters it? Every day brings me nearer to the realization of my dream. The hours that have flown away with my youth have left me my courage and cheerfulness, for my goal is unchanged and I am marching toward it.

M. Huret's spirited sketch has been translated into English by G. A. Raper, the volume, with its interesting illustrations, forming a very readable whole.

*SARAH BERNHARDT. By Jules Huret. With a preface by Edmond Rostand. Translated from the French by G. A. Raper. London: Chapman & Hall, Limited. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1899. $2.50.

Embroidery and Lace.*

The history of embroidery and lace is full of interest. In the beginning there was no difference between the one and the other. The earliest lace was embroidery, and its origin is veiled in obscurity. The influence of women in the arts was quickly asserted in needlework. In this domain she is indeed sovereign, for though in the early days of the monasteries some of the monks did venture to compete for supremacy even in lace making, yet few men found it possible to successfully contend with their fair competitors in the results obtained with the needle. Some of the members of the brotherhood were indeed commended for their skill with the lace needles and bobbins, but they were few and far between. There was a time when all women were lace makers. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, Queens and great ladies occupied and solaced themselves with lace and embroidery making. Hawking as a pastime was permitted to ladies to some extent, but even for hawking a woman might not leave her house daily without being remarked upon. Lace making was a home occupation, and as such was held in high esteem. Needlework was a daily employment in the convents, and the use of lace and embroidery creations that came from the skillful fingers of the nuns found high favor in the Church and church services. Lace was indeed once called "nun's work." This nomenclature still survives and has come down to us from the fourteenth century.

Contentions for the honor of the discovery and application of the art of lace and embroidery making are many. Legendary traces of lace appear among the half-forgotten Swiss lake dwellers and frequently in the Orient. Rudimentary forms of it are met with among the early Egyptians, in connection with those wonderful textiles of theirs that even yet serve to excite our admiration in pattern and color results. We of this day cannot fully understand the lavish extent to which the use of lace even in masculine attire was carried during the seventeenth century. Even the boots of the Court dandies were trimmed and garnished with filmy lace. Whole fortunes were expended upon laces worn at Court, and lavishness thus frequently led to financial ruin. Stringency in laws passed to correct this evil appear upon old statute books, and finally led to the waning of popularity in the use of lace on the part of men. Into a most romantic age the present book of M. Ernest Lefébure introduces us. In the contact that we have therein with lace and embroidery and those who made them, old manners and customs live again. We see the rise of the art, and can trace it step by step as its development is unfolded. It is a most fascinating picture to look upon a thorn or fishbone and to realize that in such crude devices we have the earliest forms of our present needles by means of which laces are now made. Wood, bone, and ivory needle forms succeeded before metal was used, as now. The earlier threads used were of wool, flax, and cotton. Of later date even silken threads. Gold and silver at a very early period were beaten into thin sheets and cut into little ribbons that were intermixed with threads for weaving and lacemaking purposes. To Flanders is often given the credit of introducing lacemaking into Europe. The old Flemish laces were certainly of great beauty. The guipures of Flanders (now Holland, Belgium, and France) were always held in high esteem, and their popularity to a considerable extent still lingers. Many references to embroidery frequently occur in the very earliest of both sacred and profane books. Varieties such as cut work, drawn work, darned netting, and knotted lace were all popular, and had extensive use during the Elizabethan age and subsequently. Family portraits and monuments in some of the older churches furnish many now highly prized and illustrated examples of these. Michael Angelo, Raffaelle, Holbein, Guido, and Van Dyke all were point-lace designers, and when this is understood it is small wonder that the lace designs of the period in which they were designed rise superior to those produced by lesser artists. In his account of rose point, the present author has not included the pretty legend in which to a sailor's sweetheart is attributed the origination of this lace as a wedding veil, and into the design she introduced shells, starfish, bits of seaweed, and other treasures of the ocean picked up by her sailor lover while diving for coral. A lace that Kings and Queens have since been proud to wear, was, according to tradition, first designed, made, and worn by a humble and obscure sailor's lass. Perhaps the oldest painting in which lace is depicted is, according to Lefébure, that of a portrait of a lady by Carpaccio, who died about 1522. It is in the academy at Venice. The cuffs of the lady are edged with a narrow lace. The interesting account of lace smuggling in France early in the present century, to which Mrs. Bury Palliser has referred in her "History of Lace," is not mentioned in the book now published. The treatment of the subject is, however, pleasing though of necessity brief. The illustrations are derived from laces in European museums and collections. To all those to whom art in lace form appeals in any way the book will be most interesting and valuable.

*EMBROIDERY AND LACE. Their Manufacture and History. By Ernest Lefebure. With notes by Alan S. Cole. With 156 woodcuts. New and Revised Edition. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. 326 pages. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price $2.25.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

"T. A. J.," Oswego, N. Y.: "I remember reading years ago a novel which I was told later dealt with the life of President Garfield. I would like to find this novel and read it again. Please help me, if possible."

The novel in question is undoubtedly Judge Albion W. Tourgee's "Figs and Thistles," New York, Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 1879. Garfield is said to figure in it as Markham Churr. The novel was quite popular, and is still, we believe, to be had from the publishers.

Mrs. L. A., Hartford, Conn.: "Where can I get a poem called 'My Child's Origin,' and another, by the same author, entitled 'The Under Dog in the Fight'? Who was David Barker, to whom they are attributed?"

David Barker, 1816-1874, was born in Exeter, Me., and died there. He was a school teacher, later a lawyer, and in 1872 was a member of the Maine Legislature. A volume of his poems, with a biographical sketch, was printed at Bangor.

"Curious," Washington, D. C.: "What are a few recent books on Christian Science?"

Dr. J. M. Buckley's "Christian Science and Other Superstitions," Century Company, 50 cents; Short's "Christian Science," Whittaker, 25 cents, and Harkness's "Christian Science and Kindred Delusions," L. D. Harkness, Oberlin, Ohio, 25 cents.

Mrs. Samuel Hodges, Wilson, N. C.: "I am anxious to get as much information as possible about F. Hopkinson Smith."

Francis Hopkinson Smith was born in Baltimore Oct. 23, 1838. He became an engineer by profession, and made a specialty of the building of lighthouses, sea walls, jetties, and similar works. He is better known to the public, however, as an author and as a water color painter. He combines with success pencil drawing and painting in the same picture. He has traveled extensively, visiting Holland, Italy, Spain, Turkey, and Mexico. He lives in New York. His published works are as follows: "Old Lines in New Black and White," 1885; "Well-Worn Roads of Spain,

Holland, and Italy; Traveled by a Painter in Search of the Picturesque," 1886; "A White Umbrella in Mexico," 1889; "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," 1891; "A Day at Laguerre's and Other Days," 1892; "A Gentleman Vagabond and Some Others," 1895; "Tom Grogan," 1896; "Gondola Days," 1897, and "Caleb West, Master Diver," 1898. All are published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

John Petroff and Solon Sinkor, New York: "Please let us know through your correspondents' column the names of the ten greatest poets dead, from Shakespeare's time, including Shakespeare."

Our correspondent imposes a rather difficult limit for one to conform to strictly, but we should name in chronological order Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Burns, and Tennyson. Here are ten, and neither Gray nor Goldsmith, Coleridge nor Browning, appears in the list!

Wanted and to Exchange.

Miss Susan Williams, Centreville, Md.: "I would like to hear from those who might care to buy at small cost back numbers of The London Illustrated News complete since 1851."

W. D. Abraham, 169 West Eightieth Street, New York City: "I have for sale 'A Friendly Epistle to the Deists,' &c., dedicated to George III., by 'Edward Goldney, Gent.,' hand-lettered in gold, in good condition. Book was printed in 1761."

H. A. Junip, 279 Madison Avenue, Albany, N. Y.: "Has any one of THE REVIEW'S readers a Johnson Encyclopaedia he would like to dispose of?"

W. G. Robinson, 2,581 Eighth Avenue, New York: "Will any reader kindly state if the Slang Dictionary, London, 1864, is of value, and to whom? I have a good copy."

Appeals to Readers.

"Honor Due," 457 Ninth Street, Brooklyn: "Who wrote the following lines? I have heard they are attributed to William Henry Haworth: 'Man never made, and nature never created, anything more beautiful than the American flag.'"

Miss Helen B. Ballantine, Somerville, N. J.: "From what poem referring to the Stars and Stripes is the following line taken? 'It hung in the air like some bright dead bird.'"

Miss Caroline Moses, Sumter, S. C.: "Can any one explain Dr. Holmes's allusion in the following passage? 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' Chapter III.: 'Which accidental sound, as all must have noticed, has the instantaneous effect that the cutting of the yellow hair had upon infelix Dido. It broke the charm.' He alludes to this again in Chapter IV."

The Rev. W. N. Harris, Galveston, Texas: "I am desirous of finding a poem which I read in a newspaper many years ago on the theme of rest, by whom it was written I do not remember. The title was 'Parva Domus; Magna Quies.'"

Some New and Pertinent Books.

Street & Smith present a large list of books of general interest this Autumn. They are publishing, among other volumes, "The Life of Admiral Dewey," by Will M. Clemens; "Out of the Past," by Eleanor Hooper Caryell; "Trooper Tales," by Will Levington Comfort, and "Cuba and Puerto Rico," by A. D. Hall, all of which are timely and should appeal to the general reader who is interested in the political and other events of the day.

The Philadelphia house of Drexel Biddle has this Autumn more than doubled its list of books presented a year ago. First among this publisher's fiction stands Ouida's new work, "La Strega." Among other publications particularly worthy of note are: "Strong as Death," by Guy de Maupassant, translated by the well-known Anglo-American author and publisher, Teofilo E. Comba; "In the Bivouac of Life," by Sarah P. Brooks, a volume of short stories essentially out of the ordinary, and a copy of the beautifully illustrated edition of "Giles Ingilby," by W. E. Norris, with art works by Percy F. S. Spense, the English artist. Mr. Drexel Biddle's successes this season are: "The Santiago Campaign," by Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler; "An Atlantic Tragedy," by W. Clark Russell; "Madam Paradox," by Mrs. Ormerod; "The Money Market," by E. F. Benson; "A Biographical Romance," by A. J. Drexel Biddle; 'The Froggy Fairy Books," by A. J. Drexel Biddle; "Giles Ingilby," by W. E. Norris.

Ancient Litchfield.*

These disconnected extracts, chosen from the biographies of various noted people born in Litchfield, from the town records, and from histories and memorials, are arranged in the form of a diary, and preserve reminiscences which in the editor's opinion "should not be regarded as bits of bric-à-brac, old china, and choice linen, to be looked at with passing curiosity and then stowed away." Some of the selections emphasize the great difference between the lovely modern town known chiefly as a Summer resort and the frontier settlement of the eighteenth century. When, for example, elm trees were set out in the village streets, the old men of the place groaned in memory of the time and strength they had spent in clearing the site of trees, and told the story of one woman who cleared her dooryard by cutting down with her own hands one tree a day.

In 1723 the first church was built, and "at the raising of the building, all the adult

*THE LITCHFIELD BOOK OF DAYS. A Collection of the Historical, Biographical, and Literary Reminiscences of the Town of Litchfield, Conn. Edited by George C. Boswell, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Litchfield: Alex. E. Shumway, 1899. Price, $1.60.

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Recent Issues.

Dionysius, The Weavers, Hearts Dearest, Blanche Willis Howard, 1.08.

The Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann, Joel Chandler Harris, 1.08.

The King's Mirror, Anthony Hope, 1.08.

The Lion and the Unicorn, Richard Harding Davis, .84.

Micky Finn Idylls, Ernest Jarrold, .88.

Tramping with the Tramps, Josiah Flynt, 1.08.

The Visier of the Two Horned Alexander, Frank R. Stockton, .88.

Miranda of the Balcony, A. E. Mason, 1.08.

Nooks and Corners of Old New York, Charles Helmstreet, 1.44.

The Many Sided Franklin, Paul Leicester Ford, 2.16.

Continental Illustrated Edition of Hugh Wynne, 3.49.

Janice Meredith, Paul Leicester Ford, .98.

Kit Kennedy, S. R. Crockett, 1.08.

A large line of Children's Illustrated Books, board covers, 15c., 19c. and 24c.

males in the whole township being present, sate on the sills at once." In 1785 the South Farms Society voted that "the Meeting-House Committee should have good right to furnish Rum, Grindstones, and Ropes sufficient for framing the meeting-house according to their best discretion." Apparently their best discretion countenanced too much rum, as four years later a meeting of leading citizens was held for the purpose of agreeing to carry on business without the use of distilled spirits for themselves or for their workmen.

The book is attractively illustrated, many of the pictures showing the old pleasant homesteads of the Beechers, the Wolcotts, and other families of more than local reputation, and while the text has no absorbing interest for the general reader, it contains a number of amusing anecdotes and bits of old-fashioned description that quite redeem the more commonplace passages.

WHERE TO READ.

Many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW may be glad to be reminded of the location of libraries in which to read or consult books of reference. The following list, reprinted from an issue of several weeks ago, with the Cathedral Library added, probably mentions one or more institutions in or near the immediate neighborhood of each reader on Manhattan Island:

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 12 West Twenty-third Street.—Library open daily, except Sundays, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. The hours are from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. During the month of August this library is closed, except to members of the society. No cards required.

CATHEDRAL FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF NEW YORK, 123 East Fiftieth Street.—Open daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—Open from 8:30 A. M. until 10 P. M. (July-September) and until 11 P. M. (October-June) each week day, except Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Independence Day. Any citizen of New York known to the Librarian or properly introduced may have reader's card on request, without expense, entitling the holder to the use of the reading room and direct personal access to 10,000 selected volumes, as well as to the use of the general library of nearly 300,000 volumes.

THE COOPER UNION LIBRARY.—Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. every day in the year, (holidays included,) except Sundays; and open on Sundays from Oct. 1 to May 1, from 12 noon to 9 P. M.

THE LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 170 Second Avenue.—Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except Sundays and legal holidays. During the Summer the library is closed at noon on Saturdays. Any person not a member of the society may have free access to consult any books or manuscripts, if known to the President or the librarian, or upon the recommendation of some other member of the society to whom the applicant is known.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Both branches, Astor and Lenox, open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. each week day, except Christmas, New Year's Day, and Independence Day. The library is free to all over fifteen years of age.

AGUILAR FREE LIBRARY SOCIETY, 197 East Broadway, 113 East Fifty-ninth Street, 176 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 616 Fifth Street, and 197 East Broadway.—Open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Friday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturday from 6 to 9 P. M.; Sunday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. 113 East Fifty-ninth Street.—Open daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; on Sundays from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 176 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.—Open daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; on Sunday from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 616 Fifth Street.—Open daily (except Sundays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; on Sundays from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

BROOME STREET FREE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM, 395 Broome Street.—Reading room open daily (except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays) from 8:30 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Saturdays from 8:30 A. M. to 12 M. Library open Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday from 4 to 9 P. M.

CITY, 11 City Hall.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., (except Sundays and Saturdays,) and on Saturday from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, 18 East Sixteenth Street.—Open daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HARLEM, 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.—Open daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MAIMONIDES, Free, 723 Lexington Avenue.—Open daily (except Saturdays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; on Saturdays from 7 to 10 P. M., and on Sundays and legal holidays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MERCANTILE, 18 Astor Place, 426 Fifth Avenue, and 120 Broadway.—Open from 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M. Terms of membership: For clerks, $1 initiation fee and $4 per annum; merchants and others, $5 annually. Reading room open from 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, 17 West Forty-third Street.—Open daily (except Sundays and holidays) to the public from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Free.

NEW YORK FREE CIRCULATING, 49 Bond Street, 135 and 1,523 Second Avenue, 251 West Thirteenth Street, 130 West Twenty-third Street, 226 West Forty-second Street, 261 West Sixty-ninth Street, and 18 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.—Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 4 to 9 P. M.

NEW YORK SOCIETY, 107 University Place.—Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Reading room open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Terms of membership: $25 for a transferable right, subject to an annual payment of $10; temporary subscription, $10 per annum; $6 for six months; $4 for three months; free shares, $150.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FREE, Amsterdam Avenue and West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.—Open daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The Memoirs of Victor Hugo.

Victor Hugo

PRONOUNCED by many critics the great literary event of the year.

The Memoirs, which date back to 1825, when Hugo witnessed the coronation of Charles X., at Rheims, are of absorbing interest. They constitute a series of vivid pen pictures of persons whose names are writ large in the annals of French art, litérature, politics and the stage, and of events in which he took a leading part, events that shook the world and have their lasting pages in the history of the nations.

Some of the most piquant and interesting chapters in the work are those containing Hugo's reminiscences of the Court of the Tuileries when Louis Philippe was on the Throne.

Louis Napoleon's political debut and his elevation to the Presidency of the Republic were events that naturally impressed themselves upon Victor Hugo's mind, and he details the first dinner given by the President after he had installed himself at the Elysee, at which he was a guest.

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IRVING AND PAULDING.

When They Were Boys—Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow.

One cannot visit Sleepy Hollow or explore the banks of the Pocantico as it seeks the Hudson without being conscious that Washington Irving stretched his sceptre over these hills and valleys. From the gables of Sunnyside to the belfry of the old Dutch Church, from "Tommy Dean's" store to Carl's mill, his domain extended, and is still his inalienable territory, let who will pay the taxes!

The associations which led him back to Tarrytown after years of wandering were formed in boyhood. The Pauldings, connected with his family by marriage, lived near a pleasant bay, just south of the present station, and it was while visiting them that he made an early acquaintance with the characters and scenes that engaged his pen in later years.

James Kirke Paulding, his senior by several years, was his guide and friend, if not philosopher; and it is not improbable that the people of the neighborhood, who have conjured for half a century by Geoffrey Crayon's name, must thank that engaging youngster for their titular saint.

It is hard for us to realize, looking at the cultivated "grounds," the "improved" residences, and innumerable smooth lawns, what those two boys found as they rambled with guns or rods over the hills, or pushed their boat into the bays along the river shore. The Pocantico and its tributary streams then teemed with trout. The quail piped in every cornfield, and the grouse whirred from every invaded thicket. One little distant church folded the entire rural flock on Sabbath days. Revolutionary veterans, in the prime of life, fought their battles over at the tavern or the store. The market boat that sailed at stated intervals for New York, wind and weather permitting, tied up near the Paulding house, and the farm wagons lumbered down with their produce to the landing. A century has made mighty changes.

Years afterward Washington Irving wrote:

To me the Hudson is full of storied associations, connected as it is with some of the happiest portions of my life. Each striking feature brings to mind some early adventure or enjoyment, some favorite companion who shared it with me, some fair object, perchance, of youthful admiration, who, like a star, may have beamed her allotted time and passed away.

There is something delightfully youthful and pastoral in that last touch. We catch a glimpse of other boyish pastimes than gunning or fishing or dreaming in a boat under the willows near Mr. Oliver Ferris's house—the Sunnyside of future years. The "beaming" objects of youthful admiration, met at the church or down by the millpond between services, or perhaps at the market-boat landing, gave, we cannot doubt, a peculiar zest to life, a particular delight to memory. The granddaughters of those girls of long ago must, some of them at least, be with us still. I wonder if there are preserved pleasant traditions of those innocent flirtations. I would like to know how the slower country beaux regarded the encroachments of those two city boys.

One of the resorts well known to all the fishermen on the Tappan Zee was the Hafenje, or little harbor, a pleasant bay that indented the shore to the north of the "Yellow Rocks." In later days the old Dutch name became corrupted to "Hobbinger." It can hardly be doubted that the youthful companions wet their lines in its quiet water or beached their boat under the pines and hemlocks that bordered it. What is left of the Hafenje now is a shallow cove between the railroad track and the dam behind which Gen. Watson Webb confined its tributary brook. John C. Frémont afterward bought that property and the pond and cove are locally known by his name. From an old sketch written by Paulding and published in 1828 in one of the then fashionable annuals we get a glimpse of the local oddities, the characters, whose originality appealed so strongly to Irving, and of landmarks that have been obliterated. He describes "the little market town on the river, from whence the boats plied weekly to New York with produce," as "pestilent little place (in 1793) for running races, pitching quoits, and wresting for gin slings," but adds:

I must do it credit to say that it is now (1828) a very orderly town, sober and quiet, save when Parson Mathias, who calls himself a Son of Thunder, is praying in secret so as to be heard across the river. It so happened that of all the days in the year, this was the very day (one Tuesday in November) a rumor had got into the town that I myself, the veritable writer of this true story, had been poisoned by a dish of souchong tea. * * * There was not a stroke of work done in the village that day. The shoemaker abandoned his awl, the hatter his bowstring, the tailor his goose, and the forge of the blacksmith was cool from dawn till nightfall. Silent was the sonorous harmony of the big spinning wheel, silent the village song, and silent the fiddle of Master Timothy Canty, who passed his livelong time in playing tuneful measures and catching bugs and butterflies.

The writer then proceeds to describe Tim Canty minutely:

Around his garret were disposed a number of unframed pictures, painted on glass, as in the olden time, representing the four seasons, the old King of Prussia, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, * * * the beautiful Constantia Phillips, and divers others. * * * The whole village poured into the garret to gaze at these chefs d'oeuvres, and it is my confirmed opinion * * * that neither the gallery of Florence, Dresden, nor the Louvre was ever visited by so many real amateurs.

It may not be out of place to let the careful Duyckinck supply the grain of salt with which he warns us that Paulding should be enjoyed:

In almost all the writings of Paulding there is occasionally infused a dash of his peculiar vein of humorous satire and keen, sarcastic irony. * * * It is sometimes somewhat difficult to decide when he is jesting and when he is in earnest. This is on the whole a great disadvantage in an age when irony is seldom resorted to.

With this timely caution posted in the path of literature, we must be dull indeed if we do not suspect that perhaps the voice of the Rev. Mathias did not reach altogether across the river—let us say half way over—or that the wrestling for gin slings was overestimated. But must we give up Tim Canty bodily? That would be almost as hard as to admit that Ichabod Crane had no actual prototype.

There are references in the story of "Cobus Yerks," from which the foregoing quotations are made, that have a convincing ring of truth about them. Yerks is described as living on his farm "on the banks of the Sawmill River, where it winds close to the brow of the Raven Rock, an enormous precipice jutting out of the side of the famous Buttermilk Hill, of which the reader has doubtless often heard." The fact that the Raven Rock, Buttermilk Hill, and the family of Yerks still occupy their assigned positions, is to be taken as an evidence of good faith and proves that Paulding's acquaintance with the vicinity was intimate.

The reference to "the old grave by the cross-roads," which Cobus dreaded to pass at night, would probably have been recognized when it was written as an accurate bit of local color, and the repeated mention of the spot where John Ryer was hanged for shooting Sheriff Smith carries conviction. It is doubtful if those landmarks could be identified to-day, or even "the bridge at old Mangham's" where the black dog jumped into Yerks's wagon, but I have little doubt that under the guidance of his lively associate young Irving became familiar with them all.

We may suppose that the seed which was to come to fruition in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" was planted in those youthful days and germinated during the twenty years' interval. The vivid impressions made by new and picturesque surroundings upon the impressionable mind of the lad of fifteen years of age were destined to affect the life and the fame of the American author in whose work perhaps more than in that of any other there is evidence of permanency. By his own confession Irving was but an indifferent sportsman. His nephew tells us that he explored the recesses of Sleepy Hollow with a gun in 1798, but we know that the best spoils of those expeditions were not to be found in his gamebag.

The old order changeth. Sleepy Hollow, with its quiet mill woods and drowsy farms, has well-nigh disappeared. Carl's Mill is a ruin. The hand of the landscape gardener has transformed the old, quaint localities; but long after the last landmark is gone, and when even Mr. Rockefeller's legal disputes with the tax assessors are finally settled, the world will hold in pleasant remembrance the two boys who tramped the hills and fished the river and learned the legends of the country folk, and found in the country lasses "fair objects of youthful admiration" a century ago.

EDGAR MAYHEW BACON.

"HOW THE BROWNINGS WROTE ABOUT US."—LETTER FROM MGR. SETON.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was inexpressibly pleased to read the ladylike and patriotic communication in your SATURDAY REVIEW on "How the Brownings Wrote About Us." It is mostly British men of letters, risen from the peasant and middle classes, who are so insolent toward Americans. The gentry like us more. Some years ago, while staying at Durham House, Chelsea, with my cousin, Sir Bruce Seton, I went out for a walk alone, and, going down a certain street, a policeman touched his helmet as I came up to him and said politely: "It is not on this side of the street, Sir; that is the house over there," (pointing to it.) "Thank you," I said, "I am not looking for any house." "Oh, beg pardon, Sir; all the Americans I come across want to be shown the house of Mr. Carlyle." I loathe the memory of the man, who, after professing liberalism and sympathy with suffering humanity for so many years and in tones so loud, could turn against us in the hour of our great distress and talk contemptuously of our civil war and the uprising of a great nation as "Shooting Niagara."

ROBERT SETON, D. D.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 10, 1899.

MR. STOCKTON WANTED BOTH.

A clever story is told of Frank R. Stockton. About the time when the fame of "The Lady or the Tiger?" was greatest, Mr. Stockton was one of a small dinner party, where the hostess was a clever little woman of great resources, who had already on many occasions pleaded with Mr. Stockton to confide to her the real issue of the famous choice. Mr. Stockton, nevertheless, had remained obdurate to her cajolery and deaf to her pleadings. On the evening of the dinner he had many times evaded the inquiry, but finally when the ices were served it was noticed that they were in the forms of miniature tigers and ladies. "Now," said the hostess, with a charming smile, "the question shall at last be decided. Which shall it be, Mr. Stockton, the lady or the tiger?" Without a moment's hesitation the answer came: "Both, if you please."

"SWEAR NOT AT ALL."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I can't get along without your SATURDAY REVIEW. I swear by that supplement. I shall wear crape if you change either its character or its form.

SUBSCRIBER.

Xenia, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1899.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—"David Harum" has at last "caught on." Until recently there has been little demand for it here. Undoubtedly the dialect in which so much of it is written was a stumbling block to the English reader. But the merit of the book has told in spite of its dialect and the absence of any extensive advertising. Possibly the large number of Americans who have been in London during the last three months has had its effect in creating a demand for the book. When the bookstall keepers found that "David Harum" was constantly called for by Americans, they decided that it was worth at least as prominent a place as they usually give to the works of Marie Corelli. At any rate, whatever the cause may be, the book is now undeniably a popular one, and its sales are constantly increasing.*

I am inclined to think that Mr. Dooley may have had something to do with the popularity of "David Harum." Dooley has been widely read here, and has developed the British appreciation of American humor. He has now arrived at the dignity of being imitated. The Outlook is publishing a series of sketches by "Mr. Booley," and they imitate so closely Mr. Dooley's writings that it would be hard to find any real difference between them. Booley is quite as good an Irishman as is Dooley, and if there is any difference between the two in point of humor the advantage is with Booley. At least so it seems to a Londoner, for, while Dooley deals with subjects that are not familiar to Englishmen, Booley writes of matters that are known to the proverbial man in the London street. While Dooley's book contained much that must have been Greek to the British reader, still it also contained so much genuine fun that no one could fail to appreciate it. Dooley's London sketches do not seem to me to be quite up to his usual mark. Neither for that matter did the sketches that Artemus Ward published in Punch. They were funny, but they were hardly worthy of the Great Showman.

American admirers of Mr. Grant Allen will be sorry to learn that he is seriously ill. For some time he has been ailing, but the physicians were baffled by some of his symptoms, and could not accurately diagnose his malady. It now appears that he is suffering from a serious affection of the liver, but it is generally thought to be curable. Mr. Allen is a man of such wide versatility in his writings that both science and fiction would sustain a great loss if he were to be prematurely compelled to give up the pen. It is to be hoped, however, that he will soon recover his health, and give us some more admirable stories, such as the one which described the relapse of a converted African missionary into barbarism. That story ought to rank with the best half-dozen short stories of the day.

"Zack," a young lady story writer who was discovered last year by the editor of Blackwood's Magazine, has a serial now running in Blackwood's. I have not read it, but it would hardly have been admitted to the pages of the magazine had it not been good. All the same, I have never been able to perceive the surpassing genius of "Zack." Clever she undoubtedly is, but there are dozens of men and women writing short stories in the English and American magazines who are at least fully her equal.

Speaking of serials, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel has a new serial in The Pall Mall, which opens well. A serial must have unusual merit to obtain a place in any London magazine of the first or second class, for the reason that the supply of serial stories is so vastly in excess of the capabilities of the magazines. Nearly every one of the best half dozen magazines, not to speak of the best dozen weekly papers, has serial stories engaged for at least two years to come. This of course does not stand in the way of the purchase of a serial of extraordinary merit, but it makes it nearly hopeless for the average story writer to secure the acceptance of a serial. In the future it will be even more hopeless, for several magazines either have already abandoned the practice of publishing serial stories, or intend so to do at any early date. Whether a serial is an advantage or an injury to a magazine is one of those things which no publisher seems to be able to find out. There are publishers who insist that a serial is one of the chief attractions of a magazine, while others insist that it is a positive injury. There does not seem to be any way of arriving at certainty in this matter. Probably that is the reason why certain magazines prefer to compromise by publishing a series of connected stories instead of a genuine serial.

Mr. Anthony Hope's "King's Mirror" has been remarkably well received by the press. The general opinion seems to be that it is decidedly the best thing that he has yet done. Those who read novels only for the

*As bearing on the fortunes of "David Harum" in England, the following letter from the publishers, Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson, Limited, to The London Academy is interesting:

"We observe with pleasure the article on 'David Harum' in the current issue of your journal. It is not our business to make any comment on the criticism, but we wish to call your attention to a point which is evidently unknown to the writer, and that is, that the book has been selling in very considerable quantities for some weeks past. Although it has taken some time to catch the notice of the British public, it has undoubtedly now caught on, and is selling to the extent of some 500 copies per week.

"When the book was submitted to us by the American publishers, our reader reported favorably upon it. We offered to buy a small edition, which they accepted, not having apparently greater faith than ourselves in the likelihood of a distinctly American book having a large sale here. It took us some months to sell these copies, but now we are unable to get them over fast enough to supply the demand.

"We are sorry that the critics have not reviewed it in the eulogistic manner of the writer of your article. It has, as a rule, only received that faint praise which does more harm to a book than a bad notice.

"We trust your influential journal will be the means of making the book still more popular."

story will hardly agree with this verdict, and will continue to prefer "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau," its sequel, to the more artistic work to be found in "The King's Mirror." It certainly seems to me that the latter book is by far the ablest book that Mr. Hope has thus far written, but of course that is partly a matter of taste. However, the book is selling well, as any new story by Mr. Hope is sure to sell. There is no writer who is more sure of his public than is Anthony Hope.

The discussion as to the ethical value of "The Man with the Hoe" has reached England. There cannot be much doubt as to the verdict. The average Englishman is not a sentimentalist, and when the farm laborer is represented as a wronged man simply because he is compelled to cultivate the ground for a living the Englishman is disposed to exclaim "Bosh!" Certainly if the views of the author of the poem are to prevail we shall have no more vegetables, for the simple reason that no one will consent to degrade himself by wielding the hoe. Why a man who has been accustomed all his days to labor in the fields should not be as happy as the man who labors at bookkeeping behind his desk is not very apparent. Happiness does not depend wholly upon the possession of a piano and a top hat. The man with the hoe lacks many things which the bookkeeper has, but he does not feel the want of them. It would be absurd to call a horse unhappy because he does not eat oysters, but it seems to many persons to be equally absurd to call the farm laborer unhappy, wronged, and oppressed because he does not ride in a carriage and spend his time in purely intellectual work. I do not mean in the least to carp at the poetic merit of the poem. It is purely the ethical view of it which is just now under discussion here.

Mr. Kipling has returned to his home at Rottingdean after spending the Summer, or, rather, the latter part of it, in Scotland. He has been very fortunate, for the month of August was simply unendurable in the South of England. He is reported to be looking extremely fit, but he has not yet resumed work. Probably he will seek some genial climate this Winter, and we shall then have more of those poems and stories that have done so much to make the end of the century the brightest period of British literature. Of course I am well aware that some people do not share my view of Kipling, but I do not see that I can be compelled to change it, even if several Methodist ministers publish their opinion that Kipling's writings should not have a place in the library of any Christian man. A library made up wholly of books which, in the opinion of the ministers aforesaid, are distinctly suited to Christian men, would be a curiosity, though it could hardly be called an interesting one.

Mr. Bernard Capes has published a new novel entitled "Our Lady of Darkness." It is a story of the French Revolution, a period which Mr. Capes has already illustrated in his "Comte De La Muette." It is certainly a very readable book. As for the style, it is still the style which Mr. Capes has made peculiarly his own. It is an artificial and labored style, and it detracts from the merits of his work. He is beyond all question a very clever story teller, and if he would only consent to write in a straightforward way without seeking to compel the reader to admire his choice and use of words, the result would be much more satisfactory to those who have genuine admiration for Mr. Capes's great abilities.

Mr. Louis Becke has just published in collaboration with another author a historical work connected with Australia. Mr. Becke proposes, so I am told, to spend the ensuing Winter in Florence. So also will Mr. Robert Barr, and the Poet Laureate. The English literary colony of Florence is growing year by year, though Mr. Hall Caine prefers Rome and the society of Cardinals. Of course this fact gives rise to the rumor that he is about to enter the Church of Rome, possibly with a view to taking orders and ultimately succeeding the Pope. There is, however, no sufficient authority for this report. Mr. Caine has never authorized any one to say that he intends to become the Pope of Rome. Indeed, he greatly prefers to be the Balzac, Homer, and Shakespeare of the Anglo-Saxon race, and it is doubtful if he would even consider the question of accepting the Papacy were it to be offered to him.

Miss Sarah Jeannette Duncan's "Path of a Star" is selling remarkably well. It is evidently going to be one of the successes of the season. It does not seem to be the book which I am always expecting her to write, clever as "The Path of a Star" undoubtedly is. Some of these days she will write a book which will completely justify the opinion which those who know her best hold as to her abilities. If there is a more clever woman now writing I do not know who she is.

W. L. ALDEN.

DUTCH NURSERY RHYMES AND JINGLES.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I wonder if your correspondent, Mr. Charles Welsh, would like some Dutch "nursery rhymes and jingles, which are familiar and popular in the nursery, but are not to be found in the Mother Goose collections"? I quote "are familar," but I must say, "used to be familiar," because I learned mine at the knee of my father and of my grandfather; but many a Schenectady Dutchman and many of like descent on Long Island and in New Jersey will smile gently as they read the following, and hear it repeated by a voice long silent:

Trip a trop a troontjes,
De varkens in de boontjes,
De koetjes in de klaver,
De paarden in de haver,
De eendjes in de water-plas,
De kalf in de lang gras;
So groot mijn kleine poppetje was.

Which may be freely rendered:

Trotty, trot, trot, on your little throne,
The piggies are in the beans,
The heifers are in the clover,
The horses are in the oats,
The ducklings are in the pond,
The calf is in the long grass;
SO big is my little darling!

As I write this it takes me back to the beginning of the century, and I sit on the knee of a tall farmer of huge frame and snow-white hair, with a gentle, peaceful face, which now fades away into a spirit. And I thank Charles Welsh for having conjured up the picture before me. GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN.

New York, Sept. 28, 1899

NEW AND NOTABLE FICTION.

Volumes by Crockett, Stockton, Joel Chandler Harris, and Maurice Hewlett.*

Mr. Crockett must dictate to as many simultaneous amanuenses as Julius Caesar—stenographers withal, which presumably Caesar's scribes were not.

Tale follows tale so swiftly from Mr. Crockett's pen that one recalls a certain trenchant criticism of gruff old Sam Johnson:

"Sir, a woman who whistles is like a dancing bear, The point is not whether the thing is done well or ill—the wonder is that it should be done at all."

Yet this comparison is less than fair to Mr. Crockett, who does so well that it is a pity he does not discharge four or five of his amanuenses and take time to do still better.

"Kit Kennedy" is bright, fluent, readable—everything except worth while. Here and there are hints of the author's possibilities, as in Chapter XXIII., where "Kit's eyes are opened"—though perhaps this chapter is a little too obviously suggested by Romola's noble warning to Lillo. But these bits of thought are rare. The story upon the whole will serve its turn if it beguiles a vacant hour, and then is tossed aside for Mr. Crockett's next.

One accepts calmly an improbable plot, well knowing the tricks and manners of plots in general, and of Mr. Crockett's in particular. But no complication or convolution of the romance is quite as marvelous as the account of a boy of eight years reading aloud with intelligence Macaulay's chapter on the state of England in 1685, and afterward remarking: "Eh, maister, but that's grand! Will ye lend me the buik when ye hae dune wi' it?" We are prepared to believe a great deal of the Scottish intellect, but this is a little too much.

Mr. Crockett has a large public, and no doubt "Kit Kennedy" will appeal to his admirers. Certainly it is written with fatal facility; it is easy reading, and has the genuine merit of being clean and wholesome. Were such a novel an unusual event, it might be welcomed as an innocent recreation; but it belongs to the tremendous freshet of utterly unavailing books that is sweeping before it the books that best deserve to be read, and is washing away the receptive soil from thousands of minds that might have been enriched and fructified by the stream of true literature, but are rapidly becoming arid wastes under the present denuding torrent.

Mr. Stockton never flags in his power of springing new surprises upon his delighted public, but he has made it exceedingly difficult to say anything new of him. All our adjectives of amusement, amazement, admiration—and so on down the alphabet—have been long ago exhausted.

Mr. Stockton's trick consists in creating characters such as one meets in every-day life, placing them in most extraordinary not to say impossible circumstances, and yet keeping them so true to themselves, making their demeanor so perfectly natural and even commonplace, that the reader is deluded into a belief in the very happenings themselves. It is an ever-successful trick, full of whimsicality and charm, and never was it more effective than in "The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander."

Every author, pre-eminently Mr. Stockton, should have legally secured to him the right of telling his own story. The reviewer who robs him of it deserves at least a tithe of the hard hits so freely bestowed upon this luckless guild. Therefore, it is peculiarly difficult to say a word about this unique Vizier lest we should let slip the secret. A certain obvious allusion is barred by Mr. Stockton himself in the remark: "I have never told my story to any one who did not, in some way or other, make an absurd or irritating reference to the 'Wandering Jew.'"

So the only thing left to say is that Mr. Stockton's large public—and who is not of it?—will once more hold up its hands with a laughing, "Did you ever?" and will add the Vizier to his goodly company, who

Make a sunshine in a shady place.

Our debt to Mr. Stockton is appreciated if circumstances ever compel us to seek books of sunshine pure and simple, without any undertone of tragedy or note of pathos. A leading doctor of New York is said to have introduced a lecture on nervous diseases with the remark: "Gentlemen, this world is full of four things: Sin and sorrow and books and neurasthenia." He might have added that a large number of books seem to be at once the consequence and the cause of neurasthenia! The friends of a certain sufferer were once commanded, with the physician's easy ignoring of the grim facts of life, to keep from him all annoyance and to read to him much, but only cheerful books. Never until that moment did the despairing friends realize how few cheerful books there are in the world. Again and again, when the reader would think: "Now I have the very thing," would he be brought to a sudden pause by a cry from the supersensitive sufferer of "Don't! Stop! I can't stand that!" Even Dickens was unsafe ground; the path was pretty sure to bring up against a dangerous bit of pathos; but the reader could always tread firmly, hand in hand, with Frank Stockton or "Uncle Remus."

One cannot value too highly the books that touch the deep things of life, but blessed is he who has made the world happier for every word he ever wrote. There are few who merit just that beatitude, and of these few who so well deserves it as Frank Stockton?

The High School girls of Evanston have grown too old for "Uncle Remus," but when they are older and therefore younger they will come back to him with a new joy in the ways of "the creeturs," and in the old negro's inimitable fashion of "pursooin' atter 'em." Dear was Uncle Remus's simple philosophy to that gentle saint of blessed memory, Dr. Houghton of "The Little Church Around the Corner." The aged rector never made an address into which Uncle Remus did not find his way, and we are not sure that the "creeturs" kept out of the sermons themselves.

Aunt Minervy Ann is a fit companion to Uncle Remus, and her chronicles are things of joy and of wisdom, too. They are not the mythical tales in which her predecessor delighted, but are stories of her own experiences in the story times of reconstruction. As regards Aunt Minervy's personality, perhaps she is too cosmic. There may have been old family servants as faithful, as unselfish, as wise, as tactful, as she, but scarcely one who combined in herself all these qualities and more. Adopting Uncle Remus's way of getting over a difficulty, however, and letting her "go at dat," she is altogether consistent and delightful. As to her husband, Hamp, we know him intimately. Aunt Minervy may be a composite photograph, but a Hamp is to be found in almost every Southern neighborhood. "We all's white folks" are no less characteristic than the negroes—though it is but fair to take the exception of a Southerner, who declares: "We were never so ready with our revolvers." Be that as it may, the fine qualities of Aunt Minervy's white folks outweigh their little habit of being "too quick on trigger," and Mr. Harris gives a captivating, and, we believe, a true picture of a much misunderstood people, a fine companion piece to Mr. Page's exquisitely sympathetic portraitures. The passions and prejudices of the great war linger in provincial places only. So rapidly are they fading that the school history seems to be the one remaining battleground, and we predict that for the "little Alice" of another generation nothing will be left of the conflict except its smile in such books as Mr. Page's and Mr. Harris's. A war without a smile is the world's most familiar spectacle, but a smile left by a vanished war seems to be the prerogative of our civil strife.

"Aunt Minervy's Chronicles" are bright with that smile without the war, but it is a smile that is very close to tears, for her artless narrative is full of the pathos of the time. Just such chronicles will be of infinitely greater value to the historian of the future than all the partisan histories—so called—published by North and South together. Aunt Minervy gives, line for line, an accurate picture of the defeated but unbroken people of the South, and the conditions they had to face during that dark time of reconstruction. The wonderful humor of the book saves it from tragedy. The tragic element is for those only who read between the lines, except, perhaps, in the pathetic story of "The Case of Mary Ellen."

We note an interesting likeness in the story of "When Jess Went a-Fiddlin'" to Margaretta Sutton Briscoe's "The Sixth Sense." The similitude is the more striking, because evidently a mere coincidence, and because the almost identical situation is a wholly novel one, and is very differently handled by these two widely separated writers who chance to have hit upon it.

Perhaps the best tale, though it is not easy to discriminate where all are so good, is "How She Joined the Georgia Legislature." More such honorable members would be a saving salt to not a few Legislatures, North and South.

Mr. Frost's illustrations are, of course, perfect. He and Mr. Harris are born collaborators, as we learned from "Uncle Remus." Each is to be congratulated upon having found the other.

Long life to Aunt Minervy Ann! And the thanks of a grateful public to her creator!

It is a far cry from the Two-Horned Alexander's amiable Vizier and the beneficent ministrations of Aunt Minervy Ann to the little novels of Italy. They are not to be commended virginibus puerisque, and are to be eschewed by the neurasthenic patient. Atmosphere they have, and power; but the atmosphere is the poisonous atmosphere of the Borgias, and the power is, upon the whole, painful.

When good Aunt Minervy Ann was told that one of her chronicles was "like a story in a book," she exclaimed: "Wid all de turmile, an' trouble, an' tribulation—an' all de worry an' aggervation? Well, Hamp wanted me ter larn how ter read, but I thank my stars dat I can't read no books. Dey's nuff er an oat right whar we live at widout huntin' it up in books." To which a much enduring public, whose souls have been plowed deep by problem novels and harrowed by tragedies and sown thick with moral nightshade and other evil weeds of imagination, must needs cry "Amen!"

These "Little Novels of Italy" furnish plenty of "turmile an' trouble an' tribulation," and sin withal. The style is forceful and picturesque, and the stories are so true to their locality that they read almost like translations. While none is without its painful element, the conclusions are not inevitably tragic; "The Madonna of the Peach Tree" is vindicated by her Bambino's unique inheritance, and the judgment of Borso is worthy of Solomon or of the wisest of the Caliphs.

Yet the book does not leave a pleasant taste in one's mouth, and the reader is fain to question the wisdom of doing at all what has certainly been done wonderfully well.

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*KIT KENNEDY, COUNTRY BOY. By S. R. Crockett. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers.

*THE VIZIER OF THE TWO-HORNED ALEXANDER. By Frank R. Stockton. New York: The Century Co.

*THE CHRONICLES OF AUNT MINERVY ANN. By Joel Chandler Harris. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*LITTLE NOVELS OF ITALY. By Maurice Hewlett. New York: The Macmillan Company.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

Dr. Weir Mitchell has written a new story called "The Autobiography of a Quack," the opening chapters of which will appear in the November Century. In constructing this work Dr. Mitchell is said to have made use of his knowledge of the under side of his profession in a way that gives an unusually attractive psychological study.

Among the artists whom Mr. John Lane hopes to secure to illustrate the new series of the world's most distinctive poems, "Flowers of Parnassus," are Henry Ospovat, Oliver Onions, J. W. Simpson, J. T. Friedenson, Philip Connard, Patten Wilson, and Charles Robinson. As has already been announced, this series will be edited by Mr. Money Coutts.

A new novel by B. L. Farjeon has just been published by the New Amsterdam Book Company. It is entitled "Samuel Boud of Catchpole Square, a Mystery." The scene is laid in London.

The suburban resident has been "written up" by Mr. C. C. Converse in "Mr. Isolate of Lonelyville," published by R. H. Russell. The author has perhaps made the most of a promising subject. The humor in the story is well set off by the illustrations by R. M. Wright.

The Harvard-Wesleyan football game played last Saturday in Cambridge, Mass., contained an incident that doubtless brought to the mind of some of the spectators "The Half Back," by Ralph Henry Barbour, which is being published by D. Appleton & Co. In the book a touchdown is secured by a player who, after having run many yards, leaps over the head of a man who tries to tackle him. In the Harvard-Wesleyan match Ellis of Harvard secured for his team a touchdown as the result of a run of thirty-five yards, at the end of which he jumped clean over the head of the Wesleyan tackler.

R. H. Russell has just published a beautiful platinum print made from Mr. Rufus F. Zogbaum's painting, "Manila Bay: The Morning of May 1, 1898." In the description that accompanies the picture Mr. Zogbaum gives some interesting information concerning the appearance of the American commander on that memorable day, which is slightly at variance with the commonly accepted picture of him. The artist writes: "In the hurry of clearing the ship for action before the battle, when everything unnecessary in the Commodore's cabin which might interfere with the use of the guns there was thrown aside by the eager bluejackets, the Commodore's uniform cap was mislaid and he was unable to find it, so he put on an ordinary civilian's traveling cap, which he continued to wear during the fight."

"Richard Carvel" is selling in its one hundred and seventieth thousand. The sales of the book in England, although rapidly increasing, are said not to be as high as were recently reported. Nearly 10,000 copies of the romance have been so far sold over there, however.

"When Knighthood was in Flower" has reached its hundred thousand mark in this country. The sales in September were the largest since publication. In Canada 10,000 copies of the book have been sold. It is now being translated into German.

"The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," by Ernest Seton-Thompson, is being published to-day in a particularly artistic edition that reflects credit upon the publishers, Charles Scribner's Sons, in a most gratifying way. The volume is a square 8vo, is well illustrated in color and in black and white halftones by the author, and it is well printed and bound—all of which might have been done without attracting special attention. But it is the manufactured part of the book which is particularly noteworthy. As a specimen of the printer's and the bookbinder's arts it shows the striking tendency of the times, which are more and more characterized by good literature presented in beautiful form.

Fleming H. Revell Company publish this week Volume III. of Charles Haddon Spurgeon's "An Autobiography," edited by his wife and private secretary, which now leaves but one volume more to complete the monumental work; "A Junior's Experiences in Missionary Lands," by Mrs. B. B. Comegys, Jr., which gives an account of a boy's tour of the world with his father; also Arnold's "Practical Commentary on the International Sunday School Lessons for 1900," which is said to be quite up to the standard of its predecessors.

D. S. Mereshkovski's historical novel of Roman life and character is about to be published by Henry Altemus of Philadelphia. The work is called "Julian the Apostate." The author, it will be recalled, won fame as a poet before he turned his attention to novel writing. In this novel he treats a historical theme in a symbolic manner and by sheer force of visualization attempts to bring the scenes and characters from the past vividly yet sympathetically before the reader.

"Hawaii and Its People," by Alexander S. Twombly, is in press at Silver, Burdett & Co.'s. This work covers the ancient, transition, and modern periods in the history of our new possessions, giving graphic descriptions of the country, its rulers, and its people. The author was for a long time a resident in the islands. This house also has in preparation "The Foundations of English Literature," by Prof. F. L. Pattee. This volume, while especially designed for college use, has all the elements of an accurate, concise, and readable résumé of the progress of the Anglo-Saxon race in the world of letters, from the time of Beowulf to that of Milton.

"Ulysses; Or, The de Rougement of Troy," announced by the New Amsterdam Book Company, treats of the wanderings of Ulysses in a humorous manner, which would seem to question the veracity of the original chronicler. The verses and drawings are by "H. M.," who dedicates his work as follows: "This secret dossier of Laffaire Ulysse is dedicated to all who love the ancient Greeks in spite of their irregular verbs and habits."

David A. Curtis's "Queer Luck," which is a volume of stories about the game of poker, published by Brentano's, is said to be having a good sale in Boston, where it has been quite the volume of short stories of the Summer. Mr. Curtis is a well-known New York newspaper man.

A new novel by Lucas Malet, (Mrs. Harrison,) author of "The Wages of Sin," will be published before long by Dodd, Mead & Co. The title of her work has not yet been selected, but persons who have seen the advance sheets assert that the book is bound to arouse much discussion through its sociological and religious aspect.

William George Jordan, formerly the editor of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, is about to publish, through the Fleming H. Revell Company, a short collection of editorial articles which attracted considerable attention when first issued in The Post.

By consolidation of Architecture and Building and The Builders' Magazine, a new periodical called Architects' and Builders' Magazine has been the result. It makes its initial appearance in an issue called "The Dewey Arch Number," which is well illustrated in half-tone, showing the arch in full and in sections, and the sculptors at work on their models. The other features appeal particularly to persons interested in architecture and building. The magazine is conducted by William T. Comstock.

John Lane of the Bodley Head is about to publish a work entitled "All About Dogs," by Charles Henry Lane, the well-known breeder, exhibitor, and judge. This is not a scientific treatise, but is particularly devised to appeal to the general lover of high-bred dogs. Eighty full-page illustrations have been drawn for the work by R. H. Moore, the animal painter; they are taken from specimens in the kennels owned by Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Lady Tollemache, Lady Cathcart, the Hon. Mrs. McLaren-Morrison, Mrs. Horsfall, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Addis, Mrs. Giles Oughton, and others. A photogravure of the author constitutes the frontispiece of the volume.

Frederick A. Stokes Company have secured, among other novelists for the coming year, Clive Holland, whose "Marcelle of the Quarter" they will publish early in 1900. The same house has also secured the American market for "Dominion of Dreams," by Fiona MacLeod, which will be presented this month or in November.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce that "Excellent Jane" and other stories pictured by Gertrude Charlton will appear shortly. This child's book is full of quaint illustrations in color. The same publishers also are bringing out a new edition of "The Swiss Family Robinson," handsomely bound, and also illustrated in color.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just imported "Rome," by Reinhold Schoener, edited and condensed by Mrs. Arthur Bell, (N. D'Anvers,) with 290 illustrations by the best Italian artists; "Two Years in Palestine and Syria," by Margaret Thomas, and Volume IV. in the Centenary Edition of "Thomas Carlyle's Works," which is being edited with an introduction by H. D. Trail. This house publishes to-day "Letters of Sidney Lanier," being selections from the poet's correspondence; "Can I Believe in God the Father?" by the Rev. W. N. Clarke, and "Modern Daughters," being conversations with various American girls and one man, by Alexander Black. This last volume is profusely illustrated with photographs taken by the author.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing, next Monday, an illustrated edition of "Silas Marner," prepared by Reginald B. Birch; "Robespierre," by Ange Galdemar; "Wine on the Lees," by J. A. Steuart; "Our Lady of Darkness," by Bernard Capes; "Postle Farm," by George Ford; "Romance of King Ludwig II. of Bavaria," by Frances A. Gerard, and two juvenile books, "Elsie in the South," by Martha Finley, and "Margaret Thorpe's Trial," by Lucy C. Lillie.

The thirtieth volume of The Chautauquan began with its October number. A profusely illustrated story, called "The Expansion of the American People," will run through nine numbers. Among the series of studies that are to be conducted by the editors of the magazine are "A Reading Journey Through France," "Socialism of To-day," "American Letters," "Nature Studies," and "The Inner Life." The last opens with "The Religious Life of Stonewall Jackson" in the current number. Prof. Sparks will conduct the study of "The Expansion of the American People."

A second edition is announced by E. P. Dutton & Co. of Thomas Ryan's recently published book, "The Recollections of an Old Musician."

A new volume of short stories, the opening one of which is by Julian Hawthorne, will be presented Oct. 20 by Funk & Wagnalls Company. Among other writers represented will be Tolstoi, Wolcott Le Clear Beard, Florence M. Kingsley, and Mary Wagnalls. The volume will take its title from Mr. Hawthorne's tale, "One of Those Coincidences." All the stories will be illustrated.

Egerton Castle's new book, "Young April;" which is being published by The Macmillan Company, is, only a week after publication, in its third edition. Two editions had been sold out before the book was issued to the public.

Brentano's have just received from Paris Gyp's "Les Femmes du Colonel," (this work is something in the old manner of this writer, as it is a sketch of social life simply;) Remy de Gourmont's "Estetique de la Langue Française," Myriam Harry's "Passage de Bedouins," (an interesting study of characters blended from the Nomads and cultured people;) Jean de la Poulaine's "Le Colosse aux Pieds d'Argile," (the work is apparently a satire on the British Nation;) Maurice Montegut's "La Grange aux Belles," Goron's "L'Amour Criminel," (another work from this author, who was formerly Chief of Police of Paris,) and "Nos Senateurs," containing the portraits and biographies of members of the French Senate.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing this week the first two volumes in Literary Hearthstones, by Marion Harland, including "Charlotte Brontë" and "William Cowper," "Sleepy-Time Stories," by Maud B. Booth, (Mrs. Ballington Booth;) a new edition of R. D. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," with eight photogravure illustrations, in three volumes, and "The True History of Bluebeard," being the history of Gilles de Retz of Brittany, by Thomas Wilson.

Two important announcements in poetry are made by Dodd, Mead & Co. This house will shortly bring out a new and complete edition of Swinburne's entire poetical works, revised and rearranged by the author. Dodd, Mead & Co. will also publish Mr. Swinburne's new tragedy, a title for which has finally been found in "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards."

Francis P. Harper is publishing a volume called "Naval Yarns," being stories of sea fights and wrecks, pirates and privateers, 1616-1831, as told by men-of-wars men. Many of the tales are now printed for the first time. They are collected and edited by W. H. Long.

Harper & Brothers published yesterday "The Tragedy of Dreyfus," being the story of the court-martial in Rennes, by G. W. Steevens, author of "With Kitchener to Khartoum"; Volume IV. of Mr. James Ford Rhodes's "History of the United States," "The Enchanted Typewriter," a new work on Trans-Stygian affairs, by John Kendrick Bangs; "Gavin Hamilton, a romance of the days of Frederick the Great, by Miss Molly Elliot Seawell; "Mackinac and Lake Stories," by Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood; "New-Born Cuba," by Franklin Matthews, and "Hawaiian-America," by Caspar Whitney. These last two books will do for Cuba and Hawaii what Mr. Dinwiddie's work has done for Puerto Rico.

An important historical work is announced for immediate publication by Henry Holt & Co. This is Seigonobos's "Political History of Europe, 1814-96." The editor is Prof. MacVane of Harvard, who has altered, augmented, and much strengthened the chapters on England and otherwise edited the work, with the American student of modern history in view.

The édition de luxe of the "Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis, which L. C. Page & Co. announce, is limited to 650 copies, of which 150 only are for sale in the United States. The illustrations, title page, and initial letters are designed by Lawrence Housman and engraved on wood by Miss Clemence Housman. The printing is done in red and black on handmade paper, and the binding is vellum parchment.

Prof. Charles Harris of Adelbert College has just edited for D. C. Heath & Co. "Goethe's Poems." It is intended that this volume shall be found a critical help in the study of the best work of the German poet.

A new edition of "Gulliver's Travels," with illustrations and a cover design by Herbert Cole, is in preparation by John Lane.

"Nature Pictures by American Poets," edited, with an introduction, by Annie Russell Marble, and illustrated with ten full-page photogravures of scenes by well-known American painters, will be presented this month by The Macmillan Company. The work includes lyrics and sonnets by Aldrich, Gilder, Stedman, Riley, Dunbar, Hovey, Father Tabb, Mrs. Deland, Miss Guiney, and others.

The initial work of another new writer must be posthumous, it seems. Frederick A. Stokes Company have in press a romance, "Geber: A Tale of the Reign of Harun the Khalif," by Mrs. Kate A. Benton. The publishers were hurrying the proofs to the author when her death was announced. The work will be presented early in 1900. It is said to be a story of marked ability.

John Lane has become the American representative of the London Guild of Women Binders. The work of the guild has already achieved remarkable success in England. Many book lovers in this country, too, have engaged the guild to prepare designs for covers and bindings for some valuable old books. One department of the guild is devoted exclusively to the reproduction of mediaeval leather bindings.

"Stars of the Opera," by Mabel Wagnalls, will be published by Funk & Wagnalls Company Oct. 28. The work includes descriptive sketches of the principal grand operas, together with graphic personal conversations between the author and the leading prima donnas—Marcella, Sembrich, Emma Eames, Emma Calvé, Lillian Nordica, Lilli Lehman, and Nellie Melba.

"Sense and Satire," by William L. Breyfogle, profusely illustrated, is a book of verse being published by Rand, McNally & Co. Mr. Breyfogle's "The Missing Link" has been widely copied and commented on. The author characterizes this as "the accident of inheritance."

"Selections from Mme. de Sévigné's Letters," selected and annotated by Prof. James A. Harrison, has just been issued by Ginn & Co. The edition is based upon the well-known text of the Grands Ecrivains, and forms an interesting introduction to the social and literary life of the age of Louis XIV.

H. J. Mackinder of the University of Oxford is editing for D. Appleton & Co. an elaborate educational series, to be known as Appleton's Geographical Series, especially adapted for teachers, students, and business men. Among the writers and their subjects are the editor, who will write on "Britain and the North Atlantic"; Sir Clements R. Markham, K. C. B., F. R. S., "Scandinavia and the Arctic Ocean"; Elisée Reclus, "The Romance Lands and Barbary"; Dr. Joseph Partsch, "Central Europe"; while the "Russian Empire" will be treated of by Prince Krapotkin. The other authors selected are just as eminent in their respective lines.

"The Legionaries," being the story of Morgan's raid through Indiana and Ohio, is being published by the Bowen-Merrill Company. The author is Hector Fuller, a State Judge in Indiana. These publishers, it will be recalled, have their imprint on that most successful romance, "When Knighthood Was in Flower." It is said that they expect great things of "The Legionaries." The work is illustrated with portraits and a map.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—Two volumes of fiction, two juveniles, and two new editions constitute the first group of new books to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. this Autumn, and they will appear Saturday. The first, Miss Lagerlöf's "Invisible Links," is composed of fourteen stories, varying widely in actual theme but alike in showing men and women bewildered by the very simplicity of life and forced upon the way of destiny by causes as slight as might serve a Greek dramatist. In some all the action is mental, in others a whole community is shown in agitation over the suffering of a single man; in one an entire family, generation after generation, is governed by the shade of a departed Uncle Reuben, who died in infancy, and is cited in season and out of season by surviving elders as an example or a deterrent as need may demand. This touch of comedy is unique in the volume, but some of the tales end happily, and one, "Mamsell Fredrika," eulogizes Fredrika Bremer, who gave freedom and happiness to the Swedish old maids, before her time the most melancholy of women. In poetic feeling these stories are quite equal to the best passages in "The Story of Gösta Burling," and their very brevity makes their charm more evident to the casual reader.

The other volume of fiction, "Kit and Rob," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," is an English love tale of the simplest sort, with nursery teas and strawberry gatherings, and small domestic happenings for incidents and a pair of very young lovers to whom fate and the author are good in the end. It is hardly more real than a pastel study, but is precisely what gentle girls and tender-hearted women like and will read in preference to all the logical cynicism that Latins and Scandinavians can give them.

Of the children's books, "The Boys and Girls of Brantham," by Miss Evelyn Raymond, describes an experiment in co-education carried on in an academy conducted under a semi-military system, and as the girls are triumphant along the whole line, it is evidently meant for girls' reading. Certain details in the management of the school in the story are the result of the reaction against the chaperon system, for a few years carried to a ridiculous extent in New England preparatory schools. In Miss Gertrude Smith's "The Boys of Marmiton Prairie" the boys rule, although the single girl is a bright little creature. Both books inculcate high principles and are in every way wholesome.

The new editions are "To Rome on a Tricycle," by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell, which, although written thirteen years ago, is still the best itinerary for the bicycle rider who would go from Florence to Rome. Mr. Pennell's pen and ink drawings are retained, but the volume has a new cover, showing the two pilgrims making the best of their way up hill. The other reprint is Mr. Bourdillon's "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes," sixty poems of "verses pair and pair," with illustrations by Mr. E. H. Garrett. It has sold so well every holiday season since its appearance in 1891 that there is no doubt as to a demand for it.

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. reissue "How Hindsight Met Provincialatis," which Messrs. Copeland & Day published last year. It was not widely read, because very few copies were sent to the press, and not many to booksellers, but it deserves reading. Its brief stories of Northern and Southern women are connected by a delicate chain of interest, and that in which the secret of the odd title is fully revealed is especially attractive. The imprint is new; in all other details the book remains as it was planned by its former publishers, between whom and its present owners there was close friendship and perfect sympathy in ideals.

"Differences," Mr. Hervey White's Chicago novel, is such a criticism of fashionable methods in charity as every fairly instructed sociologist and every fair-minded student of women's manners has long known ought to be written. In the course of the story one sees how the vaunted personal element in "settlement house" work inevitably tends toward a mechanism as repulsive as can be found in any municipal institution, and leaves the really deserving poor where it found them, although in uncounted ways restraining and improving the undeserving. This, however, is but half the story; the other half describes the process by which a high-bred American girl living in a settlement house is brought to marry one of its beneficiaries, an English workman skilled in many trades, but untaught in all other things. Both hero and heroine are entirely natural, and Mr. White treats his theme more courageously than Mr. Howells treated the love of Lemuel Barker and the art student. This story also has its art student, a neurotic musician, who takes "settlement-house" work as another might take hashish, and this type invariably mischievous, needed presentation more than the general subject. In the way of information, the book is worth a ton of enthusiastic reports and circulars, and in the end will be productive of great good for the "workers," although it is hardly to be expected that they will receive it with thanks.

The holiday edition of Carlyle's "French Revolution," prepared by Messrs. Dana, Estes & Co., is in three volumes, each with ten photogravure pictures, in all twenty-nine portraits and a view of Versailles. All are reproductions of authentic pictures. The books are bound in scarlet cloth, highly ornamented, and are printed on deckle-edged paper, making the handsomest American edition in which the grim Thomas has ever gazed from frontispiece and title page.

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To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have enjoyed a great pleasure recently in reading "Richard Carvel" for the first time. It is certainly one of the finest studies in American Colonial history that has yet been achieved by any of our novelists. Mr. Churchill has evidently made a most careful and exhaustive research of all material that could throw light upon the life of that day, and his historical accuracy is very remarkable.

There are two very minor points, however, in which his accuracy may be called in question. On page 297 he speaks of Lady Sarah Lennox as being a cousin of Charles James Fox. In point of fact she was his aunt, his mother's sister. Any one who has read "The Early History of Charles James Fox," by Trevelyan, will remember the romantic story of the courtship of his father, Henry Fox, and Lady Caroline Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond. Lady Sarah Lennox was a younger daughter of the Duke and the greatest beauty of her day. Macaulay tells us of George III.'s infatuation for her, and how near she came to wearing the crown of England.

Still another point of doubtful accuracy, it seems to me, is the very modern style in which Horace Walpole speaks of magazines in his first interview with Richard Carvel. There were certainly no magazines in that day which at all correspond to those of our own time. It is true that The Gentleman's Magazine, the first periodical to bear the title in England, was founded in 1731, but no one who has tried to read the stately and stilted periods of that dignified organ could imagine its editor condescending to relate such a sensational story as Richard Carvel's abduction and rescue from the pirates.

I make this slight criticism not in the spirit of finding fault with a book which has excited my warmest admiration, but in the hope that some of your correspondents may be moved to throw further light upon the early history of magazine literature in England.

SALLIE McGAVOCK LACY.

Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 28, 1899.

Henry James as a Master.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It will be hard to deal with Mr. E. I. Fraser's case without some knowledge of his mental equipment. He seems to reveal himself only in the following sentence: "One would have to shut himself up in some place without windows, far removed from noise or distraction of any kind, in order to concentrate his thoughts sufficiently on the story to understand it." This gives some clue to the intellectual pabulum he requires. Now, is there one mental possession worth having, one accomplishment worth achieving, that is acquired with the concentration of mind that Mr. Fraser objects to? He is intellectually lazy, and should never concern himself with any who have a deeper understanding of humanity than Anthony Hope or Richard Harding Davis. He will miss a great deal, but he won't know it.

Mr. Fraser's criticism of "The Spoils of Poynton," (which is not an early work, but one of the latest,) shows how far he has missed the whole thing. One knows just what he would say on looking at Salisbury Cathedral. If he is not willing to accept Mrs. Chenth and Owen, would he not close all his senses to revelation through art? Henry James's people do not exist any more than do the landscapes of Claude Lorraine or Corot, but who will deny that the god-gifted artists did not see what they put on canvas, or that the novelist does not know intimately the people he describes?

Mr. Fraser should follow Mr. James through his evolution before he tells us what he thinks of the author. Let him read "Roderick Hudson" for a starter. Here James's early style is at its best. Then he can pass to the second period with "The Princess Casamassima," or that story unsurpassed for its style, "The Reverberator," and some of the matchless short stories bound in the volumes entitled "The Aspen Papers," "The Real Thing," "Embarrassments," &c. I would like to advise "The Tragic Muse," but reflection restrains. For the transition from the second to the third period one needs "What Maisie Knew." This, it always seemed to me, should come chronologically before "The Other House," which belongs to the author's third period, and should be read together with "The Awkward Age," and "In the Cage," or "Covering End." I wish that Mr. Fraser could be induced to do all this, and then give again his opinions of one who is master of his art.

JOHN BREWSTER DANE.

New York, Oct. 3, 1899.

Hyam Salomon's Loan.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There is nothing in Mr. Fiske's "The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America" in regard to Mr. "Hyam Solomon," but it is plainly stated that Mr. Hyam Salomon lent a certain sum to the United States during the War of Independence, and, further, it is said that his name deserves to be coupled with that of Robert Morris for the financial aid which he extended to Congress, and, lastly, it is said that not a cent was ever repaid. And why should he have been repaid? A debtor's prison was good enough for Morris. Probably that Congress, which more than one statesman regarded as composed of scoundrels, thought that the Jew should be thankful for freedom. If it be any comfort to any one to know it, this early benefactor of the Republic was a Jew of the Jews—a Polish Jew. Probably his descendants still cherish his faith. The honesty and gratitude of the American Christian have not so shone before them as to incline them to glorify the Christian's God.

G. F.

Boston, Oct. 7, 1899.

Why Glamour Is Glamour.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You might say in reply to your correspondent, Bertha M. Krehbiel, in your issue of Sept. 30, that the reason glamour is not spelled as our arbor, harbor, &c., is that it is not pronounced analogously to these words. Glamour is properly pronounced as if it were spelled "glamoor," the final syllable rhyming with poor. If it were pronounced to rhyme with arbor and harbor your correspondent might know that in practice words that are little used are later in the simplification of spelling than those commonly heard. The spelling of the word honor with u is simply an affectation chiefly used in wedding invitations, and is a groveling imitation of the English.

S. A. BOYLE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 4, 1899.

Henry George and the Chinese.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As a reader and admirer of THE SATURDAY REVIEW I am disappointed to find in your issue of Sept. 30 so careless a notice of the Chinese translation of Henry George's "Progress and Poverty." You say that such a work would seem a superfluity in a country which has had a continuous application of the George ideal for centuries. You then go on to state that in China the Emperor is theoretically the landowner, (as theoretically Uncle Sam is in our own country, indeed!) and that land is leased by the State subject to a land tax which you say has remained practically the same for centuries!

I want to restrain my astonishment at this statement long enough to say that as the land tax imposed in China bears no relation at all to the value of land, the system is as remote from the George ideal as our own.

But this is not all. George advocated the abolition of all taxes except tax on land values. The abolition of taxes is, therefore, an inseparable part of the programme. But China levies a tariff which is even more marvelous than our own; duties are exacted not only upon goods coming from foreign countries, but upon trade between Chinese ports. The local Mandarins also exact octroi for their own benefit, much as the pirates of Tarifa of old did, with not even a pretense that the system is for the good of the community. And there are other taxes. If it is discovered that a Chinaman has money he is invited to step up to the Government office and settle. He generally finds it prudent to do so.

What has betrayed your reviewer into the statement that there is anything in common between the George ideal and the system of land tenure in China is the theoretical government ownership of land in that country. But if he will examine "Progress and Poverty" again he will see that George nowhere advocated Government ownership.

Knowing how generally accurate are your book reviews and notes, and knowing the qualities of excellence and thoroughness which have made THE REVIEW such a welcome visitor, I am constrained more deeply to regret the error into which carelessness has betrayed you.

JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

New York, Oct. 3, 1899.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Under the caption of "Henry George in Chinese" you begin by speaking of his "famous book 'Progress and Poverty.'" Permit me to say that what I consider one of the most remarkable things connected with this famous book is the fact that, though written in beautifully clear language, it is yet so often utterly misunderstood by those who do not hesitate to speak or to write in criticism of it.

You, for instance, indicate your belief that "the George ideal" is that of a practically universal practice of agricultural pursuits, while I, being tolerably familiar with "Progress and Poverty," do not derive from it nor from any other of his writings any such idea, but quite the contrary. His proposition is intended to encourage all forms of industry and to discourage only one thing—speculation in and monopoly of land. He avowed and many besides myself believe that the doctrine taught in "Progress and Poverty" would encourage mining, manufactures, and legitimate commerce of all kinds. I would be very much interested in having you show if you can that this belief is not well founded.

I am not well acquainted with China, but believe, nevertheless, that its land is not held by the Crown any more definitely than is the land of Great Britain, a country, by the way, in which there are very many people who not only do not think that "the George ideal" has been attained there, but who are strenuously trying to attain it, and with a gratifying prospect of ultimate success. But to return to China, we are taught that the Government of that country is exceedingly corrupt; that it is filled with bosses that are even worse than Croker or Platt, and that tribute is levied upon the people in proportion to their ability to pay. Surely you would not pretend that this is "the George ideal."

I infer from your statement that in China a land tax is levied at so much per acre; that the charge is small, uniform, and practically unchanging. Any one who really knows anything of "Progress and Poverty" must know that none of this agrees with its proposition.

I would be glad to write for you a brief statement of what I understand to be the teaching of "Progress and Poverty," but probably you would not care to make room for it, and it is really superfluous in any event so long as the book itself is so readily obtainable and so easily understood by those who read it for the purpose of understanding it. I content myself, therefore, with saying that the charge that Henry George's idea has been or is applied in China has been made before and thoroughly disproved, and further that the person who wrote the item referred to shows very clearly thereby that he has no glimmering idea of what it is that "Progress and Poverty" proposes.

FRED J. MILLER.

East Orange, N. J., Oct. 5, 1899.

How Americanisms Spread in England.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I once discussed the subject of Americanisms with an English gentleman, a native of Southern Staffordshire, who has spent some fifteen years in this country, with visits home; and I think his close observations are entitled to notice. It would seem from his testimony that many Americanisms are already adopted or are being adopted in England. I took notes at the time, from which I quote.

"We say on the train or in the train; fireman or stoker; engineer or driver. Homely means homelike, warmly friendly. Yes, clever is proficient. Mad sometimes means, with us, angry, but not so frequently as here. Bogus! Bogus is as common as A B C.

"I hear go ahead in England sometimes, but go on is commoner. Hold on is as common as here; we also say stop a bit. Instead of hurry up, we say make haste or be quick; when I say hurry up, my friends say, "Oh, you old Yankee!"

"We say either County of York or York County. River Humber, Humber River—both are used. Lumber means rubbish, unnecessary things strewn about. It is customary with some clothiers to call trousers pants; and I noticed the last time I was in Birmingham that the haberdashers are beginning to use the word suspenders for braces. Cookey! I never heard the word; what does it mean! Boss is now common. Why, nightfall is English; oh, yes."

The following other Americanisms, I was told, have been taken up in England: Lot, means a tract of land in town; older, oldest for elder, eldest (of persons); venison for deer meat; reliable for trustworthy, sick for ill, ride for traveling in wagon, as well as on horseback, (the driver holds the reins.)

I had a talk with this same friend of mine about the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy. He told me the people in Stratford-on-Avon took no stock whatever in the alleged Baconian authorship. I said: "I suppose if a man went to Stratford and told the people that Bacon wrote the Shakespeare plays his life would be in danger?" "No," he answered, "they wouldn't offer him any violence, but they'd tell him very curtly what they thought of him."

NEAL H. EWING.

New York, Oct. 4, 1899.

Books With Humor in Them.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Men say that women have no sense of humor, but in spite of this declaration I offer to "Malta"—who asks for amusing reading in your issue of Sept. 23, 1899—the following list of books, which may meet his demands. En passant, the principal reason men have for saying women are devoid of a sense of humor is because they realize more or less fully that women are making fun of them most of the time, and we all know that no man ever saw anything funny in being "laughed at." Hence the masculine avowal that women have no sense of humor:

"Rudder Grange," Stockton; "Short Sixes," Bunner; "The Squibob Papers" and "Phoenixiana," by George Derby, United States Army; "My Summer in a Garden," Warner; "Happy Thoughts," Burnand; "'Bab' Ballads," Gilbert, and for pure, delightful nonsense, the "Alice" books of Lewis Carroll.

FLORENCE TURNER LINDSAY.

Woodlyn, Penn., Oct. 7, 1899.

The Automatic Typewriter.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your London letter of a fortnight ago Mr. Alden speaks of some notice he had seen of an automatic typewriter, on which he remarks: "The automatic typewriter will probably compose stories as well as print them."

I remark on this that,

"as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown,"

so both the "automatic typewriter" and its composing stories as well as writing them were the basis of Miss Anna C. Brackett's delightful phantasy entitled "The Strange Tale of a Typewriter," published in Harper's Magazine several years ago. The subtle distinction between the story composed by the irrational machine and any story produced by human intelligence was not the least feature of this charmingly odd sketch.

M. L. D.

New York, Oct. 2, 1899.

Not "Arguing with You," but "Telling You."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

My compliments to Mr. Newberry; he certainly has the courage of his prejudices. A man who can dismiss a genius like Meredith with a lofty wave of the hand and exalt such a lightweight as Anstey to the extent of three solid columns of type and cocksureness recalls Whistler and his "I am not arguing with you, I am telling you."

Meredith's wit may be "cheap cynicism," and it may be "a fact * * * that Frank Stockton is utterly destitute of humor," (O shades of Rudder Grange and Mrs. Lecks!) but the great majority of cultivated people will no doubt continue to love and admire the superb Diana and the ever-delightful Pomona in blissful ignorance of their benighted condition.

LAWRENCE GILMAN.

New York, Oct. 8, 1899.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The next event of interest and importance in the American art world, and which really opens the season in the United States, will be the opening of the annual exhibition at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg. The first meeting of the jury on this exhibition was held in the Carnegie galleries on Thursday morning. The jury is composed this year of Jean François Raffaelli, the French impressionistic illustrator and painter, who arrived here Sunday last, and William Stott of Oldham, England, who also arrived on Sunday, and who are the foreign representatives this year, and William M. Chase and Robert W. Vonnoh of this city, Frederick W. Freer of Boston, Thomas Eakins of Philadelphia, Edward H. Blashfield of New York, and J. J. Enneking and Wilton Lockwood of Boston. Director Beatty of the institute says that, from all indications, the standard of this year's display will be quite as high as that of last. The total number of paintings received this year from Europe is only ten less than last, owing to the fact that so many foreign artists are at work on paintings for next year's Paris Exposition. Some fifty more paintings than last year have been received from American artists. A committee of Pittsburg citizens has been appointed to receive and entertain the members of the artists' jury.

The exhibition of the works of Jean Francois Raffaelli will be given in the Durand-Ruel Galleries in this city next month, and after the artist returns from Pittsburg. M. Raffaelli will probaby spend the Winter at the Hotel Martin in this city, and purposes painting some scenes of New York street life and delivering a course of lectures in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and this city. He says that he should like to paint a scene on Fifth Avenue and the City Hall in Philadelphia. M. Raffaelli is an enthusiast in regard to things American. When here five years ago he wrote some articles for Le Journal of Paris, which he called "Impressions of an Impressionist in America," and artistic Paris has since called him "Raffaelli, the Discoverer of America." M. Raffaelli will show, in connection with his other paintings, three portraits—one of the young daughter of the Count de Nion, and two full lengths, one of Mlle. Daudet and one of his own daughter. He will also show several new pictures of Notre Dame.

The requirements for admission to the art schools of the Academy of Design are more strict this year than ever before, the instructors having determined to raise the standard of admission to these schools so that they might approach nearer to those of the Beaux-Arts and other art schools of Paris. As a result only a few intending pupils submitted drawings sufficiently satisfactory to secure them admission. A story was at once published with leaded type and a scare head giving the impression that there was something sensational in their rejection. As a matter of fact there was nothing more remarkable or novel in the refusal of the Academy to admit prospective students who did not submit sufficiently meritorious drawings to its classes than in Harvard, Yale, or Columbia University rejecting applicants who fail to pass satisfactory examinations. It is gratifying to know that the Academy has decided to raise the standard of admission to its schools, but only ignorance of art matters can see in this decision, with the natural result of more rejections than usual, anything that should agitate or produce a sensation in the art world.

A very interesting exhibition of antique textiles and Grueby pottery is now in progress in the art gallery of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. George Prentiss Kendrick is responsible for the design and modeling of the pottery, while its color is due to William H. Grueby, from whom it derives its name. Workers in pottery and porcelain should visit this exhibition, which may give them several hints.

The opening exhibition of the Winter art season in New York will be that of the Water Color Club next month. This will be held, as last year, in the Fine Arts Galleries, in West Fifty-seventh Street. There will be no Autumn exhibition of the Academy of Design this year. The Academy will hold its annual Spring exhibition in the Fine Arts Galleries, and probably succeeding that of the Society of American Artists. It will be a novel experience to find the society and the Academy occupying the same galleries. "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

That lively and entertaining little art journal The Art Collector sounds a very timely note of warning to prospective picture buyers of this season in its issue of Oct. 1, and its general advice is so good and true as to be worth republishing.

The present art season promises to be the most prosperous in the history of the business, and the dealers are already beginning to make sales thirty days in advance of the usual time. One prominent house is said to have sold to Americans from its Paris establishment more than a million dollars' worth of pictures. The demand for fine and authentic examples of the old schools is unprecedented, but they must be of the first order, and for these there are ten buyers for one seller. The market, however, threatens to again be flooded with "duffers," bought from the Cave in Piccadilly and from the factories at Ghent, and I hear of one dealer who has brought over some fifty English and Dutch portraits, in every one of which the sitter wears a ruff. I do not know why a portrait of a person in a ruff should be specially selected for an article of bogus merchandise, but I suppose the buyer is expected to be less suspicious of the antiquity of the painting if he sees that at least the ruff looks old. The linen business, however, is just as prosperous now as it was in the days of the Dutch burgomasters, and ruffs are quite as easy of manufacture. And then there is a class of buyers who are after ancestors and who are not particular as to the quality of their ancestors' linen. There is one collector in this town who has a huge house and enormous wealth, and who began life as a cab driver, but now has social aspirations. His specialty is armor and family portraits, and he is not particular as to the family. The portraits, once hung, are those of his own ancestors, while the armor was worn by William the Conqueror and other bachelors from whom he claims descent.

I think that buyers this Winter will exercise greater care and discrimination, especially in the purchase of old masters, and they will do well to consult people who have made a study of their authenticity. I know of museums that have been presented with gifts of apparently authentic pictures given by generous donors who have been outrageously deceived by certain rascals in the picture business. Public taste is fast learning to condemn these spurious things, and the hawkers of "duffers" in a very short time will be without an occupation. One notorious scamp who has been working victims in Western cities, with the connivance of his New York associates, has, I understand, concluded to quit the business, as it cost so much for railroad fare to go out of his way to reach cities where he wasn't known.

There is a collector in Milwaukee who has been swindled by this man and by another man who acted as agent for a certain collector in New York and who has scarcely an original picture in his house, and yet they have cost him $50,000. A Cleveland collector has been similarly swindled, one entire invoice of $20,000 being subsequently found spurious. There is a collection in Chicago that I understand will be put on the market here this Winter. This collection has been on public exhibition, and about half the pictures are palpable forgeries. They were purchased from peripatetic vendors, who are like the advance guard of crooks and gamblers that infest new towns in the West, and that always precede the advent of civilization and its accompanying sounder taste and more discriminating knowledge.

It is obvious that if these people, in the absence of critical judgment, had gone only to responsible houses, whose guarantee would always be available in case of mistake, they would have saved themselves loss and ridicule.

A certain photographer on the Bowery, says The Collector, reaped a harvest during the Dewey celebration. He found a man who startingly resembled Dewey, dressed him in a full Admiral's rig, and then displayed an advertisement, "Come in and be photographed shaking hands with Dewey." The customer went in, grasped the hand of the fake hero, a snap shot was taken, and the illusion, when the card was mounted, was complete.

The eleventh annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Art Club will be held from Nov. 1 to Dec. 1. The jury of admission and the Hanging Committee consists of Peter Moran, James B. Sword, William V. Van Ingen, Charles Grayfly, and Clifford P. Grayson. Only original works by living artists will be accepted. There will be two gold medals given, one for painting and one for sculpture, and several pictures will be purchased, in addition to the prize paintings, from the club fund. There will be a private view for exhibitors and club members on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 31.

Mr. William P. Evans, the well-known connoisseur and collector, has purchased Roswell Manor, at Montclair, N. J., for some years the home of the late George Inness.

It is reported that the notable collection of pictures and porcelains owned by Mr. James A. Garland of this city will be sold at auction during the Winter.

Vol. I., No. 1, of a new art publication entitled Shields's Magazine of Art, has recently appeared. It is edited by Miss Emma B. Shields, who presents its readers with reproductions of crayon drawings from a cast and from the life by herself, and contains articles on miniature painting, drawing from the life, tapestry, portrait and china painting, and some selected matter. The publication is evidently intended for students, and especially for those of the editor's school in this city. Its first number does not give any promise that it will be a formidable competitor of any of the established art publications.

The October number of The International Studio has for its opening article a discussion by Mrs. Arthur Bell, wife of the English artist Bell, of the work of Miss Cecilia Beaux of Philadelphia. The article is appreciatively written, and is illustrated by reproductions of Miss Beaux's characteristic portraits, "Sita and Sarita," "Mother and Son," "The Dreamer," "A New England Woman," "Ernesta and Her Little Brother," "Dr. Greer," and "Cynthia." Other articles in this interesting number are on William De Morgan and his pottery by W. Shaw Sparrow, on modern German lithography, beautifully illustrated, with three plates in color, by Hans Singer; some drawings from the sketchbook of E. Borough Johnson, and considerable gossip and studio talk.

The little monthly The Art Student, by Ernest Knaufft, with which is combined The Limner, continues to bring its instructions and interesting illustration to art students and lovers. The magazine is extremely well edited and full of interesting bits. It should be of exceptional value to young art students and illustrators.

At the forty-fourth annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, in London, two Americans, Messrs. Alfred Stieglitz and Dudley Hoyt, each received the much-coveted Royal Medal, the highest honor to be won in the photographic world. Mr. Stieglitz has now won the medal three times.

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